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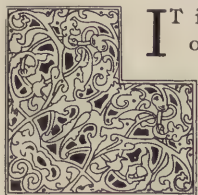
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No. 1

LIVE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ITEMS.

By EDGAR H. ADAMS.



IT is understood that the well-known coin collection of the Society of California Pioneers is in the market. This collection, which has been on exhibition for some time at the U. S. Mint in San Francisco, is of considerable magnitude, and contains several rarities. Chief among these is a unique fifty-dollar gold oblong "slug," which at one time passed current in California. This piece of metal was made by State Assayer F. D. Kohler at San Francisco in 1850, and probably was the original fifty-dollar "slug."

Now that the pattern situation has been cleared, and collectors are once more resuming their acquisition of rare experimental pieces, several new varieties of this series have made their appearance, which will be dealt with in detail during 1911 in the columns of THE NUMISMATIST. The U. S. authorities are to be congratulated upon their action in restoring the seized patterns of Mr. J. W. Haseltine, and numismatists hope that arrangements will be made at the mint by which collectors can acquire further patterns as they are produced from time to time. It is understood that at least one pattern piece was produced during the year 1910, but as yet no one seems to have seen a specimen even in the mint cabinet. Certainly there is no good reason why pattern pieces should not be sold by the mint authorities to collectors at a nominal figure. Of course collectors would expect such a piece only in the metal in which it was intended to be issued. If a gold pattern piece of the denomination of twenty dollars were produced, say, what objection should there be to the mint supplying collectors with such specimens at the bullion value, plus the cost of production? If this plan were now in vogue it would be possible for interested collectors to possess specimens of the interesting gold double eagle made in 1906 by Chief Engraver Charles E. Barber, of the existence of which it is no exaggeration to say that not one person in ten thousand is aware. Only two of these pieces are known, and only one of these was struck in gold. Both are now in the Philadelphia Mint cabinet. Nearly everyone is aware of the existence of the St. Gaudens pattern double eagles, but the Barber "twenty" is almost unknown.

Very few persons are aware that Mr. W. W. C. Wilson, the well-known collector, has some of the very rarest of American pattern coins. Mr. Wilson by no means specializes, and any American coin of an artistic nature or of unusual interest is sure to meet favor in his eyes. He also goes in for books and paintings, and his residence in Montreal contains numerous examples of the work of the best painters. One of the most recent of Mr. Wilson's acquisitions in the coin line was what is regarded as the only complete set of Gobrecht silver dollars known. While there are popularly supposed to be but six varieties of the Gobrecht dollars, dating 1836, 1838, and 1839, he has exactly nine varieties, two or three of which are regarded as unique, and nearly all of them excessively rare. Mr. Wilson bought this set from a well-known New York numismatist, for which he paid a record price.

Apropos of the Gobrecht dollars, it is often wondered why such a denomination and design was not struck in 1837. It is certain that the reverse dies were in existence in that year, and why it was that no die bearing the date 1837, of the Gobrecht type, was made, is one of the mysteries. Some enthusiasts declare they yet expect to see such a variety put in an appearance, which may not be regarded as altogether unlikely. It is understood when the dies of all denominations were destroyed at the mint in 1869 that some of the Gobrecht dies were among the number from which no examples had been struck, and it is barely possible that an 1837 dollar may have been among them.

The fact that at least two of the varieties of the Porteous Bridge tokens are known to have been counterfeited will be information no doubt to a number of collectors of Canadians. The varieties counterfeited are the ones bearing the stamp "Cheval" and "Personne." Both of these are clipped. If any others of the series are known to have been made from fraudulent dies THE NUMISMATIST would appreciate the information.

The days of treasure trove are not yet over, if we may judge from the experience of an Ohio contractor, who not long ago unearthed a lot of gold pieces while making an excavation that had a net total value of \$25,000. The gold pieces were in fruit jars, and the gold was more than enough for one man to carry. Not a single coin was dated subsequent to 1861. There were 651 gold dollars in the lot, and of five-dollar pieces there were about eleven hundred. The scarcity of early gold coins is well confirmed by the result of an examination of this find, which contained only two five-dollar pieces of a date anterior to 1834. The paucity of quarter eagles was every bit as marked, and there were only something like four dated before 1834. The bulk of the value was made up of double eagles, scarcely any of which was worth a premium. All the coins were in a fine state of preservation, and it is to be regretted that none of the rarities was among the lot.

The sale of the set of three-dollar gold pieces owned by Mr. William H. Woodin will give the highest bidder for the 1870 "S" piece an opportunity to be the only possessor of a complete collection of "three's." So far as ever has been learned there is only one such mint mark in existence, and that was the one acquired by Mr. Woodin some time ago. It is said that an employee of the San Francisco mint made two of these pieces in 1870, one of which was placed in a corner-stone of a public building in that city. The other he preserved, and it afterward passed into the possession of Mr. Woodin. There are quite a number of collectors who own complete sets of the three-dollar pieces with this single exception, and it will be interesting to note who will become the new owner of the rarest of all the "three's."

The fact is not generally known that there are at least three varieties of the five-cent pattern piece of 1866 on the obverse of which is the portrait of Abraham Lincoln. The two generally known varieties occur in nickel and bronze, but still a third variety was struck in pure copper. These Lincoln five-cent patterns are constantly advancing in premium, and are very difficult to obtain at any price.

THE EDITORS OF THE NUMISMATIST.



EDGAR H. ADAMS



ALBERT R. FREY



GEORGE H. BLAKE

As several correspondents have expressed a desire to see the portraits of the men who will assume the editorial control of this magazine beginning with the present number, we present them herewith.

Mr. Adams will superintend all material relative to the coins of the United States, including pattern issues, etc.

Mr. Blake is an authority upon all issues of paper money and will confine his attention to this particular feature.

Mr. Frey is the general editor, and will write on miscellaneous numismatic topics.

THE MONTH'S MISCELLANY.

The new Swedish one Kroner coins were issued in the first days of November, 1910 the initial output comprising 311,887 pieces. It is expected that the new 25 ore pieces will be put into circulation by January 1, 1911, and the 50 ore pieces shortly thereafter.

In the October number of the *MONATSBLETT* of the Numismatic Society of Vienna, Professor von Resetar concludes his exhaustive paper on the "Coins and Coinage of the Republic of Ragusa."

J. Schulman, of Amsterdam, announces the sale of the collection of the late Oscar Salbach, of Hamburg, on February 20th. This first part will comprise the most important collection of coins and medals relating to South America that has been offered for sale since the Fourbort Collection.

Henry Chapman of Philadelphia is cataloguing the magnificent collection of European crowns and other silver coins of the dollar size belonging to Mr. C. A. Baldwin of Colorado Springs, Col. This collection comprises over a thousand pieces of crowns and their multiples, and in nearly every instance they are superb specimens, as Mr. Baldwin was exceedingly discriminating in making his collection. A number of gold coins will be added, including an octagonal fifty dollar piece of 1851.

Whether a new Canadian cent with a small ring attached to it and its sides covered with gold paint is a "medal," is the inquiry proposed for a Congressional investigation. Mr. C. H. Roeder of Silver Springs, Md., bought the gilded cent at a dead letter sale and holds that the Post Office Department incorrectly designated it as a "medal" in the catalogue. Mr. Roeder would have Congress look into the conduct of the dead letter sales.

David Proskey, representing the New York Coin and Stamp Company, has moved to 8 East 30th Street, New York City, after having been for twenty-two years at 853 Broadway.

In demolishing an old mansion in Cincinnati, Ohio, last November, which at one time was the residence of Salmon P. Chase, former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, the contractors found evidence that this building had afterwards become the rendezvous of counterfeiters. In an unused room which for years had served as a lodging, spurious coins numbering several thousands were found.

The gold medal conferred every year by the National Institute of Arts and Letters on an American who has earned distinction in some form in these fields, was awarded on December 8th last to James Ford Rhodes, who is sixty years old and a resident of Boston. The honor came because of his seven-volume history of the United States from the Compromise of 1850 to 1877. The medal was designed by Adolph A. Weinman, a member of the Institute. It bears a figure of Apollo on one side and a classic lamp on the reverse. A reproduction of this medal appears in THE NUMISMATIST, for June, 1910.

At Wayte Raymond's sale on December 8th the following prices were realized, those marked with an asterisk being new records:

No.		No.	
1	Carolina Token, 1694, good, \$37.00	107	Quarter eagle, 1832, ex. f., \$26 00
39	Half dollar, 1794, v. f., 20.50	*132	" " 1845 O, v. f., 161.50
92	Quarter eagle, 1796, v. f., 76.00	142	" " 1848, Cal., ex f., 75.50
*93	" " 1797, unc., 282.50	*162	" " 1854 D, ex. f., 130.00
94	" " 1892, v. f., 27.50	*165	" " 1855 C, unc., 22.50
*99	" " 1808, unc., 33 75	*171	" " 1857 D, unc., 30.75
*100	" " 1821, proof, 82 00	185	" " 1865, proof, 66 50
*101	" " 1824, ex. f., 50 00	*211	" " 1881, proof, 10.25
102	" " 1825, ex. f., 27.00	*240	Half eagle, 1830, unc., 56.00
*103	" " 1827, unc., 91.00	*241	" " 1833, unc., 44.75
*104	" " 1829, unc., 40.50	258	Canadian jeton, 44.50
*106	" " 1831, unc., 26.00		

In the issue of the "Illustrated London News" for November 26th appears a curious picture entitled "Coins as Plague Preventers," which depicts some of the methods adopted by the witch-doctors of Russia to insure immunity from contagious diseases. The illustration represents them in the act of throwing Kopecks on the body of a plague-stricken victim to pay the expenses of his funeral and at the same time to save themselves and the bystanders from infection.

Adolf Hess Nachfolger, Frankfurt a. M., will sell at auction on February 27, the second portion of the great collection of Johann Horsky, of Vienna. This is the largest collection of coins and medals relating to Austria and Hungary that has been offered in recent years. The first portion (sold last November) comprised the mediæval and imperial series, and the forthcoming part will include the ecclesiastical issues.

The highest records realized in the November sale were 3300 marks (about \$825.00) for a hundred ducat piece of Ferdinand III, of Bohemia, dated 1629, and 2200 marks (about \$550.00) for a contemporary silver oval portrait medallion of Ferdinand I, Emperor of Austria, dated 1561.

Mr. Edgar H. Adams has decided to hold an auction at Kennedy's Auction Rooms on Friday February 10th, next. The feature of the sale will be a large number of pattern pieces of all varieties, which are the duplicates from Mr. W. H. Woodin's collection. There will also be many other lots that will meet the interest of collectors of all series. The sale ought to be an important one, as it immediately follows the Government's action in withdrawing from its position in regard to the pattern matter. The catalogue will have several plates.

The Perkin medal is one that is but rarely awarded and it is considered a great honor to be the recipient thereof. It is named after Sir William Henry Perkin, who was the discoverer of the dyestuff "mauve" by which the foundation was laid of the coal tar color industry and a great stimulus given to the study of organic chemistry. The medal has only been awarded three times. The first time, in 1907, it went to J. B. F. Herreshoff for his work as a chemical engineer, and in 1908 it was given to Dr. Arno Behr for his contributions to the chemistry of the glucose industry. Finally, on January 21 last, it was presented at the Chemists' Club in New York City to Dr. Edward G. Acheson for his scientific work in the field of electro-chemistry.

Mr. H. O. Granberg, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, informs us that he has come into possession of a gold souvenir medal of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, struck at the Government Mint Exhibit at St. Louis, Mo., on November 30th, 1904, from gold brought from Nome, Alaska, by George H. Webber, who saw it melted and stamped on the date mentioned. The following certificate accompanies the medal.

Louisiana Purchase Exposition,
St. Louis, Mo.

On November 30th, 1904, this medal was struck from the official dies at the U. S. Mint Exhibit, in the Government Building of the St. Louis Exposition.

The gold dust from which this was made was given to me by George H. Webber, and was brought by him from Nome, Alaska. This official souvenir of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was the only gold medal struck during the Fair. No alloy was added. Respectfully,

H. J. SLAKER, In charge of the Exhibit.

From Rome comes a dispatch that King Victor Emmanuel published on the first day of the new year volume one of the "Corpus Nummorum Italicorum." This first part is devoted to Italian mediæval and modern coins, with special reference to those minted by the House of Savoy. It comprises 432 pages and 42 sheets of illustrations. One half of the proceeds from the sale of this work will be donated to benevolent institutions and the other half will be given to the Royal Numismatic Society of Italy.

Lyman H. Low announces that he has many collections and consignments to offer during the next few months. Among the first will be the second portion of the Pena collection, the second portion of the Howorth collection, and consignments from A. H. Funke, A. Amend, Charles L. Miller, and the late Robert Halsted of New York City. At the sale of the Frank Clemens Smith collection sold by him on December 30, the following prices were realized:

No.		No.	
3	Annapolis Shilling. Fine...\$ 9.25	491	Mass. Pine-tree Shilling, 1652.
150	Eagle 1803. Fine..... 16.90		Fine..... 8.75
327	Brunswick Thaler, 1622. Fine. 7.00	506	Confederate Half Dollar. Re-
331	" 1½ " 1664. Very fine 7.50		strike. Fine..... 7.60
338	" 1½ " 1688. " " 7.50	537	Currency Sheet of twenty 5c.
393	Tyrol Thaler, 1486. Fine.... 6.00		notes 7.25
473	Bechtler Dollar. Very fine... 6.40	538	Currency Sheet of twenty 10c.
474	Morman Five Dollars, 1849.		notes 11.75
	Fine..... 33.50	539	Currency Sheet of sixteen 50c.
476	Deseret Five Dollars, 1860.		notes 13.25
	Fine..... 36.25		

The design on the obverse of the new rupee is to be the work of Mr. Bertram Mackennal, but the design of the reverse will most probably be the production of Mr. Percy Brown, the Principal of the Government School of Art, Calcutta, this being the first occasion on which the design has been entrusted to an artist resident in India. The inscription, in English and the vernacular, will be contained in a circle in the centre. This will leave a wide border, around which will be carried a Saracenic scroll. In the spaces left by the scroll will be conventional representations of the Rose, the Shamrock, and the Thistle, while at top and bottom will be the Indian Lotus.

Thomas L. Elder expects to hold his sales hereafter on the second Friday of each month to conform with the dates of the meetings of the New York Numismatic Club. He announces that Mr. William H. Woodin of New York City has turned over to him all of his coins with the exception of his series of half-eagles, silver dollars, and pattern pieces.

Among the items to be sold will be the ten dollars including 1838, 1843, 1844 New Orleans, 1848, and 1858, all brilliant proofs; three dollar series including the 1873, 1875, and 1876 in proof condition, as well as the unique 1870 San Francisco mint; also gold dollars complete with the 1861 Dahlonega and the 1870 San Francisco mint. This collection is now being catalogued by Mr. Elder to be sold in the second week of March.

Ben. G. Green announces that in the latter part of February he will sell the unusually fine collection of United States cents belonging to Mr. C. E. Woodruff of Chicago, and also the United States pattern-coins, colonials and other coins the property of Mr. Harry F. Williams of the same city.

Mr. Bauman L. Belden, the Secretary of the American Numismatic Society, announces that on Monday evening, January 9th, and thereafter on the first Monday evening of each month, except during June, July, August, and September, the building of the Society at Audubon Park will be open for the convenience of members and their friends.

As is well known, the equivalent of the crown of Sweden, Norway and Denmark in our own money is about twenty-seven cents, or to be exact, twenty-six and eight-tenths cents. The General Export Society of Sweden has now taken up the matter of reducing the monetary standard from the crown or krona to the franc value. Several meetings have been held to encourage interest in this reform, especially among the commercial classes. Upon communicating their views to the council of the Board of Trade of Christiania, in Norway, the latter also became interested, actuated probably by the desirability of having a uniform monetary standard with France, Belgium, Italy, Spain, etc. The Danish minister of finance has expressed his views in regard to the matter in one of Copenhagen's daily journals, and asserts that he considers such a reform is not at present necessary, nevertheless, he is willing to open negotiations with Norway and Sweden and have the matter fully discussed. There the matter rests at present.

At Elder's sale on January 13th some of the prices obtained were:

516 Rosa Amer. Twopence, 1723 v. f.	\$10.50	600 U. S. Eagle, 1797, v. f.	\$22.00
517 C. Rosa American Penny, 1723 unc.	4.90	604 Half Eagle, 1803 over 2, unc..	11.75
521 Mass. Pine Tree Shilling, Crosby 14	14.00	606 " " 1811, unc.	11.00
522 A. Mass. Cent, 1788, v. f.	15.00	623 Three Dollars, 1873, Proof...	150.00
524 Florida $\frac{1}{4}$ Real, unc.	36.00	853 Cent, 1799, very good	12.50
525 Vermont Cent, 1787, unc.	5.50	862 Cent, 1804, good	7.00
527 A. Vermont Cent, 1788, v. f.	4.00	918 Dollar, 1836, Gobrecht on base	14.00
528 Vermont Cent, 1788, v. f.	5.00	932 Syracuse, Early tetradrachm, fine	6.00

According to the London "Times," King George V. of England has received a petition signed by the chairman and secretary of the Currency Reform Committee on behalf of 1,000 signatories, with the address "Committee Room, Channel Islands Hotel, Guernsey," praying, on behalf of "loyal and dutiful subjects of the Island of Guernsey," that his Majesty may order that (1) all coinage other than British shall be suppressed and withdrawn; (2) all commercial contracts shall only be negotiable on the basis of the British sovereign, shillings, and pence respectively; (3) the island may, as consideration for the suppression of its said charters (so far as they empower the use of French coinage), henceforth employing only British currency, participate in the seniorage to such an extent as shall mutually and equitably be arranged between the two Governments."

The signatories introduce their petition with a recital of the inconvenience of the present system of currency, which is governed by certain charters. They point out that the British currency, as well as the French, is legal tender in the island, that the existence of the dual system leads to monetary losses on exchange to inhabitants and visitors, and that the "general pricing of merchandise" is "in 20-21 sts, 21 sts and 252 nds of a sovereign." They add that little direct trade is done with France, so that no useful purpose is served by the retention of the French silver coinage in a portion of the British Empire and that "any profit on the minting of local silver and copper should not be derivable by alien Governments, but mutually between the island authorities and the British Government."

The Merwin-Clayton Company will sell on January 23d a miscellaneous collection of coins, paper-money, gems, and antiques. The catalogue will comprise 1250 lots.

Rudolf Marschall, the Vienna medallist, has received an order from Pope Pius X to design a new Papal Order of Merit. This is to consist of a circular medal bearing in high relief a portrait of the Pope, and Professor Marschall was called to Rome to obtain several sittings, so as to make his model as true to life as possible. To the left of the head is the inscription PIUS X. PONT. MAX., and to the right the figures 1903, the year of succession. The reverse bears the inscription in two lines BENE MERENTI, and the medal is framed in a metal cross and will be suspended from a bar representing a papal tiara and crossed keys. A yellow and white ribbon will be used for attaching the order.

At L. Hamburger's sale held at Frankfurt A. M. on November 21st and the following days, some of the prices realized were:

- No. 830. Four ducat piece of Maximilian I struck for Corinthia. Marks 650 (about \$160).
 No. 1240. Silver medal of Albert von Brandenburg, dated 1526 and in beautiful condition. Marks 1225, (about \$310).
 No. 1270. Eichstadt. Thick double Thaler of 1572, issued by the bishop, Martin von Schuamberg, in very fine condition. Marks 760, (about \$190).
 No. 1363. Brunswick. Ten Thaler piece of Julius, dated 1583. Very good. Marks 950, (about \$235).
 No. 1748. Cologne. An inedited double Thaler of 1572. Fine. Marks 720, (about \$180).

The new cover design which we present to our readers with this issue is the conception of Mr. Howland Wood, and it will be noticed that the drawing originally adopted by Dr. Heath has been but slightly modified. The illustrations are symbolical of the range of numismatic history which we will endeavor to relate in the pages of this magazine, extending from the early coinage of Ægina to the latest proceedings of the A. N. A.

Obsidional coins always appeal to the collector on account of their historical associations. The issues in silver and copper are frequently offered for sale, but gold siege-pieces are, as a rule, very rare. In Schulman's sale of December 19th occurred one of the obsidional coins of Zieriksee dated 1576, which sold for one hundred florins or about forty dollars. Zieriksee is a town on the island of Schonen in the province of Zeeland, and it was besieged by the Spaniards under General Mondragon during the years 1575 and 1576. The only other recent auction record of this gold coin is in the Stephanik Collection, which was sold in 1904 and where a similar piece realized about eighteen dollars.

Our announcement of two different positions of the mint-mark on the S mint 1909 Lincoln cents has brought the enquiry from Commodore W. C. Eaton, U. S. N., of Hamilton, N. Y., if this is true as to both the "with and without initial types." He finds the two varieties of mint letter position on the first issue, with V. D. B., but on the later abundant issue, without the initials, this difference has not been noted.

The coinage executed at the mints of the United States during the calendar year 1910, was as follows:

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
Double eagles.....	3,039,417	\$ 60,788,340.00
Eagles.....	3,486,344	34,863,440.00
Half eagles.....	1,568,050	7,840,250.00
Quarter eagles.....	492,682	1,231,705.00
Total gold.....	8,586,493	104,723,735.00
Half dollars.....	2,366,551	1,183,275.50
Quarter dollars.....	3,744,550	933,137.75
Dimes.....	16,250,551	1,621,055.10
Total silver.....	22,361,652	3,740,468.35
Five cents.....	30,169,353	1,508,467.65
One cent.....	152,846,218	1,528,462.18
Total minor.....	183,015,571	3,036,929.83
Total coinage.....	213,963,716	\$111,501,133.18
Coinage for the Government of the Philippine Islands:—		
Peso pieces.....	3,153,559	
20 Centavo pieces.....	500,259	
1 Centavo pieces.....	2,700,000	
Coinage for Costa Rica:—		
10 Centavo pieces.....	400,000	
5 Centavo pieces.....	400,000	

The new gold coinage of Montenegro consists of the one hundred, twenty and ten Perpera pieces. The silver, nickel, and bronze coinage of this State was struck at the Paris mint in 1909. All of the above coins are from designs by Professor Stephan Schwartz of Vienna.

In the last number mention was made of the initial token to be issued by the National Medal Company of New York City. This has now appeared and is fully up to our expectations. The color is of the natural copper which in course of time will turn to an olive tint thus resembling the color of the tokens of the eighteenth century. It is the intention of the National Medal Company to issue a token every sixty days, and the second one of the series will be commemorative of the first American coin collection, *i. e.* the Pine-tree shillings in the scale-pan, which constituted the dowry of the daughter of John Hull, the mint-master.

Mr. E. H. Adams desires to assure the numismatic public, that notwithstanding unfounded rumors to the contrary, he is in no way associated with anyone in the conduct of his sale, and expects, if successful, to hold more sales in the future at regular intervals. He informs us that while it was original intention to present two plates with each catalogue, free of charge, he found that this was not practicable, and that therefore there will be a charge of two dollars for the plate catalogue, which will contain nine excellent plates.

One of the recent successful labor saving devices introduced into the Philadelphia mint, is a mechanism for feeding the coin presses. The planchets are fed automatically from a hopper to the dies, and should the feeding funnel become clogged the press can be instantly stopped. One man can attend to six or more machines, whereas previously an attendant was required for each machine.

Mr. Waldo C. Moore of Lewisburg, Ohio, sends the editor his card for 1911, and assures us that we are the first recipients thereof. The token is of copper and only one hundred were struck. The obverse states that Mr. Moore is a banker, numismatist, philatelist, and fowl fancier, but the reverse is rather rebus-like. As other members of the Association may be fortunate enough to receive specimens of this token we will leave it for them to decipher the inscription.

An interesting "find" was made in the little village of Tommen, in the district of Aix-la-Chapelle, at the beginning of last October. Some repairs were being made on an old stable used as a sheep-fold and while removing a stone in one of the walls two workmen discovered a rusty tin box containing seventy-one gold and two silver coins, all in an excellent state of preservation.

Of the gold coins twenty-four are rose-nobles of Edward IV of England, and similar issues for Brabant, Overysse, and the city of Campen. The other gold coins consist of double-ducats of Ferdinand and Isabella, Philip and Elizabeth of Spain, the provinces of Friesland, Zeeland, and Overysse, and the cities of Campen and Zwolle. The two silver coins were half Thaler of Philip II of Spain, and their dates, (1562 and 1564) determine the time at which the entire lot of coins were probably buried, and also apparently give a clue to the motive for hiding the same. As the Duke of Alva with an army of ten thousand Spanish soldiers overran the Low Countries and Brabant in 1566, the former owner possibly anticipated this march of pillage and secured his property in the manner described.

PERIODICALS AND CATALOGUES RECEIVED.

Charles Dupriez, Brussels. Catalogue No. 100, consisting of over six hundred lots, with prices attached. The contents relate entirely to deniers of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries of Brabant, Flanders, Hainant (Hennegan), Liege, and Luxembourg. These comprise a portion of a large "find," which occurred in Brussels in August, 1908.

J. Schulman, Amsterdam. Catalogue of various consignments (2537 lots), illustrated with two plates. Included are over three hundred items of Canadian and United States coins and medals, as well as many South American. Sale takes place on January 7th and following days.

On February 20th, Mr. Schulman will sell the first part of the collection of Mr. Oscar Salbach, of Hamburg. The catalogue comprises over 2200 lots, and is illustrated with ten fine plates. This portion includes American Colonial medals and South American coins, medals, etc. Over one hundred numbers are given to medals and tokens pertaining to railways, bridges and navigation.

A prospectus reaches us of a work by L. Anson, entitled "Numismata Græca—Greek coin types classified for immediate identification." The following quotation from this prospectus will give an idea of the nature of the publication: "Every known Greek and Græco-Roman coin, the type of which represents an inanimate object or a plant, even if accompanied by animate objects, as figures or animals has been classified under the heading of the type and also of the symbol or symbols represented upon it, and thus identification becomes the work of a few moments."

The "Numismatic Circular" for December contains the continuation of the series on the ancient coins of Sicily, and this number deals altogether with Syracuse. The Messrs. Spink, in their lists of coins for sale, include a large variety of United States pieces, including an octagonal slug dated 1852, and a ten dollar Pike's Peak of 1861.

From Brüder Egger, of Vienna, we have received their Catalogue No. 15 (5261 lots), including coins and medals from all countries, at fixed prices.

Another important work just issued is "Aes Grave," being a history of the early heavy money of Rome and Middle Italy. An extensive descriptive prospectus of this work reaches us from the publishers, Joseph Baer & Co., Frankfurt A. M.

The principal contents of the third part of the "Numismatic Chronicle" for 1910 are: Metrological note on the coinage of Populonia, by J. R. McClean; On some rare Sicilian tetradrachms, by F. J. Seltman; The Coinage of the reign of Julian the Philosopher, by Percy H. Webb; the coin-types of Aethelred II., by H. Alexander Parsons; and Chronology in the Short-cross period, by G. C. Brooke.

L. Fuldaer, of Amsterdam, has just published his Catalogue No. 28 enumerating over seven hundred Portuguese coins with prices, and Catalogue No. 29 devoted entirely to gold coins.

Ben. G. Green of Chicago sends us his Catalogue number 58, consisting of United States and Foreign Coins, to be sold at auction on January 27th. There are over seven hundred lots, amongst other a quarter eagle of 1796 without stars in very fine condition, and six varieties of the Swedish plate money dating from 1710 to 1727, including the large four Daler piece.

C. Lang of Rome has just issued a catalogue of numismatic books, the majority in Italian, and comprising about 130 lots.

A somewhat smaller catalogue is that of Bernard Quaritch of London (No. 298) which comprises 61 numbers devoted entirely to numismata. Included in this are some very complete sets of the British Museum publications.

The *Berliner Münzblätter* for October, November, and December are received and contain, as usual, some very interesting and original papers. Among many others should be mentioned: "Some of the smaller coins of Frederick the Great," by F. Wiegand; "The Coinage of Wismar from 1580 to 1592," by M. Bahrfeldt; and "The Oldest Thaler of Danzig, Thorn, and Elbing," by M. B. G.

From Nurnberg we have received the November and December numbers of the *Numismatische Mittheilungen*, edited and published by C. F. Gebert. Both issues are devoted to the detailed proceedings of the local numismatic Society, and the remainder of the pamphlets contain extensive lists of coins for sale, the prices being affixed.

The leading article in *Mehl's Numismatic Monthly* for January is a well written paper by Mr. B. H. Saxton on the "Nike of Samothrace." This is accompanied by illustrations showing the original figure on the Macedonian tetradrachms of Demetrius I, as well as the restoration of the same by Zumbusch, now in the Louvre. Several of the "siege-pieces" issued during the Civil War in England form the subject of an interesting contribution by Mr. E. F. Herdman.

Beginning January first Italy is to have a new numismatic magazine. It is entitled *Giornale Numismatics* and will be published semi-monthly in Rome. A prospectus has appeared.

Friedrich Redder of Leipzig sends us his December Catalogue consisting entirely of Roman coins, with prices affixed. Over two thousand pieces are described ranging from Julius Caesar to the middle of the fifth century.

The *Numismatische Correspondenz* for January, published by Rudolf Kube in Berlin has appeared for January. The regular issue contains about 1100 lots of miscellaneous coins and medals with prices. Supplementing this are nearly one hundred masonic medals, etc.

The principal paper in the *Revue Belge de Numismatique* for the first quarter of 1911, is an excellent contribution on the money of Terina in Bruttium, and illustrated by a very fine plate. The great Brussels "find" consisting of about 150,000 deniers, etc., discovered in August, 1908, forms the subject of two other articles, also well illustrated, a prominent position being given to a hitherto unknown denier of Cassel, probably of the thirteenth century.

C. F. Gebert of Nuremberg has issued an auction catalogue consisting of 961 lots, the sale to be held on February 8th. The contents are principally European gold and silver coins among which issues for Brunswick, Nuremberg and Saxony predominate.

From C. F. Thieme of Dresden we have received catalogue number 193 with prices affixed. A large range of coins is covered, also many numismatic books.

NUMISMATIC EXHIBIT AT THE NANKING EXPOSITION.

Both at civilized Peking, the Northern Capital of China, as well as out of the way, Hsian Fu, the Western Ancient Capital of that vast Empire, I was informed that a collection of Chinese coins was being exhibited at the Nanyang Exposition, to use its official title. I accordingly decided to visit Nanking, the Southern Capital of the Flowery Kingdom, on my return journey to Yokohama, in order to better report this numismatic event.

I am acquainted with most large collections of Far Eastern coins, both outside and inside of China, and as this was the first intimation I had of such an important collection, since the exhibit had greatly called the attention of visitors to the Exposition, I looked forward to examining this numismatic treasure.

I broke the river trip from Hankow to Shanghai at Nanking, with the above purpose. Of the Exhibition itself, the first, I believe, to be held in the Middle Kingdom, I am not concerned with, as my mission is here limited to report on the numismatic exhibits.

In the Fukien Provincial Building, since the owner of the collection is a resident, if not a native of this province, I found the object of my search. The first impression, I must frankly confess, sadly disappointed me. In a poor light, the collection of Mr. Wong Ping Sing was displayed, more or less chronologically, and arranged in a number of padded boxes lined with imperial yellow silk. The coins, which were carelessly sewn to the silk lining, no doubt might produce a pleasing effect to the general visitor, but not so to the collector, who is accustomed to see more method and order in a public display.

To add to the attractiveness of the exhibit, the medals and diplomas, two in number, which this collection had been awarded at former foreign expositions, were hung in frames on the adjacent wall. A notification, prominently exposed, written both in English and Chinese, served as an introduction. The frankness which accompanies certain parts of this declaration is certainly to be commended. Without any ambiguity, it states that, with the exception of the Pu and Knife coins, all the specimens exhibited are guaranteed to be genuine. This saving clause might have also been extended to a good many of the round coins, as all of the Yuan Fa and many of the first ancient round coins, were simply modern imitations which would have scarcely deceived a beginner.

The exhibitor principally bases the value of this collection (and perhaps genuineness) on the awards it has received abroad. The exhibit of Chinese coins (Mencarini collection) at the World's Fair at St. Louis, which gained a first prize, is too recent in our minds to forget what value to place on such awards.

The Wong collection at the Nanking Industrial Exposition, so I was told, is the result of some fifty years patient accumulation. Time, more so than money, had evidently been spent on it, since most of the coins represented could have been acquired at little over face value.

Comprising over one thousand specimens,—1039, to be correct, the collection contains some interesting series. One tray alone was devoted to coin-charms, none of which were of any special value. The ancient representative money was strong in imitations, since, with one solitary exception, they were all modern replicas. Of the Yuan Fa and other ancient round coins, almost the same may be said. The Pan Liangs, although genuine, were very poorly represented. On the other hand, the early Kai Yuans (A.D. 618), were well represented, and I noticed among them several rare reverses not usually met with in small collections. The coins of the intervening mediæval dynasties were fairly well represented, but I found no great rarities among them. I was pointed out, with great pride, three small pieces of the red copper cash issued for the Chinese provinces in Turkestan, the owner evidently considering them great rarities.

To bring the collection up to date, two trays were filled with the modern provincial copper pieces of 20, 10, 5 and 1 cash denominations now current, but as I did not see among them any which were not already described in my article on "Chinese Modern Copper Coins," I will make no further mention of them.

In conclusion, I may remark that the collection was for sale at \$5,000 Mexican, but with the usual Chinese proviso that a reduction would be made if purchased for educational or Museum purposes. On inquiring the last price, it was immediately lowered to \$3,000 Mexican, and I wonder what the reduction would have been if I had stated that I wanted it for Museum or educational purposes.

H. A. RAMSDEN, F. R. N. S.

Yokohama, November, 1910.

Far Eastern Sec'y A. N. A.

NUMISMATIC ELEMENTS.

A STUDY OF THE FIRST PRINCIPLES OF NUMISMATIC SCIENCE FROM AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES,

As a ground work for Beginners and an aid to adepts in Coin Collecting.

By FRANK C. HIGGINS, F. R. N. S.

President of the New York Numismatist Club.

The difference between the collector and the numismatist may be almost precisely likened to that between what is commonly called a builder and an architect. Both represent appreciation, capacity, activity, interest and zeal, and both are mutually helpful, but the latter represents just so much more profundity of research, technical ability, scientific attainment and professional training than the former.

As an architect may never, after a certain stage in his career is reached, touch a brick or a plank, so a numismatist may rise to eminence without owning a single coin, although that eminence will arise most largely from his having handled more than the average man.

A certain point reached, his empire is the library, and his interest, no longer centered merely in the coins he owns himself, goes out to the available numismatic material of the whole wide world, his scientific deductions being derived from the contents of dozens, even hundreds of coins owned by others.

The so-called "Science of Numismatics" is not one but the compound of many sciences. It embraces the entire range of palpable, tangible pledges of certified value which have ever passed from hand to hand under the protection of popular guarantee in any time and at any place, and also from the fact that such pledges have usually possessed the character of coined metal of given forms, weights and finenesses, money-like articles of a commemorative character, under which class the chief object offered for our consideration is the medal.

The limit of suggestion conveyable to the human mind in numismatic form is only defined by the resources of human thought. That is to say, unbounded.

Were this not the case some space might be consumed in describing the particular applications of numismatic study and research. But it would be time lost.

During the approximate thirty centuries of accepted numismatic history there has been recorded on the stamped metal of the coin and metal practically every consideration, human and divine, which the mind of mortal may compass.

Cosmos from primeval chaos to final obliteration. The play of every sense, the throb of every emotion, the thrill of every art; the myriad mysteries of religion and the tortures of inferno, folk-lore and fact, human industry and human follies, the scourge of the tyrant and the palm of the peacemaker. The organic wonders of air,

earth and sea and the volcanic terrors of the underworld. The phantoms of the great ones of olden days file by upon the coins of the world as past the throne of God. Mighty conquerors, purpled weaklings and frail beauties of the bygone ages. Zoology, botany, chemistry, political science, sociology, economics and the industrial arts all fling their gems into the witch's cauldron of numismatic lore and still the catalogue remains unexhausted. As an acute mind has not long since observed "to the infinity of things recorded which are or have been, must be added a long list of pure imaginings, impossibilities and events which have never transpired." The full extent of the feast offered to the intellect by numismatic considerations will never be described because no book short of the "Book of Life" could contain it.

"Numisma" is the handmaid of every art and science. To ignore her claims is for the historian to court failure at the outset, and all history which has ever been written in defiance of this absolute law is doomed to one day be mercilessly dissected and reconstructed in the light of numismatic testimonies.

While no one can be reproached the possession of more than usual specialized knowledge in the direction of their tastes, there are many profound numismatic considerations which are not strictly necessary to the enjoyment of the average collector. Some very learned books have been written upon the weights, measures and fiscal systems of divers times and places, in which coins have been much illustrated and cited, but occupation with these would make too much of a serious occupation of what most people who undertake to collect coins wish to cultivate as a relaxation and intellectual pastime.

To quote a learned European observer of things numismatic:—

"The meaning of the term 'coin' is by no means so simple that one can clearly define it, off hand, in every possible sense. Furthermore, the sense of the word has been much disputed since such things as coins have existed, and even accepted definitions have not always remained permanently in force. The simplest is that of a piece of metal which offers a certain value guaranteed by a particular symbol. Even from this simple standpoint it is possible to regard coined money in a variety of different ways. The merchant and trader will be most concerned about the value of a piece of money. To them the most important points will be the metal, its weight, the monetary system and the purchasing power. Another will be interested in numismatic considerations alone. He will find the portrait of a prince or statesman whom he admires, and before his eyes will arise a vivid picture of the times to which the coin belongs. Who does not at least treasure a coin of some admired hero of the past or commemorative of some great event? During the Middle Ages there was a great popular demand for specimens of the 'thirty pieces of silver' for which Judas betrayed his Master, and as it was impossible for everybody to have one of the genuine, others were multiplied after the original pattern. When a representation of the Holy Sepulchre was particularly revered everybody wanted the few silver pieces on which it was portrayed, and pilgrims bought them eagerly. Who has not, at the sight of an old coin, thought what a tale it could tell if it could but speak? And do we not experience a sort of reverence when we handle a piece of money which may have lain in the hand of Charlemagne, with which a Cæsar may have paid his legions or which has lain in the treasury of Cræsus? Men and women whose historical existence are only darkly suggested by poetry and saga spring into a renewed and appreciable life once more through their still existing coins. Caspar, the first of the three Holy Kings, Shakespeare's Cymbeline, Vercingetorix, Odoacer and Theodoric, Roland the hero of Roncesvalles, Julius, Augustus, Cleopatra, Alexander, Napoleon and Washington. Yes, these old coins speak indeed to all who understand their language. To the delver in the world's past they are often the weightiest sources of history,—monuments to princes and governments of which no stone, no chronicle, no song remains to speak; testimonies to glories vanished and times forever, but for them, swallowed by the gulf of oblivion.

Still another class of coin lover finds his greatest satisfaction in numismatic portraiture, the objects and scenes represented on obverse and reverse of the treasures he assembles. He appreciates the degree of artistic skill possessed by ancient peoples at a particular time by the representations of their rulers, and compares one piece with its nearest of kind of a previous or later epoch. The fountain of knowledge before him is almost unfathomable in depth and priceless in value. Years, decades and centuries have come and passed, whole peoples have sprung into prominence, waxed, waned and vanished, leaving behind them but few and trivial traces, in too many instances none whatever. But they have had coins, and these coins show not only their degree of artistic development, but their tastes and trend of thought. The numismatic student never ceases to encounter an infinity of subtle connections between coins and the spiritual life of their makers. So many peoples have vanished without leaving a trace behind, so many kingdoms obliterated from earth's surface, their citadels and temples burned and fallen, their weapons rusted and their treasures looted by the stranger, but from a few tiny coins they rise again into human ken, the majesty of their cities, the power of their arms and ships, the beauty of their familiar objects and the aspirations of their souls. Almost all coins possess inscriptions which give rise in turn to another series of speculations. From the evidences presented by one series of coins we are able to judge of the degree of relationship possessed by those responsible for it to other peoples. Comparisons of language, manners, customs, religious symbols, arms and attributes combine to fix the cousinship of scattered racial stems, to identify the parent people and classify the colonies and separated provinces which have undertaken autonomous lives of their own. And often again we find ourselves mutely contemplating strange coins which are the sole survival of some long forgotten unit of human society concerning which no echo from the distant past has ever reached the modern ear.

The riddle of the sphinx is theirs. Will they forever hold their secret, or will they, as has been many, many times the case, some day prove the key to a chapter of world history at once dramatic and astounding?

In the light of the foregoing appreciation of numismatic science, the writer and reader will now attempt to follow step by step a more or less methodical arrangement of numismatic considerations, the object of which is less to impart what is new or unheard of, than to inculcate a habit of what is best termed "trained thought," without which the benefit of knowledge acquired is as haphazard as the bolt of lightning which may destroy one's entire possessions or reveal a hidden treasure.

Where one is enriched by an accidental discovery, a hundred thousand benefit by scientific knowledge of where wealth is to be found and how to obtain it. This is the writer's only apology for the seeming dryness of some of the details over which it is proposed to pass.

I. MONEY AND COINS.

1. MONEY.

Money, scientifically defined by one of the world's greatest authorities in language, which as it only repeats a generally accepted truth, differs but little from the best descriptions by other savants, is "any generally approved medium of exchange which possesses the qualities and exercises the functions of a measure of value as well as that of an object of barter, means of payment, reckoning of worth and facility in the transportation of the same."

In the primitive condition of mankind each individual only drew from the natural resources of the earth so much as was required by his own individual needs. So soon, however, as humanity reached a higher plane and its requirements augmented, then divisions of labor appeared and each produced more than he wanted of that particular thing which he was best fitted to produce. With this fact established,

the requirement at once arose of resolving all the considerations above enumerated. In a low state of culture the peoples merely exchanged their ordinary goods and products upon various bases of mutual agreement. When, however, the point was reached where the ordinary necessities of life were at times so plentiful and at times so scarce that the need was seen of settling upon some generally procurable and generally desired class of objects as permanent basis of trade, the most natural objects which suggested themselves were the flocks and herds which every one desired, of which no one could possess too much, and which might change hands as freely as required. The fact that the earliest known money of the world is a monument to this primitive custom goes far to show that our appreciations of the probable era of the first coinage is very correct, for nothing could have come between the actual use of agrarian stock as money and the invention of a metallic medium directly representing such stock, depending upon representations thereof for identification.

We are most likely, however, to be compelled to greatly extend our conception of the comparative antiquities of such moneys as chronologies founded upon a forced restriction of cosmic history to a period of four thousand years; some things which our fathers very seldom questioned are becoming sadly involved with the logic of facts.

As the world's culture increased, naturally the use of finer and even more transportable objects obtained, such as ornaments, weapons and utensils combining a certain amount of intrinsically valuable material enhanced in worth by skilful handiwork.

2. KINDS OF MONEY.

(a) *Skins of Animals*; later, parts of the same were employed as mediums of exchange by hunting peoples. The old Russian term for money is *Kung*, meaning a marten, the Laplanders call it *Raha* or pelts.

(b) *Cattle Money*; this has always been the favorite medium among nomadic peoples and primitive cultivators of the soil. Traces exist of this kind of money among the ancient Persians and the Greeks of the Homeric period. Homer tells us that the arming of Meneleus cost nine oxen, while that of Glaucus cost a hundred. The Romans of the times of the Kings, various Teutonic peoples in Germany, Sweden, England, Ireland, the Hungarians, Tartars, Circassians, Khirgis, etc., are all examples. The derivations *pecunia*, *peculium* and *peculatum* were taken by the Romans from *Pecus*, cattle, and the Saxon *sceat* is from *shet*, also meaning cattle, silver and value. The Icelandic word for "means," as also the old Icelandic representations of animals on metal bars, are the traces of ancient cattle money.

(c) *Various Wares* are or have been employed in different lands as mediums of exchange. For instance, Cowries in Africa and Asia, Wampum shells in America, cakes of salt, bricks of tea, dried fish, sugar, dates, tobacco, mats (*the Macuta*), arrow and spearheads, coral, etc. The Frisian value, a "*Wede*," i. e. Garment or Cloth (like *Pu* in Chinese), betokens that manufactured goods constituted an old form of money, and the date shaped money of the Persians tells its own story of the old date money.

(d) *Metallic Money* came first into existence where it was most easily and plentifully found, and was very early employed. Thanks to its readiness of manufacture, facility of division, durability and transportability, it in the course of time gained ascendancy over all other forms of money. We encounter metallic money in the Orient about the second century B. C.

(To be continued.)

MODERN CHINESE COPPER COINS.

By H. A. RAMSDEN, F. R. N. S.

Entered in W. F. Dunham Manuscript Prize Competition.

(Continued from Page 271.)

II. REGULAR PROVINCIAL SERIES.

So far I have come across only the following issues of the different provinces mentioned below.

Name.	20 cash.	10 cash	5 cash.	1 cash.
(a) An Hwei	X	X	..	..
(b) Che Chiang	X	X	..	..
(c) Chin Kiang, see Tsing Kiang . . . . .	..	X	..	..
(d) Foo Kien	X	X	X	..
(e) F. K. Custom House . . . . .	..	X	..	..
(f) Fen Tieng, see Fung Tieng	X	X	..	..
(g) Fung Tien, see Fen Tieng . . . . .	..	X	..	..
(h) Ho Nan . . . . .	..	X	..	..
(i) Hu Nan . . . . .	..	X	..	..
(j) Hu Peh . . . . .	..	X	..	X
(k) Hu Poo	X	X	X	..
(l) Kiang See, see Kiang Si . . . . .	..	X	..	..
(m) Kiang Si, see Kiang See . . . . .	..	X	..	..
(n) Kiang Nan . . . . .	..	X	..	..
(o) Kiang Soo	X	X	X	..
(p) Kirin	X	X	..	..
(q) Kwang Tung . . . . .	..	X	..	..
(r) Pei Yang	X	X	..	X
(s) Shang Tung . . . . .	..	X	..	..
(t) Tsing Kiang, see Chin Kiang . . . . .	..	X	..	..
(u) Miscellaneous . . . . .	..	..	..	X
Totals	8	20	3	3

AN-HWEI SERIES.



Fig. 7



Fig. 8



Fig. 9



Fig. 10



Fig. 11

(a) AN HWEI.

1. 20 cash. 33mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 7.
Rev. As Fig. 8. The four Chinese characters above, as well as the two Manchu in the centre, signify "An Hwei Mint." The value is stated below by eight characters. The main inscription in the field, composed of four characters, mean "Original coin of the Kwong Su period."
As the above explanatory description holds good for most of the coins following, it will not be necessary to repeat it in each case.
2. 10 cash. 28 mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 7, but the value is TEN CASH.
Rev. As Fig. 8, but with the corresponding value stated below by seven characters.
3. Same as preceding, but the N's are written "N."
4. 10 cash. 28 mm. Red copper.
Ob. Similar to Fig. 7, but the value is TEN CASH and the dragon and ornamentation slightly different. The three stars on each side are more separated.
Rev. As Fig. 8, but with the corresponding value stated below by seven characters.
5. 10 cash. 28 mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 9.
Rev. As Fig. 10.
6. Same as preceding, but the four characters in the field of the Rev. are a little smaller, while the rosette in the centre is larger.
7. Same as preceding, but the rosette in the centre is larger and the value is stated below by five characters.
8. Same as preceding, but the rosette in the centre is smaller.
9. Same as preceding, but "irregular."
10. 10 cash. 28½ mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 11.
Rev. As Fig. 10, but the value is stated below by five characters.
The Obverse of this coin is most remarkable in that the value written in English was evidently altered from numerals to letters, or vice versa, resulting both ways.
11. Similar to preceding, but without any value on the Ob.
12. Same as preceding, but with the Rev. as Fig. 10.
It will be noted that in most of the above 10 cash pieces the value in English is omitted altogether, while the same in Chinese is variously expressed by either seven, five or two characters.

CHE-CHIANG SERIES.



Fig. 12



Fig. 13

(b) CHE CHIANG.

1. 20 cash. 33 mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 12.
Rev. As Fig. 13, but the value is 20 cash, stated below by three characters. A rosette occupies the centre in place of the ball and circle. The two Manchu characters on each side, as well as the four Chinese above, stand for "Che Chiang Mint."

2. 10 cash. 28 mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 12.
Rev. As Fig. 13.
3. 10 cash. 28½ mm. Red copper.
Ob. and Rev., as preceding, but on the Rev. a rosette occupies the centre instead of the ball and circle.
4. Same as preceding, but of yellow brass.
5. Same as No. 3, but the Manchu character on the left side of the Rev. is smaller and written differently.
6. Same as No. 3, but "irregular."
7. Same as No. 4, but the value on the Rev. is stated below by four characters.

CHING-KIANG SERIES.



Fig. 14



Fig. 15

(c) CHIN KIANG.

1. 10 cash. 28½ mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 14.
Rev. As Fig. 15.
This coin has a milled edge.
 2. Same as preceding, but 28 mm. while the characters round the Rev. are not so separated and somewhat smaller, particularly the two in Chinese expressing Che Chiang (Mint).
 3. Same as preceding, but the dotted circle on the Rev. is nearly half the diameter and the four characters in the field are smaller. The rosette in the centre is missing altogether.
- For the other coins issued for this same province, see Tsing Kiang.

FOO-KIEN.



Fig. 16



Fig. 17

(d) FOO KIEN.

11. 20 cash. 32 mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 16.
Rev. As Fig. 17.
22. 10 cash. 28 mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 16, but the value is 10 CASH.
Rev. As Fig. 17, but with the corresponding value stated below by six characters.

3. Similar to preceding, but the ornamentation round the dragon is more scanty.
4. 5 cash. 22 mm. Red copper.
Ob. Similar to Fig. 15, but the value is 5 CASH. The ornamentation is more like No. 3.
Rev. As Fig. 17, but with the corresponding value stated below by six characters.

F. K. CUSTOM HOUSE.



Fig. 18



Fig. 19

(e) F. K. CUSTOM HOUSE.

1. 10 cash. 28 mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 18.
Rev. As Fig. 19.
2. Same as preceding, but the two Chinese characters on each side of the Rev. (which mean "Custom House") are more than double the size.
"F. K." stand for Foo Kien.

(f) FEN TIEN.

1. 10 cash. 28 mm. Yellow brass:
Ob. Similar to Fig. 20, but with FEN TIEN PROVINCE.
Rev. As Fig. 21, but the date is (19)03, represented by the tenth character of the Ten Stems (Decenary Cycle) in combination with the fourth of the Twelve Branches. (Duodenary Cycle.)
This coin belongs to Fung Tien Province, the spelling being changed in the subsequent issues, as will be seen below.

FUNG-TIEN.



Fig. 20



Fig. 21

(g) FUNG TIEN.

1. 20 cash. 32 mm. Yellow brass.
Ob. As Fig. 20, but the value is TWENTY CASH.
Rev. As Fig. 21, but with the corresponding value stated below by five characters. The figure 20 is here written in an abbreviated form.
2. 10 cash. 28 mm. Yellow brass.
Ob. As Fig. 20.
Rev. As Fig. 21. The Chinese characters on each side stand for the date (19)04, represented by the first character of the Ten Stems in combination with the fifth of the Twelve Branches.
3. Same as preceding, but the date is (19)05, represented by the second character of the Ten Stems in combination with the sixth of the Twelve Branches.
4. Same as preceding, but the date is (19)06, represented by the third character of the Ten Stems in combination with the seventh of the Twelve Branches.

HO-NAN.



Fig. 22



Fig. 23



Fig. 24

(h) HO NAN.

1. 10 cash. 28½ mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 22.
Rev. As Fig. 23.
2. 10 cash. 28 mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 24.
Rev. Similar to Fig. 23, but the characters in the field and surrounding the coin are somewhat smaller and written slightly different. The symbol of the male and female principle, in the centre, is arranged differently.

(To be continued.)

THE QUESTION OF COMMISSIONS.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:—

In this article I wish to speak in regard to the dissatisfaction that results to nearly all persons who dispose of United States legal tender coins or notes at auction sales.

Most of us in the first instance pay much above their face value, and, to improve our collections, dispose of some to make way for better specimens. It often happens that at different periods there is a slump, and a coin or note sells for less than its original purchase price. Adding to this loss comes a further one, where a cataloguer or broker fails to protect such coin or note by allowing it to be sold for such a price than when his commission is finally deducted it nets the seller less than face value. *A cataloguer should either reject for auction sales or he should know that if he sells a legal tender coin or note a minimum price should protect it*, and if the coin or note sells below that mark he should not get his full commission. For instance, if a lot of standard dollars were to be sold they should bring not less than \$1.35 each, if the commission be 25 per cent., or \$1.25 each if the commission be 20 per cent. If sold below any of these figures then the cataloguer should stand the loss. In other words, if they sell for \$1.10, \$1.15 or \$1.20, the cataloguer should have only the difference between these prices and face value for his commission. The cataloguer or broker should protect the seller of legal tender coins or notes, for of what benefit to the seller would it be for anyone to dispose of several hundred dollars (face value) and receive a net return after the sale of less than face value, thereby making the cataloguer or broker a gift? The seller is not always a philanthropist, and might better spend even some nice proof or uncirculated dollars (I have seen them sell for \$1.10 and \$1.15) for pleasure or surer profit. The writer would like to make 20 or 25 per cent. so easily and pay the printing and auctioneer's bills also. A quick and simple rule for the cataloguer to adopt at a sale to protect the seller is, if the commission be 25 per cent., to add one-third to the face value; if 20 per cent., to add one-fourth to the face value.

I know that most cataloguers will not agree with me in my views, but how unsatisfactory and even foolish it is to dispose of a dollar for less than a dollar! Cataloguers and brokers should use their best endeavors to bring about fair play, that we may have the satisfaction of knowing that our heirs will receive at least face value for our collections, if not more.

A. N. A. 595.

THE CANCELLATION OF OLD PAPER MONEY.

If the present order of things continues, President Taft's administration will go down into history as a very economical one. In every department of the government the word has gone forth that economy must be practiced. Fine stationery, which was formerly embossed with a die, has been supplanted by that from the printing press. Even memorandum pads, used by employees for figuring, have been made slightly smaller, presumably to save the waste which formerly came from cutting pads a little larger. Among the many savings which are being effected is the abolition of express charges on old paper money, which is sent daily from the different sub-treasuries to the treasury in Washington for redemption. The express companies have been in receipt of a tidy sum for this service, their charges having been from New York at the rate of 20 cents per one thousand dollars.

Under the new system, which is now being inaugurated in all the sub-treasuries, the old money is now sent by registered mail, at little or no cost to the government.

It takes four or five days from the time the old money is received at the sub-treasury until it is shipped to Washington.

The first day it is counted and put in packages containing varying amounts, according to the denomination of the bills. Each package is secured by two "straps," one being placed around it lengthwise and the other across it. Upon the latter is placed in duplicate the amount the package contains, and certain marks of identification. The package is then ready for the cancelling machine, which punches a triangular hole in each quarter of all the bills within. The shape of these holes varies with the different sub-treasuries; the triangular hole being used at the New York Sub-Treasury. The next day these cancelled packages are placed under an ordinary paper cutting machine, whose power is derived from an electric motor, and cut in two, *lengthwise*, each section of the cut package bearing complete identification marks, as these marks were originally placed on the package in duplicate, and in such manner as to remain on each half after cutting.

After this, the cut halves are assembled for shipment, careful record being taken of same. The next day the upper halves are sent to Washington, and the following day the lower halves. Great care is exercised that the upper and lower halves do not become mixed in any way. They are shipped in separate pouches, and no lower halves are ever forwarded the same day as the corresponding upper ones are, and *vice versa*.

After these cancelled and cut bills are received in Washington, the count is verified, and then they are ready for the macerator.

This method of handling mutilated paper money was installed in the New York Sub-Treasury on March 5, 1910, and so perfect has the system been that no trouble whatever has been experienced through the methods employed. By making some change in the arrangement of the work, the present force has been able to do this additional work without any additional help, and with a corresponding relief to the Department in Washington.

In Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago the above system has been installed, and it is probable that it will be extended to every sub-treasury in the United States.

GEORGE H. BLAKE.

UNITED STATES PAPER MONEY.

It is generally known that in comparison to coin collectors, there are only a few who are engaged in the study and collection of paper money.

The varied kinds used during different periods of this country's history afford a wide and fascinating field for the earnest collector. Perhaps the field is really too large to be fully covered by the ordinary collector, but there are many branches which afford an opportunity to specialize in a line best suited to individual tastes.

For some, the paper money of Colonial times appeals more strongly than that of later dates. Others are interested in that of the "Wild Cat" period, and still others in the paper money issued beginning with the Civil War, and continued down to the present time. Fractional Currency belongs to the latter period, and many coin collectors have gathered specimens as a numismatic side line.

We feel it incumbent upon us to call our readers' attention to the advantages of paper money collecting, and shall endeavor to give them at different times such information on various topics concerning paper money as will tend to stimulate interest in that neglected branch of Numismatics.

In furtherance of this plan, and as an aid to present or intending collectors, the undersigned invites their correspondence, and will be pleased to answer any questions which may be asked, when postage is enclosed for reply.

GEORGE H. BLAKE.

Obituary.

ALFRED SANDHAM.

On Sunday, December 25, Alfred Sandham, the Canadian antiquarian, died at his residence, 88 Baldwin street, Toronto.

Mr. Sandham was in his seventy-third year, and while not an active collector for many years he was well known to the older generation of numismatists.

In 1869 appeared his book entitled "The Coins, Tokens and Medals of the Dominion of Canada," and this was followed by a supplement in 1872.

ALBERT S. ELWELL

A member of the A. N. A. and a prominent druggist of Bridgeton, N. J., died at his home in that town on January 4th, age fifty-seven years.

Mr. Elwell was a native of Bridgeton, but in early life he went to Philadelphia, where he remained for some years, being connected with several pharmacies in that city. In 1886 he returned to Bridgeton and opened a drug store in the Hotel Cumberland, now the Commercial Hotel. Soon after he was appointed secretary of the New Jersey State Board of Pharmacy, a position which he held for several years and in which he took much pride.

A brief notice occurred in the previous number announcing the death of Mr. H. C. Haeberle of Manchester, Iowa, on January 7th.

Mr. Haeberle was born in Gaeppingen, Wurtemberg, Germany, on February 8, 1847. He came to this country many years ago and was connected with the Hollister Lumber Company up to the time of his death. As an evidence of the esteem in which he was held by his fellow townspeople all business was suspended during the funeral services.

HARLOW ELLIOT WOODWARD.

On January 12, 1911, there passed away, in his sixtieth year, another well-known old-time collector, Harlow E. Woodward, son of the famous old dealer and cataloguer, W. Elloit Woodward, whose store at the corner of Dearborn and Dudley Streets, Roxbury, saw many famous auctions of stamps and coins. Although Mr. Woodward did not take the interest in coins or enjoy the reputation his father did, he nevertheless was no amateur in the subject, his attention for the most part being devoted to stamps, on which he was an authority, and an enthusiastic collector, having inherited from his father what was at that time one of the best collections in the country.

He was a pioneer in the drug business, the originator of the cut-price system, and an original thinker and author.

The Numismatist

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All Manuscripts should be sent to the Editor not later than the 10th of each month to insure publication in the next issue.

THE NUMISMATIST will be published promptly on the 25th of each month.

BUSINESS MANAGER G. L. TILDEN
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To whom all applications for Advertising Rates and Subscriptions must be sent.

Yearly Subscription, U. S., \$1.50; Foreign, \$1.75.
Trial Subscription, First Six Months, 75 cents.

It is always humiliating to make an apology for promises made and not fulfilled. We do not wish our readers to place us in the category of those, as Macbeth says,

That keep the word of promise to our ear,
And break it to our hope.

Consequently we will make no definite promises as to the changes contemplated in this magazine under its new management.

As it is now the property of the American Numismatic Association, the detailed reports relating to that organization will be found in its pages. THE NUMISMATIST will also contain, as heretofore, everything of importance that transpires in the domain of coin collecting and medallic art.

With this object in view we earnestly request our readers to forward to us any news items which they think may be of interest, and we especially solicit original contributions upon the subjects of coins, medals and paper-money. The popularity and success of THE NUMISMATIST was due in the past, in a great measure, to the fact that so many of our members voiced their opinions in its columns, and contributed in an unselfish manner to its pages; let us sincerely hope, therefore, that we can depend upon them for their assistance in the future.

At the last session of the International Numismatic Congress, held at Brussels on June 26th to June 29th, a curious resolution was introduced which seems to have escaped the attention of most of our contemporaries.

It is to the effect that the word *avers* (*i. e. obverse*) be eliminated from French numismatic nomenclature hereafter, and the word *droit* (*i. e. the right, or the right side*) be substituted therefor.

Possibly the French have some good reason for discontinuing this expression, nevertheless to us it seems a decidedly backward step, especially so, as the term *avers* has been adopted by many European cataloguers.

Most of our readers are familiar with the names of Tenniel, Leech, and Du Maurier, who have made the pages of "Punch" famous by their caricatures. George Morrow, however, is not so well known, having been only a contributor to the great English comic weekly for the past two or three years. On another page we reproduce one of his clever drawings, which represents a knight getting in readiness to distribute money to the poor. Everyone knows how reluctant the majority of these mediæval gentlemen were to perform such acts of charity and how indifferent they were as to what they bestowed. But the caricaturist in this instance introduces us to a noble lord who is carefully discriminating, while his good lady is attending to the *avoirdupois*, so that no clipped money or short weight shall wander into the hands of the waiting line of underlings.

SEDUCTIVENESS OF LANGUAGE.

Under the above title, in the December number of *THE NUMISMATIST*, is published an article by Frank Brown, which is in itself, an excellent specimen of seductiveness of language, for he attempts to seduce our minds to think ill of men who are acting honestly, by endeavoring, in what he evidently thinks a very smart way, to show up dishonesty of cataloguers, instead of which, he shows their very careful honesty of description.

To the unthinking, who might enter into the vein in which the article is written, it might seem as if he had proven a case against the cataloguers. He repeats the careful descriptions in which cataloguers have mentioned the relative sizes or amounts of damages, and speaks as if they should all be described simply as a damage, but a damage may rightly be of varying degrees of importance. A stamp might have a large tear in it or piece out of it, or a coin a big nick, that should properly be called a ding, or a dent, which is so large as to be important and obtrusive, whilst on the other hand, a nick or dent may be "small" "infinitesimal" or "barely perceptible", by which careful phraseology the cataloguer has endeavored to convey to the unseeing buyer, the relative size or importance of the damage.

In fact many of these "damages" are so slight, as to be of little comparative injury to the appearance or the value, especially when the piece is of great rarity and may not be known in perfect condition. The description "otherwise fine" is perfectly proper and refers to the general state of wear.

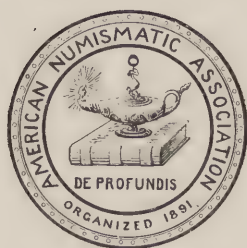
Such articles as this seem to cast a slur on all cataloguers, and I would declare in self-defense, if you please to so consider it, that I know of some cataloguers who endeavor to catalogue articles in their care, with the utmost honesty, and have used the terms Mr. Brown quotes, to convey the relative importance of the damages, and to be honest, not only to the buyer, but also to the owner of the collection, and not run down the latter's goods by careless descriptions, mentioning damages without saying whether they are very objectionable or not, and thereby preventing the receipt of the proper price for the collection.

S. H. CHAPMAN.



by kind permission of "Punch."

A KNIGHT OVERHAULING HIS STOCK OF DOUBTFUL COINS PRIOR TO A DISTRIBUTION OF LARGESSE.



The American Numismatic Association

The Largest and Most Active Numismatic
Organization in the World.

For particulars address the
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HAVE YOU RENEWED FOR 1911?

The Association Annual Dues, 50 cents and Subscription to "THE NUMISMATIST," \$1.50, total \$2.00, are payable in advance. If *you* have not renewed your membership and subscription for **1911, DO IT AT ONCE.** You may forget it tomorrow or next week. Don't wait for a notice from the General Secretary, as the adjustment of all memberships, etc., to expire in December should make it unnecessary.

EXTRACT FROM THE CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE VII., SECTION 1.—*** In case a member fails to pay his dues before the first of February his name shall be stricken from the roll. ***

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

At the beginning of this, another year of history making, it might be well to pause for a moment's reflection and ask ourselves, what of The American Numismatic Association? Have its purposes been fulfilled?

What success has been achieved? In what has it come short of fulfilling its mission?

These questions we leave with you to answer.

The year just closed has witnessed many desirable results in the chain of events that make for success, in the building of a permanent scientific Numismatic Society, that shall truly be representative of America.

The Association is now in a transitory state,—passing from an enrollment of names, which constituted the subscription list to a Numismatic magazine, and who had associated themselves together for mutual benefits, to a learned Numismatic Society, with all the serious purposes of such a society, consecrated to an unselfish development and dissemination of numismatic knowledge.

The detail of the acquirement of THE NUMISMATIST by the Association, through the unselfish generosity of Mr. Wilson, has been published, so we will not inflict a repetition on you.

Suffice it to say that Association ownership of its official publication is the foundation rock, on which all other improvements will be builded.

Under the able editorship of Mr. Frey, THE NUMISMATIST will at once become the representative Numismatic publication of America.

He wields an able pen, as his writings in THE NUMISMATIST, and other numismatic publications, will attest. His devotion to the Association is too well known to comment on, as his name has long been associated with its history, he having so successfully served as President, for the years 1905, 1906, 1907 inclusive.

The Association is indeed fortunate to be able to command the services of Mr. Frey as Editor-in-chief, and Mr. Tilden, the new General Secretary, as Business Manager.

Mr. Tilden brings to the office of Business Manager, a wide experience in the field of publication along special lines, and this, the first issue of the new NUMISMATIST, will attest his qualifications for the position for which he has been chosen.

Regularity of issue will be one of the many appreciated improvements, and THE NUMISMATIST will be mailed promptly on stated dates.

Now that THE NUMISMATIST is the property of the Association we trust that every member will take renewed interest in its success, contribute papers and notes for publication, securing new subscribers, or advertisements when possible.

There has been an almost universal demand that the Association own and publish its official organ. Mere ownership does not mean success, but it does mean increased expenses, and responsibilities.

Will you dear member, assume your part of the responsibility?

The Editor and Manager should be indemnified against any possible financial entanglements, and to this end a guarantee fund should be pledged. We desire the voluntary pledges of at least twenty members, who will be responsible for their share of any part of a possible deficit limited to \$500.00, that might be incurred by publishing THE NUMISMATIST during 1911.

These pledges to be made without any further solicitation. Send your name to the President, and if you prefer, name the amount or limit for which you will be responsible.

There is no probability of a loss, as the financial success of THE NUMISMATIST is practically assured.

In fact it is anticipated that THE NUMISMATIST will return a large profit over the cost of production, out of which the Board of Governors hope to financially compensate the Business Manager for his arduous labors.

Postal regulations of the United States now require the separation of membership rolls of societies, and authentic subscription lists to publications, in order that second-class postal rates may be granted the publication. Thus it was necessary for the Board of Governors to again amend our By-Laws, changing the amount of dues from \$2.00 per year (which amount was adopted by the recent New York convention) to 50 cents per year and placing the subscription price of THE NUMISMATIST at \$1.50 per year.

Thus every member has the privilege of choosing for himself, whether or not they subscribes for THE NUMISMATIST.

This is an important point and should not be overlooked by members.

If one desires only to be enrolled as a member of the Association, remit the dues \$1.50, to the General Secretary, but if you desire to receive THE NUMISMATIST the amount required will be \$2.00.

Subscriptions to THE NUMISMATIST will be the same to members or non-members, \$1.50 per year.

After this date applicants for membership will be required to pay an initiation fee of \$1.00, in addition to above. This fee is, of course, to be paid but once.

At present we will refrain from setting before the members any new or radical policies, but still stand committed to those set forth in our message of January last, and at the recent New York convention.

Several of these projects have been accomplished. THE NUMISMATIST is now the property of the Association.

The first Year Book has been printed and distributed.

The Heath Memorial Medal is now being struck and will soon be distributed to all subscribers to the Heath Memorial Medal Fund, and to the special fund solicited last year.

Subscribers to the latter fund will receive this medal in lieu of the anticipated membership medal, as the subscriptions were not liberal enough to insure the striking of the membership medal, as yet.

Many desired reforms, and plans, that mark the milestones in the progress of the Association are in process of formation, or successful termination, and these will be set forth from time to time.

There will soon be submitted for your consideration, copy of the revised Constitution and By-Laws. We trust every member will study these carefully, as some radical departures from the present law will be submitted. An ideal provision for the election of officers will be submitted for your approval. Every member should register his vote with the General Secretary for the adoption or rejection of the submitted copy.

Anticipating changes in the laws, that provide for appointment of committees, we will withhold all appointments for the present, and the old committees will remain without change.

It is to be deplored that a greater number of members do not take an *active* part in the affairs of the Society. I would exhort the *passive* members to renewed interest, for whatever is done for the *Society*, is for your own improvement.

You can secure a new member; you can secure a new subscriber to THE NUMISMATIST; you can send notes or clippings to the Editor; you can describe some coin you have of special interest; you can register your vote on a proposition bearing on Association affairs when it is submitted for your consideration by the officers; you can *boost* at all times.

On behalf of the officers, I desire to express their appreciation of the seeming unanimity of approval of their official efforts.

Wherein they have come short of expectations, their regret is unmeasurable, but wherein their efforts have been crowned with success, the knowledge that our beloved Association has been benefitted, is ample compensation for their labors.

"NON PROGREDI EST REGREDI."

Fraternally,

J. M. HENDERSON.

President.

January 11, 1911.

DISTRICT SECRETARY APPOINTMENTS.

To the members of the A. N. A.

Upon recommendation of General Secretary Tilden, and in compliance with the By-Laws, I hereby appoint the following members as District Secretary for their respective districts:—

Dr. E. P. Robinson, 12 High St., Newport, R. I., for New England States.
Rudolph Kohler, 76 Washington Place, New York City, for N. Y. and N. J.
J. W. Aitken, Aitken Block, Carbondale, Pa., for Del., Md., Va., W. Va. and D. C.
H. R. Newcomb, 24 Marston Ave., Detroit, Mich., for Mich., Ohio, Ind. and Ky.
T. E. Leon, 250 W. 69th St., Chicago, for Ill., Wis., Minn., Ia., Mo., N. D., S. D., Neb. and Kans.

Rev. Wm. A. Laughlin, Montpelier, Idaho, for Western States.

B. Max Mehl, P. O. Drawer 976, Fort Worth, Texas, for Southern States.

H. L. Doane, Truro, Nova Scotia, for Eastern Canada.

J. A. Wood, 161 Oak Ave., Hamilton, Ontario, for Ontario.

R. L. Reid, 1333 Pacific St., Vancouver, B. C., for Western Canada.

S. H. Hamer, Claremont Road, Halifax, Yorks, England, for British Isles.

H. A. Ramsden, 34 Water St., Yokahama, Japan, for the Far East.

In December, Dr. F. A. Hassler resigned as Secretary for the Western States.

Fraternally,

J. M. HENDERSON, President.

FROM THE NEW GENERAL SECRETARY.

The new General Secretary takes this opportunity to express his thanks to the members of the Association for the honor conferred upon him at the New York Convention. Realizing that the duties of the office will take up most of his spare time, members can greatly help by promptly remitting their dues and subscription to "THE NUMISMATIST," without waiting to be notified. Membership cards will be sent as promptly as possible.

Mr. Duffield's term of office being so very satisfactory, the Association has lost a good officer, one whose place will be hard to fill.

The District Secretaries are requested to correspond with the General Secretary at any and all times regarding the work in their districts. Do all you can to advance the membership of 1911. Specimen copies of "THE NUMISMATIST" will be sent to any address upon request.

The coming year should be the most advantageous of the Association in its history. Let the watchword be "Advancement for the A. N. A."

G. L. TILDEN, *General Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

NEW MEMBERS TO BE ADMITTED FEBRUARY 1ST.

1459 George J. Bauer	1470 William A. Wilcox
1460 Fred E. Merritt	1471 G. Welland Arnold
1461 George P. Rives	1472 John R. Jones
1462 Wm. R. Powell	1473 Prof. Geo. W. Phillips
1463 A. H. Brandt	1474 Hon. Samuel S. Jones
1464 E. C. Moog	1475 L. H. Gehring
1465 H. L. Von Wald	1476 E. W. Waynick
1466 W. A. Toole	1477 H. H. Haylett
1467 Carl Roesiger	1478 O. A. Kolden
1468 William L. Watson	1479 John E. Walton
1469 James H. Paul	

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications have been received. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to March 25, they will become members on that date, and will be published as such in the March issue.

APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
George Anthony Katzenberger, L.L.B.	J. M. Henderson.
	*Rev. Chas. H. Gross.
H. M. Reid	F. G. Duffield.
	G. L. Tilden.
Henry Mitchell	G. L. Tilden.
	N. E. Converse.
Fred T. Huddart	S. D. Kiger.
	G. L. Tilden.
Dr. D. W. Valentine	Rud Kohler.
	A. R. Frey.

*Local, business or professional endorsement.

G. L. Tilden

Worcester, Mass., Jan. 16, 1911.

General Secretary.

THE DUNHAM MEMBERSHIP CONTEST AWARDS.

Under the conditions named by Mr. Wm. F. Dunham, of Chicago, for the greatest number of new members proposed from June 1, to December 31, 1910, the gold proof set of 1908, offered by him as four prizes, has been awarded to the following members:

First Prize, \$20—W. G. Curry, Baraboo, Wis.

Second Prize, \$10—John W. Aitken, Carbondale, Pa.

Third Prize, \$5—Nathan Smason, New Orleans, La.

Fourth Prize, \$2.50—Joseph Hooper, Rochester, N. Y.

The number proposed by the leaders is as follows: Mr. Curry, 21; Mr. Aitken, 15; Mr. Smason, 6; Dr. Henderson, 6; Mr. Hooper, 4.

It will be seen that Mr. Smason and Dr. Henderson each proposed the same number (6), but Dr. Henderson insists that he was not one of the contestants, and regrets that he has not had the opportunity to propose a larger number. (In the list of applications published Dr. Henderson is credited with only five, but one was received from him before the close of the year too late to be published in the December issue.)

The prizes have been forwarded to the winners.

In this connection a brief review of the applications received in 1910 is timely.

During the year there were published 168 applications, and they were received from 54 different members. In other words, only about 12 per cent, of the members interested themselves to the extent of sending even one application.

The splendid work of Mr. W. G. Curry in securing new members should be an inspiration to those who have not been active in this respect. The number of applications credited to Mr. Curry for the year was 35, a record of which he should be proud, and the A. N. A. should be proud of Mr. Curry.

Mr. John W. Aitken is another member who gives promise of a valuable assistance in recruiting our ranks. Although comparatively a new member, his record of 15 applications in seven months proves that he is a decidedly active one.

Dr. Henderson and the other faithful workers in the past have been equally faithful in the year just closed. The following have proposed three or more new members:

W. G. Curry.....	35	Rud. Kohler.....	5
John W. Aitken.....	15	Farran Zerbe.....	5
Dr. J. M. Henderson.....	12	Joseph Hooper.....	4
Theo. E. Leon.....	8	S. D. Kiger.....	4
Nathan Smason.....	8	B. Max Mehl.....	4
Howland Wood.....	6	B. H. Saxton.....	4
Ben. G. Green.....	5	Ludger Gravel....	3

In some respects the number of applications received during the year was a disappointment to your former General Secretary. With the earnest effort of the officers, aided by some exceptionally enthusiastic members, and with the prizes offered by Mr. Dunham as a stimulus, it was hoped that the year 1910 would show a large membership increase and that the 200 mark would be reached or passed. The total of 168 is considerably below the mark, yet it is the third largest yearly record in our history.

Let every member feel that a part of the responsibility for the record of 1911 is upon him.

F. G. DUFFIELD.

Baltimore, Md., January 16, 1911.

THE DOCTOR HEATH MEMORIAL MEDAL.



To the Members of the American Numismatic Association :

At the annual convention of the Association held in the City of New York in September last, the undersigned were appointed as a committee to superintend the execution of the Dr. George F. Heath Memorial Medal.

The committee begs the support of all members of the American Numismatic Association who have not thus far contributed.

The bronze medals will be sold to the members at \$2, struck in silver at \$5, and in gold at \$50.

The subscription list closed on January 2, 1911, and the list below represents the names of the original subscribers. A few copies still remain unsold. Secure one at once as the dies will shortly be destroyed. Address all communications to D. Macon Webster, chairman, 25 Broad street, New York City.

Respectfully,

D. MACON WEBSTER,
A. R. FREY,
W. H. WOODIN,

Committee.

SILVER MEDALS.

J. C. Mitchelson,	E. B. Stevens,	W. C. Wilson,
W. H. Woodin,	N. C. Neilson,	Howland Wood.
J. M. Henderson, M.D.,	W. H. Harrison,	

BRONZE MEDALS.

H. R. Newcomb,	E. Smith,	H. R. Storer,
J. H. Clapp,	Hillyer Ryder,	Frank C. Higgins,
E. S. Sears,	R. Kohler,	R. W. MacLachlan,
Carl Wurtzbach,	B. Max Mehl,	B. H. Saxton,
M. Marcuson,	Ben G. Green,	Wm. A. Wiley,
S. Hudson Chapman,	G. L. Tilden,	P. M. Wolsieffer,
Henry Chapman,	A. A. Hawkes,	J. de Lagerberg,
W. A. P. Thompson,	Frank J. Liveright,	E. H. Adams,
Farran Zerbe,	Dr. B. P. Wright,	D. W. Valentine,
Wayte Raymond,	A. R. Frey,	R. C. Garsia.
D. R. Kennedy,		

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. The thirty-first annual meeting of the above Society was held on January 13, 1911. An election of officers was held and the following were chosen: Dr. S. A. Green, president; Dr. Malcolm Storer, vice-president and curator; Horace L. Wheeler, treasurer; Howland Wood, secretary; It was voted to suspend the annual dues for the year 1911, but the admission fee for new members to remain in force.

Mr. S. S. Crosby presented to the Society several dies of medalets and a number of impressions from these dies.

HOWLAND WOOD, *Secretary*

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. At the meeting held on October 23 the Duke of Devonshire was elected a member, and by his courtesy a remarkable hoard of coins of the reign of Stephen was exhibited. In the course of a descriptive address Mr. W. J. Andrew remarked that the find as submitted was complete, and comprised 95 silver pennies and 7 halfpennies, representing the only currency known in England in Norman times, the halfpennies being then merely pennies cut into halves along the lines of the cross on the reverse design, and so issued from the mints. The hoard was found in 1867 within the precincts of the foundations of the old Hall at Sheldon, near Bakewell, Derbyshire, and was enclosed within a leaden vessel.

The actual date of the deposit of the treasure was deduced from the interesting fact that although no specimen of Stephen's second coinage, namely Hawkins 269, was present in its entirety, its reverse was in evidence on four "mules." Mr. Andrew believed that, for fiscal reasons, on a general recoinage the reverse dies were first prepared and delivered to the moneyers, with permission to use them in combination with the old obverse dies until those for the new obverse design were ready, and thus "mules" resulted during the first months only of a new type. There were many reasons for assuming that Stephen's second coinage was issued soon after his release in November, 1141, and therefore it was evident that the Sheldon hoard was deposited early in 1142.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. A meeting was held on November 17, and several new members were proposed. The Rev. E. Rogers exhibited a fine series of Jewish coins including four shekels and two half-shekels of Simon Maccabaeus, a specimen of the newly discovered large bronze coins of the second revolt reading 'Jerusalem' instead of Simon, a bronze coin of Eleazar, denarii of Trajan struck by the Jews and a coin of Antiochus VII struck at Jerusalem with reverse type lily. Mr. E. Shepherd exhibited three specimens of bronze coins of Boeotia struck on coins of Antigonus I and two base gold Kidara Kushan coins reading *Sri Shahi* while Mr. F. A. Walters brought a large Brass of Otho struck at Alexandria with reverse bust of Nike, unpublished, if not unique.

The papers read were upon the coin-types of Æthelred II, by Mr. G. C. Brooke, and upon the types of the Jewish shekels by the Rev. Edgar Rogers. This gentleman stated that the traditional interpretation of the obverse type as the pot of manna and the reverse as Aaron's rod that budded were unsatisfactory. He proposed to interpret these types in the light of certain passages describing Simon The High Priest the Son of Osias, from the book of Ecclesiasticus, which was composed about the time of Simon Maccabaeus. The obverse type would then be the "vessel of beaten gold" from which the High Priest poured out the wine, and the reverse some spring flower, probably a lily, possibly referring to the meaning of the name Simon.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB. The regular monthly meeting took place at Keane's Chop House on January 13. Messrs. Adams, Blake, Elder, Frey, Gehring, Heaton, Higgins, Kennedy, Kohler, Nagy, Newell, Raymond, Sears, Valentine, Webster, and Zerbe were present.

Mr. Raymond, the new Treasurer of the Club assumed the duties of office and Mr. Adams received a vote of thanks for the efficient way in which he had handled the Club's finances since its beginning.

Among the exhibits was a beautiful bronze Lincoln medal of French origin, shown by Mr. Heaton

President Higgins delivered an interesting discourse in the course of which he announced that from the study of ancient coins he had stumbled upon a discovery that the symbol of the Jewish faith, known variously as the Shield of David, Seal of Solomon, and symbol of United Vishnu and Siva, which tops the pinnacle of every Jewish synagogue and is spread throughout the world as a religious emblem, especially among the Turks and other Orientals, is the oldest religious emblem of the world's history, embodying a secret which has been locked in the breast of the ages since the days of the earliest Jewish Patriarchs and contemporary founders of present races. It may be even antediluvian and is certainly the key to every notion of the divine power which has descended to our time.

Various other religious symbols of widely-scattered races are fragments of it and can only be interpreted by its use as a key. It is a speaking symbol of eternal wisdom and the earliest known graphic portrayal of the idea of a monotheistic God from whose attributes the later gods of the mythologies were evolved.

It clearly proves in the light of Mr. Higgins' discovery the ancient intelligence existing between the Chaldeans and Assyrians, the Chinese, Trojans, early races of America, Hittites, Egyptians and Druidical Celts at a period when the whole human family dwelt in a close union, and it proclaims astronomical data and measures periods of history, predicting important dates, etc.

NUMISMATISCHE GESELLSCHAFT IN WIEN. The last meeting for 1910 of this Society took place on December 14, and the paper of the evening was by Herrn Hofrat C. von Ernst, on "The Denar of the Lex Salica." Details have not reached us at the time of going to press, but we hope to review the same in our next issue.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

FRANKFURTER NUMISMATISCHE GESELLSCHAFT. At the session of November 8th, Doctor Rodiger delivered an interesting address on medals and similar awards bestowed on individuals for the saving of human lives. After describing the development of life-saving and humane societies from the middle of the eighteenth century to the present day, he exhibited his extensive collection of medals, plaquettes, etc., pertaining to this subject.

VEREIN FÜR MUNZKUNDE IN NURNBERG. The regular monthly meeting was held on December 5th, and the address of the evening was by P. Kunth, entitled "A Numismatic History of the Seven Years War." The subject was so extensive that the lecturer was compelled to confine himself to the description of coins issued up to the year 1760; the issues of the later years will be the subject of a future address.

CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. The 84th monthly meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, Jan. 6th, President Harry F. Williams presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Dunham, Brand, Simpson, Excell, Leon, Vercouter, Baker, Williams, Loer, Wilson, Davis, Kelly, Green, Verkler and Nelson. The resignations of Messrs. C. V. Jaeger, No. 16; Chester Dunham, No. 75; and Jos. A. Kelley, No. 154, were received and accepted.

Mr. E. C. Verkler, as chairman of the Committee on Medallie Production, reported that he had received estimates for making the aviation medal from the Medallie Art Co., Whitehead, Hoag & Co., Gorham Mfg. Co., and C. R. Barber. Samples of medallie work from the first three named were shown. After considerable discussion a motion was carried that only as many medals be struck in silver as there were subscriptions for same.

It was moved and carried that the entire matter of the aviation medals be referred to the Medallie Committee with power to act, and that the number of bronze medals be limited to 200.

The following officers-elect for 1911 being present, were installed:

President, Harry F. Williams.

Vice-President, F. Elmo Simpson.

Secretary, Ben G. Green.

Treasurer, T. E. Leon.

Librarian, E. C. Verkler.

Executive Committee, V. M. Brand, Ben G. Green and F. E. Simpson.

Mr. Hugh M. Clark was elected to membership.

The President appointed the following committees for 1911:

On Medallie Production, E. C. Verkler, F. M. Tuckerman and Virgil M. Brand.

On Membership, J. T. Kelly, F. J. Loer and Edward Michael.

Under Exhibitions Mr. Leon showed five varieties of the \$50 slug; Mr. Jacobs some Chinese coins; and Mr. Brand 2 Japanese obans, a 100 ducat of Bohemia, an oblong strip showing two impressions of the thaler of Bohemia, one-sixth ore of Sweden on oblong strip from which two pieces had been punched, a 5 thaler of Austria on a square planchet, one-fourth and one-half pence of Griquatown, a broad and crown in gold of Charles I of England and an uncirculated U. S. half dollar of 1796.

The following magazines were received since last meeting: *Elder Monthly* for October and *Mehl's Monthly*, *Philatelic West* and *Spink's Circular* for December; 2 auction catalogs from Elder and 1 each from Hess, Low and Schulman; and a catalog with fixed prices from Egger Bros.

Messrs. L. B. Casagrande and A. B. Jacobs were present as visitors.

Adjourned to meet February 3rd, 1911.

BEN G. GREEN, *Secretary*.

THE PERSIAN KRAN.



The following Treasury Decision (No. 31079) relative to the correct value of this silver coin will be of interest:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, December 2, 1910.

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the act of August 27, 1894, satisfactory evidence has been produced to me showing that the value in United States currency of the Persian kran has been at least 10 per cent. more than the value proclaimed during the quarters beginning October 1, 1909, January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1, 1910. The estimated and proclaimed value of the Persian kran for the said quarters, as set forth in Treasury Decisions 30020, 30238, 30478, 30743, and 30959, has been \$0.069, \$0.069, \$0.070, \$0.072, \$0.072, respectively.

Entries consulated during the quarter beginning October 1, 1910, and ending December 31, 1910, will be liquidated upon the basis of \$0.09 instead of \$0.072, the value proclaimed in Department's circular 56 of October 1, 1910, T. D. 30959.

Respectfully,
(83102.)

JAMES F. CURTIS,
Assistant Secretary.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, New York.

THE NEW BRITISH COINAGE.

Early in December the official "Gazette" published a proclamation by the King in which was determined the new designs for the gold and bronze coins. Following the numismatic rule, the profile on the obverse is reversed facing to the left instead of to the right as in the case of the King Edward VII, coinage. The inscription on the reverse will read, "Georgius V., Dei Gra: Britt: Omn: Rex Fid: Def: Ind: Imp:." The figure of St. George slaying the dragon and the date in the exergue will be retained.

The bronze coins will be of three values as heretofore, penny, half-penny and farthing, and the seated figure of Britannia will adorn the reverse.

The five-pound and two-pound pieces which are to be struck in connection with the new coinage will form a special coronation issue. Only a limited number will be issued, and the coins are not intended for general circulation. They will be on sale to the general public at their face value at the Bank of England during the coronation period, and the majority are expected to be purchased by souvenir hunters and coin collectors. Although not meant for ordinary circulation, the coins can be legally tendered in the same way as other coins. Special proof sets will be kept at the Royal Mint and in gold cases at an extra charge of twenty per cent above their face value.

Mr. Bertram Mackennal, A. R. A., who has been appointed to design and model the Coronation medal and the coinage for the new reign, is an Australian, who was born in Melbourne in 1863.



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I offer 3 Oct. Cal. Gold \$50, good to very good, 1851, ea. \$160; 1 1854 and 1 1855 Kellogg \$20, very fine, tarnished, ea. \$29; 2 Pike's Peak \$10 gold, 1 good, 1 very fine, rubbed, \$45 and \$50; 1 1851 Target, reverse, uncirculated, bright, \$50, 1851, one slight dent on edge, reverse same as Adams' Book, quotes at \$1,000. Make offer. **S. D. KIGER, 33 Madison Park Apt., Portland, Oregon.**

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\$3.00	1856 Small Mint Mark S. Uncirc.	11.00
\$3.00	1857 and 1859 S. Mint Unc. each	6.50
\$3.00	1860 Unc. 6.00, also an S. M. V. C.	5.00
\$3.00	1862 V. Fine \$6.50—1869 Proof	11.00
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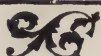
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VOL. XXIV.

FEBRUARY, 1911.

No. 2

THE COINS OF SYRACUSE.

IN the beauty and variety of its types and in brilliancy of execution the coinage of Syracuse excelled that of any other Greek city. Issued through a period of three hundred years, her coins illustrate all but completely the development of this art in Greece, and include what are universally acknowledged to be the greatest masterpieces in the whole history of coinage. Their designs, considered as miniature reliefs, reflect the spirit and illustrate the technical progress of the higher art of sculpture from the period of archaic severity through the culmination in the second



94
101

94
103

95
103

Dekadrachms by Kimon and Evænetos, 412-385 B. C.

half of the fifth century to the age of decline. Many of them have also an intimate connection with the political history of this, the richest and most powerful state in the western Greek world. Their appeal is thus not to the numismatist alone; they are of importance to the student of Greek history, and, being authenticated *original* works, they transmit to us the spirit of the art of the fifth century more directly and truly than do the Roman copies upon which we have so largely to rely for our knowledge of the statues of the greatest sculptors.

The Museum possesses a rich collection of these Syracusan coins which have now for the first time been brought together into one series, and are exhibited in the

Fifth Century Room in the Classical Wing. With two or three exceptions, all the important types are represented by finely preserved specimens. Thirty of the coins were formerly exhibited as a part of the Catharine Page Perkins Collection. To these are now added nineteen coins from the Bartlett Gift (1903), and ninety-four from the Greenwell-Warren Collection, most of them purchased in 1904 from the bequest of Henry L. Pierce, others acquired since from the James Fund. One specimen is a recent gift of Mr. E. A. Wyeth. In these pages only a few typical examples are illustrated with a brief historical discussion. For fuller information, those who are interested in the subject should consult the monographs of Head, Evans and Hill, on which the following account is largely based.*

The technique of gem engraving, which is precisely the same as that used for engraving the metal coin dies, was highly developed in Greece in Mycenæan times, and was never wholly lost in the dark ages which followed. But coinage, or the custom of stamping a design upon a piece of metal as an official guarantee that it is of standard weight, goes back apparently only to the beginning of the seventh century B. C. These facts go far to explain the striking discrepancy between the artistic excellence of the designs on Greek coins and the careless, even primitive methods by which these designs were stamped upon the metal blanks. Many details of the



1

2

Tetradrachms, about 500 B. C.

process, which can only be briefly described here, are illustrated in the collection. The lower or *obverse* die was fixed in an anvil, and the heated lump of metal placed upon it. The upper or *reverse* die, which at first bore only a rude design, usually a square divided into four parts, was held above the blank and impressed into it by repeated blows of a hammer. The dies, which were made of some soft metal, wore out quickly and had often to be replaced, a fact which helps to explain the great variety of types. Some coins show that the dies had cracked. Since no collar was used, the edges are generally irregular; coins of the same weight vary greatly in diameter and thickness, and the design is frequently not in the centre of the coin. Then, again, unless great care was exercised the blank might move, with the result that the coins were double-struck. In many examples the metal is split at the edges (see Nos. 63 and 65.) Often traces of the original shape of the blanks may be detected. These seem to have been spherical, and to have been cast in moulds made in two halves. If these halves did not fit closely the metal flowed into the joint between them, forming a projecting ridge. The blank was usually placed with this ridge in a vertical plane, with the result that in the finished coin two small projections remain (*e. g.* Nos. 4, 16, 55 and 67). When the ridge was placed horizontally it is preserved all around the edge of the coin (*e. g.* No. 53). These and similar peculiarities due to careless striking are found on most Greek coins throughout the

* B. V. Head, *On the Chronological Sequence of the Coins of Syracuse*. A. J. Evans, *Syracusan "Medallions" and their Engravers*. G. F. Hill, *Coins of Ancient Sicily*.

best period. Marked improvement in this respect is to be observed in the coins of the Hellenistic age, while the bronze medallions of the Roman emperors approach still more nearly to the technical perfection of modern coins.

Syracuse was late in establishing an independent coinage. The earliest issues of which we have knowledge belong to the closing years of the sixth century. On the obverse is the representation of a four-horse chariot, the horses advancing at a walk. The reverse has only the primitive incuse square divided into four parts. This issue is as yet known only in one example. Soon, as on the first two coins in our collection (Nos. 1 and 2), a small female head within a depressed circle is introduced in the centre of the square. This head gradually increases in importance till the time of the dekadrachms of Kimon and Evænetos, when it comes to occupy the obverse.

The next series can be more definitely dated and brought into connection with an important historical figure. In 485 B. C., Gelon, the ruler of Gela, took advantage of the struggle between the nobles and the popular party to establish himself as tyrant of Syracuse, which he governed with such success that before his death, in



12 27 8
26 26

Coins of Gelon, 485-478 B. C.

478, he had made it the greatest of Sicilian cities. A patron of the arts, like most of the tyrants of his day, he issued coins which in some respects were hardly excelled by any of the later series. The rude incuse square on the reverse is discarded. The head is increased in size and surrounded by the letters of the inscription and by four dolphins, with admirable decorative effect. In the earliest examples (see No. 4) it is also encircled by a faint, raised line recalling the depressed circle of the earlier issue. On the obverse of the tetradrachms the race horses become more spirited and life-like. The difficulty of rendering four horses abreast is still met by an expedient which is common also on the marble reliefs of this period. Only two horses of the team are represented, the remaining two being indicated in outline beside the first pair. The winged Victory hovering in the field above and placing a crown upon the heads of the horses, a new feature both at Syracuse and at Gela, doubtless commemorates Gelon's successes at the great festivals of Olympia and Delphi. He is recorded to have been victorious with a quadriga at Olympia in 488, and to have set up there a bronze chariot group celebrating the event. The famous bronze charioteer found at

Delphi may perhaps belong to a similar group erected soon after his death in honor of a Delphian victory. The greatest military achievement of Gelon is also commemorated by his coinage. His crushing defeat of the Carthaginians in the battle of Himera (480 B. C.) saved the cause of Greek civilization in the West, and must be ranked with the more famous battles of Salamis and Plataea. The Carthaginians, we are told, in gratitude for intercessions on their behalf by Demareta, the wife of Gelon, presented her with a crown of gold weighing a hundred talents. From the proceeds of this dekadrachms (ten drachma pieces) were struck in celebration of the victory. These superb coins are as yet unrepresented in the Museum's collection. Their types, however, were reproduced on the contemporary tetradrachms, an example of which is shown below (No. 28). In the exergue under the chariot is a lion, a symbol of the African foe, and on the head on the reverse the simple, beaded fillet is replaced by a wreath of olive, in token of the victory.



9	11	25	28
4	16	24	28

Tetradrachms of Gelon, 485-478 B. C.

Some of the smaller denominations are also represented in the collection by examples belonging to the time of Gelon. The reverse type is similar to that of the tetradrachms (Nos. 8 and 26). The didrachm has on the obverse (No. 12) a horseman leading a second horse, which is indicated merely in outline. On the drachma (No. 26) the second horse is appropriately omitted. The litra, a coin belonging to a native Sicilian standard and equivalent to a fifth of a drachma, has a cuttle-fish on the reverse (No. 27), the female head being placed on the obverse.

Since the *Demareleion* is dated accurately at the close of Gelon's reign, it enables us to distinguish his coins from those of his brother and successor, Hieron (478-467). Those which are more archaic in style belong to Gelon; those which are more advanced must be assigned to Hieron. The coinage of the latter is further identified by a new symbol. The *pistrinx* or sea monster appearing in the exergue on the obverse (No. 35) doubtless typifies the Etruscans, whose naval power was crushed by Hieron in the great sea-fight near Cumae in 474 B. C. Eight of the twenty-five tetradrachms in the collection bearing this symbol are illustrated in these pages. The quadriga remains much the same; but the heads of the reverse show a marked advance both as regards beauty of conception and mastery of the technique of

sculpture in relief. The archaic type, with its angular profile and heavy chin, gives way gradually to one more nearly approaching the ideal beauty of the great age. The eye, at first rendered as if seen from the front, comes, after a series of experiments, to be almost correctly placed. The hair, too, which in the former series was a simple mass with its separate strands conventionally indicated by rows of pellets or fine incised lines, is now treated in a more elaborate and realistic manner.

Some of the most advanced of these coins with the *pistrix* (e. g. Nos. 51 and 53) are perhaps to be dated somewhat later than 467 B. C. In the coins of the democracy, which was established soon after Hieron's death (Nos. 51 and 91), this development may be followed further. The four examples reproduced (Nos. 55, 63, 65 and 67) bring us down to the period from 440-430, in which two innovations are introduced: the artists begin to sign their dies, and there is an important change in the rendering of the quadriga on the obverse. One of the coins of Eumenes, the earliest of these known artists, is illustrated here (No. 76). The attempt to represent all the horses and to give them a livelier action is as yet hardly successful. The followers of Eumenes reached a better solution of the problem, showing the quadriga in full



35

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51

53

Tetradrachms of Hieron, 478-467 B. C.

career. A new, sensational feature is introduced by Evānetos, the most famous Syracusan engraver, on some of these tetradrachms of his earlier period. The furthestmost horse is stumbling, his foreleg caught in a broken rein. On some examples the chariot is about to round the goal post, the two further horses appearing almost in three-quarter view (so on the unsigned coin, No. 91, where the broken rein also occurs and the chariot wheel on the ground hints at a more serious accident to one of the competitors.) There can be no doubt as to the source from which these innovations came. Athens under Perikles had become the artistic centre of Greece, and the livelier types of horses are in all probability inspired by the frieze of the Parthenon. That these engravers did not neglect the reverse of their coins is shown by the two examples reproduced, which bear the signatures of Eukleidas (No. 77) and Evānetos (No. 80).

In 415 B. C. the growing rivalry between Athens and Syracuse, due to the attempt of the former to extend her supremacy over the Sicilian cities, culminated

in the great siege, which ended two years later in the annihilation of the remnants of the Athenian forces on the banks of the Assinaros. The story is familiar from the vivid account of Thucydides, written, as is natural, from the point of view of his vanquished countrymen. For the other point of view,—that of the triumphant Syracusans,—we must turn to their coins, especially to the new series of dekadrachms (Nos. 94, 95, 101 and 103). These seem to have been issued for the first time in connection with the games inaugurated in 412 B. C., on the anniversary of the victory, and called "Assinaria," from the river on whose banks the final conflict took place. As in the case of the *Demareteia*, the existing types were retained, the larger field, however, making possible a more elaborate treatment. The suit of armor in the exergue beneath the quadriga recalls the spoils taken from the enemy, and the inscription, ΑΘΑΑ, "prizes," suggests that these were actually offered as prizes in the games. The earliest of the dekadrachms are signed by Kimon, an artist who worked also for some of the Greek cities in Italy (Nos. 94, 95, illustrated on the first



55
76

63
91

65
77

67
80

Tetradrachms, 466-415 B. C.

page). The head, which now occupies the obverse, is identified as that of the fountain nymph Arethusa. On the tetradrachm by the same artist (No. 110), which is considered his masterpiece, the nymph is represented in full face; "the flowing locks suggesting, though they do not imitate, the bubbling action of the fresh-water spring which rises in the sea, here typified by the dolphins which sport round the head of the nymph."*

The dekadrachms continued to be issued through a long period of years, the later series (406-385 B. C.) being from the hand of Evænetos (Nos. 101 and 103). On them the head of Arethusa is replaced by an even more beautiful head identified by the wreath of barley as the goddess Persephone.

The coinage of gold, introduced at Syracuse towards the end of the fifth century, is represented in the collection by five examples. The reverse of the five litra pieces

* Sir C. T. Newton.

has a small female head in the centre of an incuse square, evidently in imitation of the earliest silver coins (No. 2). The next group of gold coins, illustrated here by two specimens (Nos. 114 and 115), is contemporary with the dekadrachms, some examples being signed by Kimon and Evænetos. The reverse of the hundred litra piece is especially interesting since its design—Herakles wrestling with the Nemean lion—is exactly duplicated on a gem found in Sicily. The latter is evidently a magistrate's signet bearing the official badge of the city.

In the Syracusan coins of the fourth and third centuries the decline of the art becomes increasingly apparent. The fine silver staters with Corinthian types have been connected with Timoleon, who was sent out from the mother city in 344 B. C. in response to an appeal by the Syracusans to restore order in the city. The electrum coins were certainly issued by him, and show that the Syracusan engravers were still able to produce new and beautiful types such as the heads of Apollo and Artemis here illustrated (No. 116). The same cannot be said of the coins of Agathokles (317-289 B. C.). Some of his tetradrachms are mere imitations of the types of Evænetos' medallions. The head of Persephone on a small gold coin goes back to



110

Tetradrachm by Kimon.



114

114

115

115

Gold Coins, End of Fifth Century, B. C.

the same source, while others show the familiar Corinthian types: the gold staters are copied from those of Philip of Macedon. In the third century Alexandria under the Ptolemies became the centre of the Greek world. This is illustrated by a coin of Hieron II. (275-216 B. C.), the veiled head of his wife Philistis (No. 139) recalling some of the portraits on the Ptolemaic coins. The fall of Syracuse in 212 B. C., after the siege by the Romans under Metellus, and its incorporation two years later in the new Roman province of Sicily, brought to an end the independent coinage of gold and silver. The wooden figure of the huntress Artemis on one of the last issues (No. 143) shows how little this fact is to be regretted.

The finest achievements of the Syracusan die engravers fall within the period represented by the objects exhibited in the Fifth Century Room. Each of these coins is in itself a work of art worthy to be shown here, and taken together they form the links of an unbroken chain testifying to the wonderful artistic activity throughout this greatest age of Greece. By the united verdict of antiquity and of modern times the medallions of Evænetos, which end the series, have been accorded the highest place. At first most of us will probably assent to this opinion, but on longer

acquaintance the works of the earlier artists come to have a stronger appeal. In a collection such as this, where the same types are shown in all the phases of the development from restraint and convention to perfect freedom of representation, a comparison of details is instructive. The ideal beauty of the head of Persephone is not without a certain emptiness. One turns after a time with a sense of relief to the more individual features of Kimon's Arethusa, a work slightly earlier in style, or to the heads on the coins of Hieron, which give almost the impression of being portraits. The elaborate treatment of the hair on both series of dekadrachms reveals a conscious striving for effect. It is distinctly less pleasing than the simpler forms of head-dress on the earlier coins. As a composition perfectly adapted to the circular field, the early tetradrachm of Gelon (No. 4) was never surpassed. The superiority of the dolphins on these earlier coins is also very marked. They are more lifelike both in their forms and in the manner in which they are disposed about the head. After the time of Hieron they are placed in pairs facing each other as meaningless



116

Electrum Coin, Timoleon, 544-337 B. C.



139

140

Hieron II, 275-216 B. C.

ornaments introduced merely to fill the vacant space. What is true of the dolphins is still more true of the horses on the obverse. The spirited action of the team on the medallions is not to be denied, and at first glance the difficult problem of representing the four horses abreast seems to have been solved; but on closer inspection the hind legs of the second horse are seen to be in an impossible position, planted side by side on the ground. The earlier artists were less ambitious, but more sincere. The horses on the coins of Gelon belong to a finer breed, and it is not inappropriate that the flying Victory is placing the wreaths upon their heads, while on the later coins she crowns the driver instead.

Such a comparison of details does not go far towards explaining the elusive charm of archaic and transitional Greek art; but this will come to be strongly felt by all who examine this series of Syracusan coins.

L. D. C.



143

215-212 B. C.

[The foregoing treatise on the coinage of Syracuse is written by Mr. Lacey D. Caskey, the Assistant Curator in the Department of Classical Art of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. It is here reprinted from the *Caskey, 1910, Bulletin of the Museum*—Eds.]

ADMIRAL PRINCE LOUIS OF BATTENBERG, G. C. B., G. C. V. O., ETC., ETC.



Admiral His Serene Highness Prince Louis Alexander of Battenberg, who was elected an Honorary Member of the New York Numismatic Club at the December meeting, is the eldest son of the late Prince Alexander of Hesse and was born May 24th, 1854. He is the eldest of a quartette of brothers who endowed with every gift of person and intellect have covered the name which they are the first to bear with the utmost distinction in the space of a single generation.

The second son, Prince Alexander, is known to numismatists as having briefly reigned as Prince of Bulgaria; the third was the ill-fated Prince Henry, husband of Princess Beatrice and the favorite son-in-law of Queen Victoria.

He gave his life to his adopted country in 1896, when, impelled by a sense of knight errantry, worthy of the days of the Crusaders, he insisted in accompanying a British expedition against rebellious Ashantees in order to prove to the nation that he was in every sense a soldier Prince, and actuated by the same spirit which years before caused the sacrifice of the Prince Imperial of France on African soil. His beautiful and accomplished daughter reigns to-day as Queen Victoria of Spain. The fourth son, Prince Joseph, whose marriage to a Montenegrin Princess closely connects him with King Victor Emanuel, is a noted author and scientist. Admiral Prince Louis, who is the brother-in-law of the Czar through his marriage with Princess Victoria of Hesse, is admiral of the British Atlantic squadron, his flagship being H.M.S. Prince of Wales. When he visited New York a few years ago with the fleet under his command he won golden opinions from the public and the press for his affability and tactfulness.

He is a member of many learned Societies but is probably most active in his relations with the Royal Numismatic Society of London where he is frequently to be found during his visits home. He has written much on numismatic topics and is the quoted authority on the Admiral Vernon series of medals. His chosen life-work, however, will be a monumental work upon the numismatic memorials of navies, past and present, and among his many willing collaborators in different parts of the world are several prominent members of the A. N. A.

F. C. H.

THIEVES GET AWAY WITH VALUABLE COLLECTION OF COINS.

A burglar broke into the Imperial Museum at Uyeno Park, Tokyo, early yesterday morning and stole Kohan, ancient gold coins, to the amount of 30,000 ryo, which are valued at yen 100,000. It appears that two burglars broke the fence near the south gate and so entered the building.

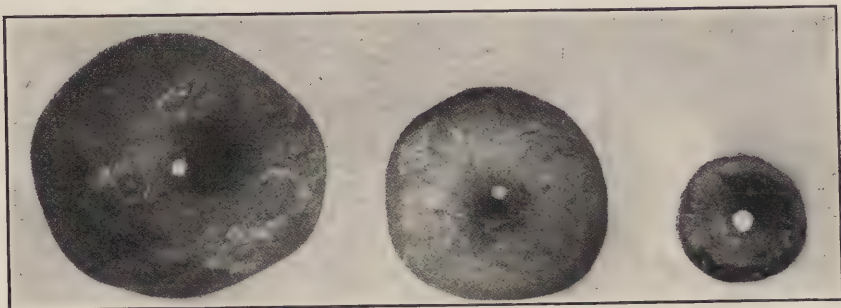
At about 7 A. M. an official discovering the fact reported to the police.

The above clipping from a Yokohama newspaper shows that coins in Japan display the same temptations to the burglar and others of like ilk as they do in this country, and that museums over there are no safer than they are here.

We are indebted to our District Secretary for the Far East for this clipping. Mr. Ramsden also states that about Yen 5000, or \$2500, would cover the amount stolen, and that gold and silver only were taken, including a U. S. fifty dollar octagonal gold piece. This last item should be of interest to some of our readers, as this was once the property of our most esteemed member, Uncle Joe Mitchelson, who graciously presented it to the Imperial Museum in exchange for a much less interesting (to them) round piece of the same denomination.

H. W.

STONE MONEY OF AFRICA.



In a previous volume of *THE NUMISMATIST* (Jan. 1906) the writer described the curious stone money of Yap, one of the Caroline Islands. This currency is not confined, however, to this group of islands, as upon the testimony of the missionary Spiess, it was used formerly also on the Gold Coast and in the vicinity of Togoland on the west coast of Africa. Upon his return to Europe he brought with him four specimens of these stones, of which three were of crystalline quartz and the fourth of a softer component material. The quartz specimens were polished, of a diameter of 40 to 50 millimetres, and of a thickness of 15 to 20 millimetres. The holes in the centre of the stones were funnel shaped from both sides, evidently indicating that the coins were intended for suspension. "This stone money," says Spiess, "is obtainable in only one district of the Gold Coast and is now no longer in use."

Some years ago some laborers on the road between Lome and Palime in Togoland discovered a quantity of these stones, and they were sent to Europe by one of the officials. The specimens confirm the earlier observations of Spiess. They are of a white and yellowish crystalline quartz, and appear to have received a polish from the action of water. Their diameter varies from 32 to 60 millimetres, and their thickness from 15 to 20 millimetres. With this lot was found a single stone cylindrical in shape and of a material resembling jasper; the height of the same was 18 millimetres, and the diameter 26 millimetres. It is supposed that this specimen represents some higher unit of value than the remainder. H. W.

THE CANADIAN COINAGE.

An Indianapolis newspaper has made the "surprising and significant" discovery that the only gold coinage in Canada is that of the United States, and also that gold from the Canadian mines in Yukon and elsewhere can only be disposed of by sending it to the United States Mints. And this paper expresses considerable wonder at this condition of affairs.

As a matter of fact, the British sovereign, according to the Currency Act, is the standard of value in the Canadian currency system, although as a matter of convenience the gold of the United States is allowed to pass as legal tender. And this same convenience has led to the complete withdrawal of the sovereign—legal tender though it may be—from Canadian circulation.

The American newspaper is also incorrect in saying that Canadian gold had to be sent to the United States. In the past and at present anyone may bring gold in any quantity to the Canadian Mint, and have it minted, at a very small cost, into English sovereigns, identical with the British mould, except for the small "C" which indicates its Canadian origin.

In a short time Canadian gold pieces in quantity will be turned out from the Canadian Mint, and as soon as these are available for all Canada, they will naturally supersede the American gold. Whether it will be necessary for the government to take action through the banks to hasten the return of this gold to the United States, or whether it will naturally find its way there, remains to be seen. Canada, however, will welcome the time when the entire coinage of this country shall bear the Canadian stamp. That time has already been too long in arriving.—*Ottawa Journal*.

AN OLD TREASURY DOCUMENT TURNS UP.

An old piece of paper, dirty, torn and showing much wear, has recently come to light. Unknown to many of the past generation and totally so to the present, it bears mute evidence of one of the means employed to secure funds when this nation was in the throes of a mighty civil war.

This paper is no less than a blank certificate from the United States for \$10,000 for a temporary loan. An Act of Congress dated Feb. 25, 1862, authorized what was known as the Temporary Loan of 1862. The length of the loan was for not less than thirty days, and was redeemable after ten days notice, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum. The amount authorized was \$150,000,000, but subsequent acts permitted an increased issue which totaled \$716,099,247.16; the highest amount outstanding at any time was \$149,500,000, on June 12, 1866. According to last reports all but \$2,850 has been redeemed.

Where this certificate has been for nearly fifty years is not known, nor does it matter, because its value consists principally in its historical associations. It now safely rests in the collection of a prominent and well-known collector. A brief description of it may be of interest to our readers.

Its approximate measurements are three and three quarter inches by eight and one quarter inches. In the upper center is an eagle of the same design as found on the six per cent bonds of 1861. At the lower left corner stands a soldier with fixed bayonet ready to repel attack. The large numerals 10,000 in green are on both ends.

It is dated from the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, St. Louis, and reads as follows: "I certify that..... has this day deposited for at least thirty days to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States Ten Thousand Dollars for which interest at the rate of..... per centum per annum will be paid to the order of any Bank, member of the St. Louis Clearing House Association holding same, together with the principal in lawful money, after ten days notice, upon the surrender of this Certificate."

(Signed by)..... Assistant Treasurer.

Printed across its face in red, is the following:

"This certificate is payable on demand after thirty days, in Legal Tender Notes, anything therein expressed to the contrary notwithstanding."

The reverse, which is covered by fine horizontal lines, is arranged for endorsements and date of final payment.

Altogether this document is very interesting to students of United States securities, reminding them of the many expedients adopted to secure funds at a trying time in our national history.

NINE TWENTY-FIVE.

A QUESTION OF COMMISSIONS.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:—

I have for two or three years intended to write to you upon the topic of Commissions and am glad to see in the January number of THE NUMISMATIST that some one else has broken the ice. While it is best to think first of coin collecting as a pleasant and instructive pastime, as old collectors in general have soon learned to do, the expense of it is an early consideration with a great many, and, to most young persons, the imaginary profit of it is a leading incentive. Now if a young enthusiast is told that interest lost upon a kept coin will in about fifteen years equal its face value and that the buying commission of five per cent. or ten per cent. and the selling commission of twenty per cent. or twenty-five per cent. will cut off a quarter or a third of such value, and that only a few coins in many collections increase sufficiently in value to withstand such a terrible sweating, he will be apt to call a halt in his numismatic activity, or demand of the dealers the fairer chance of stamp collectors who pay one commission only.

If the members of the A. N. A. buy only through dealers who will agree to charge *one commission only*, as a matter of simple justice, the excessive cost of coins will be much abated.

A. G. HEATON.

The Numismatist

Founded 1888 by DR. GEORGE F. HEATH

Official Organ of the American Numismatic Association

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We wish to thank the advertisers for their assistance in making the initial number of THE NUMISMATIST under its new management a success. We realize that they appreciate the value of any magazine that tends towards increased publicity of the science of numismatics, for without publications the popularity of the subject would be difficult to maintain. In other words, every dealer and collector who desires to see numismatics progress should be concerned in the welfare of this publication, and everything of interest on the subject that is absorbed by the general public is a distinct business gain.

It is a recognized fact that trade journals prove of great worth in building up the lines of business that they represent, and we shall endeavor to make our advertising pages of as much value and interest as any portion of the magazine. In this connection we may add that the last number contained about one and one-half times as much reading matter as the number that preceded it, consequently we think that our readers are getting more value for their money than ever before.

The saving of human life.

Geographical and scientific discovery,

Proficiency in studies.

Strangling a lion.

Valor on the field of battle.

Endurance in athletic contests.

The above represent some of the conditions and achievements for which medals have been awarded at various times, but it has remained for the Fire Commissioner of New York City and his Board of Merit to create a new, and in a measure unique manifestation of appreciation.

In order to explain this it is necessary to state that there are nine endowment medals, all of gold, which are annually awarded for bravery shown by firemen in the discharge of their duty. These are known as the Stephenson, Bonner, Hurley, Trevor-Warren, Brooklyn Citizen, Bennett, Brooklyn-Eagle, Wertheim, and Strong medals, and of course they have been the cause of much dissatisfaction simply because their number was limited.

It has now been decided by the Fire Commissioner to issue medals of bronze, bearing the stamp of the Department, and that these will be not only the official recognition of heroism, but they will also be taken into consideration when the Civil Service Board is compiling its records of the firemen to determine their standing on the civil service lists for promotion. The endowment medals will be merely incidental hereafter.

RECORD PRICES FOR UNITED STATES CENTS.

Many record prices for United States coins have been made in 1910, but especially remarkable have been the prices which have been paid for certain varieties of the old fashioned copper cents that were issued from 1793 to 1857. These are now the highest priced series of coins in the world, according to a statement recently made by one of America's leading numismatists.

The highest price ever paid for a cent was \$340, which this year was paid for an uncirculated specimen of a Liberty cap cent dated 1793 which was sold in this city last September. The former owner of the coin, the late Peter Mougey of Cincinnati, is said to have taken a trip from his home to Philadelphia in order to secure this specimen.

The rarest cents and highest in price are those dated 1793, 1799 and 1804, all of which when uncirculated are held at \$100 and upward. There are a number of other pieces dated several years later that bring high premiums when in uncirculated condition. One of these is dated 1809. All the cents of this year are very scarce in fine condition, and it is difficult to procure a specimen that does not show considerable wear. There are two varieties of this cent which are held at a high premium. The first of these is known as the "Comet" variety. It gains this title from the fact that a break in the die shows a cometlike streak of metal or ridge just behind the head. A splendidly preserved example of this variety sold for \$41 this year, while another cent of 1809, a perfectly struck coin, brought the record figure of \$75.

The cent of 1821 in perfect condition is another extremely rare and valuable coin. This year, what was said to have been the finest known cent of this date, brought \$58, while an uncirculated cent of 1823 brought \$80.

A variety of the cent of 1825, one of the finest known, of red color, just as it originally came from the coinage press brought \$23, while a splendid uncirculated cent of 1827, also thought to be the finest known, sold this year for \$24.

It must not be inferred that all cents if in the original mint red state of preservation necessarily must be very valuable, for that is not the case. Perfectly red cents of such early dates as 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819 and 1820 are easily procurable at a premium ranging from 35 cents up to a few dollars.

An 1834 cent this year brought \$42. It was of the variety showing an uneven date in large figures, with small stars around the head of Liberty. It was in brilliant proof condition.

There are many rare and high priced cents even after the last named year. A fine proof cent dated 1840 with small figures in the date brought this year \$25, while a brilliant proof cent of 1842 with small figures in the date sold for \$34. A splendid proof cent of 1846 with tall figures in the date brought \$43, and a red proof cent of 1849 sold for \$21.

The rarest of all cents is a variety dated 1793. Its exact value is a matter of conjecture, as it has not been offered at auction since 1890, when two specimens were disposed of at the sale of the Parmelee collection. This variety of cent is of the "flowing hair" type, which shows a head of Liberty to the right with wildly flowing hair, which was one of the first designs to be made at the mint. The coin does not differ materially in design from certain other cents of 1793 showing a wreath on the reverse except in a tiny emblem directly under the bust of Liberty. This is a representation of a sprig containing four leaves, varying in this respect from the other similar varieties of the year, which show but three leaves on the sprig.

This cent is known as the "four leaf clover" cent, and up to the present time only three specimens are definitely known. All three are in the collection of a well known Chicagoan. It is safe to say that were a fine specimen of this cent offered at auction it would bring \$500.

There is a surprising number of practical business men who are quietly engaged in bringing together a complete series of the cent pieces, dating from 1793 up to the present year. Collectors of these coins are put down by some persons as being afflicted

with a mild form of insanity, yet it is a curious thing that even the most matter of fact men readily fall victims to the allurements of the humble cent piece.

One of the best known coin collectors of this country, and one of the earliest, who brought together the most comprehensive collection of his time, had his interest aroused in coins through his search for a fine specimen of the 1799 cent. This was J. J. Mickley of Philadelphia. Mr. Mickley was born in 1799 and desired a cent of that date for this reason. It was through the difficulty he experienced in obtaining a well preserved example of the 1799 cent that attention was drawn to the extreme rarity of coins of the date in any condition, but particularly those showing no wear from circulation. Mr. Mickley's interest in coins gradually grew until he finally had brought together a wonderfully complete collection — EDGAR H. ADAMS, in the *New York Sun*.

JAPANESE HANSATSU OR PAPER MONEY.



(六) 紙幣 (Hansatsu)

A reproduction of five notes from the famous Sano Collection of Osaka, Japan. Reduced one-half.

How often in looking through old papers and other accumulations of other days, or through the miscellaneous stock of some old curio or coin dealer, one runs across some old continental paper money, "Broken Bank" bill, or note of the Lost Cause, and the quaintness or attractiveness of the design brings on an interest to continue a further search for this antiquated paper money. There is a certain charm, not only in these old bills themselves, but there is a fascination in imagining what these unredeemed pledges once stood for, what hardships their total depreciation must have entailed on the last unfortunate holder who accepted them as real money.

Nearly every collector is cognizant of the many different kinds of these bills that were once used in this country, and also has a vague knowledge of similar depreciated paper once current in other countries, not to mention many similar pledges of governments that never came to pass, as the Irish Republic and the homeland of Kossuth. Less familiar are we with the paper money of Japan, though occasionally we run across a long strip of colored paper almost like rough cardboard with strange characters and curious designs. We might, at first glance, consider these most any-

thing, from a rain check to a theatre ticket or a lottery receipt. But such is not the case, for these are old bills pure and simple.

Issued with the primary object of refilling the depleted treasuries of the proud Japanese Daimios during a period of internal strife and war, these notes were supposed to take the place of current coin, a beginning similar to most paper money issues all over the world.

The Gen-roku period in Japan, that historical epoch of so much interest in feudal days, was probably the date of the introduction of these promissory notes.

The Shogunate was the first to resort to this expediency and the lesser Daimios and feudal lords were certainly not long in following this example, with the result that the country was soon flooded with this paper currency.

Heads of clans, towns, cities, and even villages were among the delinquents. Banks, with perhaps a right, temples with no right at all, were numbered among the issuers of this imaginary circulating medium, which lasted until the beginning of the Meiji period; — such is the interesting but short history, of these "shin plaster" of the land of the Rising Sun.

The two illustrations accompanying these lines will convey a good idea of what these artistic notes are like, but their mellow color, which age alone can give, and the sharp contrast produced by the countermarks stamped in rich pigments, must be seen to be appreciated.

At the time of the introduction of government notes by the present enlightened regime in Japan, many hundreds of these bills were found to be in circulation. Their withdrawal was as sudden as most of the other measures adopted by the awakening of civilized Nippon.

As the possessors of these notes soon became convinced that their redemption was impossible, they were gradually let loose with the result that, at the present moment, they are only to be met with in very small quantities.



The demand for cents has been greatly increased by the slot machines. It is said that a single automatic machine company in New York City takes in half a million cents every day. As there is hardly a crossroad village in the country that has not a chewing gum, kinetoscope, music or weighing machine operated in this way, the number of coins required to keep them all going is enormous. The craze for 49-cent bargains makes a lot of work for cents, and the one cent newspapers have also increased the demand.

NUMISMATIC ELEMENTS.

A STUDY OF THE FIRST PRINCIPLES OF NUMISMATIC SCIENCE FROM AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES.

As a ground work for Beginners and an aid to adepts in Coin Collecting.

By FRANK C. HIGGINS, F. R. N. S.

President of the New York Numismatic Club.

Continued from last month.

I. MONEY AND COINS.

3. COINS.

A coin is a metallic medium of exchange which by order of an authority has been stamped with one or more devices which make known its worth and guarantee its value so that its users are released from the necessity of proving, in each case, the weight upon scales and the quality by other tests.

4. THE ANTIQUITY OF COINS.

The invention of coins appears to have been made some seven or eight hundred years B. C.

Within this period fall the earliest coins of the Kings of Lydia, and of King Pheidon of Argos, Aegina, who called in the ancient "skewers" of iron which had served in his country and buried them as a votive offering in a temple, where on the hint of a Greek classic they were successfully searched for by an American explorer and some of them are now in the Royal Museum at Athens. The Chinese are said to have issued inscribed coins at Tsi-Moh as early as 675 B. C. Carried by the Greeks to the highest pitch of artistic beauty and reduced by the Romans to practical shape and proportions, coins during the so-called dark ages degenerated to a degree of baseness and wretchedness which excites our contempt for their producers. Modern times have witnessed the revival of many of the best qualities bestowed upon coins by the ancients and what they still lack in an æsthetic sense is more than made up for by a mass of scientific considerations as regards their convenience of size, fineness, and precise weight, which belong exclusively to our own days.

II. MONEY MATERIALS.

1. ELECTRUM.

Electrum is a composition of about seventy-three parts of pure gold to which is added twenty-seven parts of silver. It seems to have been found in early times in this relative proportion by the inhabitants of Asia Minor, having been employed by the Kings of Lydia as early as B. C. 700, in the natural state because the method of separating metals was as yet unknown. Many other Greek states subsequently used it and it was employed by both the Carthaginians and Celts. It is of a pale straw color, instead of the deep yellow of pure gold.

2. GOLD.

Gold, extracted from the earth in various forms and in some parts of each of the five continents, has served as a medium of exchange from the earliest times.

Gold has remained the supreme standard of monetary value without interruption since the days of King Croesus of Lydia, B. C. 568-554. During many centuries the coinage of gold was the exclusive privilege of the highest powers, only Emperors and Kings daring to stamp their effigies upon it.

3. SILVER.

Silver, also universally found in many forms, has been a medium of exchange from the earliest times as well.

King Pheidon of Argos has the credit of having first put it into circulation about B. C. 700, although there is every reason to believe that silver in some exchangeable form (*vide* Homeric and Scriptural "Talents") was employed at a much earlier date, probably in the form of rings or small bars. Once the chief metal of the Greeks and the people of the Middle Ages, silver has no longer a fixed standard value of its own, but is utilized exclusively for purposes of exchange on a generally fictitious basis.

4. PLATINUM.

Platinum, a scarce metal, found more particularly in the Russian dominions, was employed in that country for coins between the years 1828 and 1846.

5. IRON.

Iron was occasionally employed as a medium of exchange by a few of the ancient peoples. The Spartans made use of it in the fifth century B. C. A hundred years later the Byzantines used it for a short time, and it is known to have figured, as recounted, in Argos and Tegea. The Chinese have made some slight use of iron for "cash" when in want of copper. Among savage peoples, however, iron has ever been more valuable than any of the precious metals because of its possibilities of conversion into articles of utility.

6. COPPER.

The earliest records of the Phoenicians attest that they were well acquainted with copper, but it only began to be employed for coinage about four hundred years B. C.

The oldest known examples consist of the so called bar-money of the Italian peoples (*aes signatum*) and the contemporary cast coins of uncial values bearing for the most part zodiacal figures, which are described by Signor Garucci. The ponderous copper coins of the Ptolemies of Egypt are well known, and the bronze money of the Greeks and Romans is often more valued than their gold and silver by collectors. To-day copper is limited to the smallest change of civilized nations.

7. TIN.

Tin, mined by the ancient Britons in Cornwall and transported by the Phoenicians, was mostly employed as an alloy of copper in the manufacture of bronze. It was used pure, however, by the tyrant Dionysius of Syracuse. In modern times coins have been made of tin by the Chinese, Malays and Senegambian negroes (rude ingots).

8. LEAD.

Lead, like tin, was very little used for purposes of coinage in olden times. In the second century the Kings of Numidia issued a few leaden coins. Counterfeit imperial Roman denarii, in lead, are known, and proofs of many modern coins, struck in lead, find their way into the hands of collectors.

9. BRASS.

The Chinese have been the principal employers of brass for monetary purposes. The "Gun money" of King James II., issued in Ireland 1689-90, is another example, and brass coins have been issued by several Mexican states. Brass tokens, however, abound in many countries.

10. BILLON.

Billon is a mixture of copper, tin, lead and silver, an extraordinary quantity of which was coined by the later Roman Emperors in the third century. Again during the later Middle Ages and up to fairly modern times, billon did duty as silver in the coinage of impoverished or dishonest monarchs, gaining the sobriquet of "black money" from the fact that it soon tarnished to that sombre hue. Billon money is especially remarkable for a greasy slippery feeling which at once betrays its difference from copper, which worn specimens often closely resemble.

11. POTIN.

Potin, a grayish colored metallic mixture not unlike billon, was invented and exclusively employed for purposes of coinage. Cæsar found it in use among the *Sequani* of Gaul in the first century B. C., and the Roman Emperors coined great quantities of it for their Alexandrian possessions in Egypt from the time of Augustus down to A. D. 296.

12. NICKEL.

It is a curiously interesting fact that nickel coins were first made three hundred years B. C. in the northern part of India. In modern times most civilized countries have come to employ nickel for coins of low worth, *i. e.* between the highest copper and the lowest silver values. The largest nickel coins belong to Jamaica and Brazil. France issues them with multagonal edges and Belgium with holes like Chinese "cash."

13. ALUMINUM.

The great cheapening of the process of manufacturing aluminum which caused one of the most expensive of metals to fall during the last century to the lowest rank, was the cause of aluminum being utilized for a great variety of tokens, store-cards, etc. There has often been talk of employing it for minor coinage but the projects have not so far been carried out.

14. GLASS.

The speculation concerning the original status of what is termed glass money is by no means conclusive.

Many varieties of coin shaped discs of coarse "bottle glass" are extant bearing inscriptions and emblems which attest to its having been circulated under Byzantine rule in Egypt in the seventh century, and under their successors the Omayed Arabs, especially Obeid Allah, tribute collector of Caliph Hescham, 722 A. D. As the majority of the inscriptions mention a variety of commercial articles such as dates, oil, grain, etc., it is deemed that they were a species of tokens or public store cards issuable to persons and payable in merchandise.

15. PAPER AND CARD-BOARD.

In various parts of Europe during the fifteenth century, "money of necessity" was issued in card-board and later in paper.

In 1696 the first paper money was issued in England, and in 1713 France followed suit as well as Denmark and numerous other constituted governments.

In 1701 the government of Louis XIV. having ordered the melting up and re-coining of the great mass of old fashioned and worn coin afloat in the country, bills were issued in paper to be redeemable in the new coins when they should appear, but the re-coining was so long delayed by official "red tape" that new issues of paper became inevitable, which were made current by compulsion in 1707. *Billets d'Etat* or regular government banknotes appeared in 1715, and in the following year the Scotch "high financier," John Law, who had already ruined England with his South Sea Bubble, opened his Paris Bank which flooded France in four years with not less than 2,696,400,400 livres (francs) of worthless paper notes.

From 1789 until 1796 the French Revolutionary government issued nineteen milliards of francs in *Assignats* and so valuable (?) was this latter paper money that a single louis d'or would purchase between eight and ten thousand francs worth of it. Many business houses in the south of France issued *Billets de Confiance* between 1790 and 1793. The *Banque de France* commenced its issue of paper money in 1800 under Napoleon I., and has continued to the present day.

Some collectors consider the certificates accompanying Brazilian gold-bars as a species of paper money.

Recently the paper and card-money of the French *regime* in Canada has developed an interesting series, and of course the Continental Currency of the United States, our "broken bank" bills, and various Federal and National Bank issues have their ardent admirers. Paper money is of very early date among the Chinese and Japanese, the former particularly claiming great antiquity for it.

16. WOOD.

Exceptional instances exist in which wood has been employed as money.

17. LEATHER.

Several northern peoples have at one time or another employed the skins and pelts of animals stamped with a value, as money. The old Muscovites (Russia) used leather money up to the period of the Mongol invasion, and the Siculo-Norman King William issued leather money at Palermo. Frequent instances occur of leather having been employed as emergency and siege-money.

18. RELATIVE VALUES OF COINED METAL.

The relative values of gold and silver in circulation have always played an important part in the history of the world's coinage. Among the most civilized peoples gold seems to constantly rise in intrinsic value while among lower races it is not granted more than a high relative importance. In some parts of Africa gold is only esteemed at one and a half times the value of the same weight in silver, this, however, in the absence of much of either.

The Indians of the time of Menas valued gold at two and a half times the value of silver. The Scandinavians of the Middle Ages valued it at eight times so much silver. Among the Greeks at the time of Demosthenes it rose to fourteen times higher and among the later Romans to eighteen times dearer.

Today gold stands entirely alone as the standard of value, silver having retired from the race.

19. FINENESS.

In the earliest ages of coinage, gold coins were made of the purest obtainable metal without the addition of any alloy.

In the course of centuries many countries voluntarily debased the quality of their own coins. Roman silver in the time of the Family and early Imperial

denarii was almost perfectly pure, but it sank through continued increase in the addition of copper to the basest billon, particularly through the pressing "war-chest" necessities of the Emperor Gallienus. The later Roman Empire debased its gold coinage through alloy with copper.

Modern times also supply a host of examples of coinage debasement on the part of impoverished governments.

In these days the production of coined money is conducted with every scientific precaution and the metal employed is as fine as possible with the exception of just as much alloy as shall conduce to its utmost hardness and wearing qualities.

20. WHERE PRECIOUS METALS ARE OBTAINED.

During antiquity Asia Minor drew rich supplies of electrum from the mines of Timolus and Sepylos and from the sands of the famed river Pactolus, which flowed near the Sardinian capital.

Panticapeum, Olbia and the Kingdom of the Bosphorus drew their supplies of gold from the Ural mountains.

Northern Greece obtained gold from Thrace.

The Athenians secured their silver from the nearby mines of Laurion. The Romans secured much gold from the region around Aquileia, but when masters of the world they coined gold obtained as tribute or booty from every point of the empire. The victories of Trajan put into the hands of the Romans the rich copper mines of Moesia.

The peoples of the Middle Ages were sadly behind as producers of precious metals but melted up, debased, and recoined much of the treasure amassed in former ages.

The discovery of America naturally gave to Europe an almost inexhaustible metallic treasure, and nearer to our own times the settlement of Australia and the discovery of the Klondyke region added to the world's production.

Numismatists are interested in the metallic products of many small localities which have given expression to the term *Ausbeute* or "Mining Thaler," Ducats, etc.

Such famous mines existed in the Duchy of Brunswick-Luneberg and also in the Kingdoms of Saxony and Bohemia (Annaberg, Joachimsthal, etc.). Basle in Switzerland has minted coins from Rhine gold. Other Swiss gold came from the Gondo mines in Valais. It is also a curious fact that when the Swiss in 1851 called in their old current coinage to be melted down and recoined, up-to-date refining methods rescued over a hundred and seventy thousand francs worth of pure gold from the mass of battered *scheidemunze* which underwent the process, so that, instead of a loss the measure produced a handsome profit.

(To be continued.)

"BITS" OF MONEY.

How much is six bits? Way back in the good old days there were no nickels and dimes. Small change had to be cut from a dollar as needed. They used to take a big old silver dollar and with an axe cut it into eight pieces, something like slicing a pie into pieces. Each piece was one bit. Six bits is seventy-five cents, and the term is still used in some parts of the United States. "Two bits," "four bits" and all the other bits are far more seldom spoken of nowadays.—*N. Y. Press.*

The earliest cents issued by the government of the United States, near the end of the eighteenth century, were of pure copper, weighing 264 grains apiece. It was soon found that the worth of the metal in these cents was greater than their coined value. In 1793, it was thought necessary to reduce the weight, and the cents coined in that year and the three years following weighed 208 grains. The cent of the present day weighs only 48 grains.

THE MONTH'S MISCELLANY.

On January 6, Rowland G. Metcalf received from King of England at York cottage, Sandringham, the first gold medal which is to be given annually by his majesty for the best all round scholar at King's Lynn King Edward VII. Grammar School.

The boy, who is the son of a King's Lynn chemist, is eighteen years of age, and has been consistently successful at school, winning county council and school scholarships. He excels in mathematics and science, and has always kept at the head of his class.

Henry Chapman announces that following the sale of the Baldwin collection will be that of the collection of the late Rev. Stanislaus Siedlecki, of Plymouth, Pa. This contains a set of United States dollars lacking only the 1804, as well as many European silver and gold coins. In the latter series is one of the hundred ducat pieces of Sigismund III., of Poland, dated 1621. The succeeding sale to the above will be the second part of the collection of Canadian coins of Charles Morris, of Chicago.

In our issue last month mention was made of the new numismatic work by the King of Italy. We have now to add that only twelve hundred copies were placed on sale and these were all ordered in advance. Father Ehrle, the director of the Vatican Library, and himself a prominent numismatist, was unable to secure a copy.

An awkward situation thus developed, for the King who intended sending Father Ehrle one of the copies he had retained for presentation to sovereigns, was indirectly informed that the gift could not be accepted, as the book was wanted for the Vatican Library. The King solved the difficulty by sending two copies to Mgr. Bonomelli, the Bishop of Cremona. The bishop took the hint and presented the one which was without the King's autograph and dedication, to Father Ehrle.

Mr. Charles Steigenwalt of Lancaster, Pa., expects to hold a series of coin sales in the city of New York in the near future, as soon as the catalogues can be prepared.

At Ben G. Green's sale held in Chicago January 27th, the following prices were realized:

No.		No.	
15	Chain cent, 1793, America, v. f., \$41.00	181	Half dime, 1860, uncirculated. \$5.20
18	Wreath cent, 1793, very fine, 17.75	206	Pattern, ten cents, 1868, copper, 4.20
30	Cent, 1799, very good, dark, 23.00	642	U. S. Assay Office, ten dollars, 1852, uncirculated..... 24.00
36	Cent, 1804. Broken die, fine, 23 50	643	Quarter eagle, 1796, no stars, very fine..... 60.00
103	Cent, 1857. Proof..... 6.60	644	to 649 Set of six pieces of Swedish plate money, half, two, and four Daler..... 75.00
174	Half dime, 1795, uncirculated, 8.60		

From Munich, Germany, comes the information that Otto Helbing, for many years senior partner of the firm which bears his name, has retired on the first of January, and that Messrs. Henry and Moritz Hirsch will continue the business under the name of Otto Helbing Nachfolger. On March 27 and following days they will hold an auction sale comprising the first portion of the stock of the late firm of Zschiesche and Koder, of Leipzig, and the catalogue will include gold and silver coins as well as medals.

Mr. H. A. Ramsden, the district secretary of the A. N. A. for the Far East, goes to China twice a year and has just returned from a trip to Sianfu in Shen Si, in the western part of China, which territory he was compelled to cover on horseback.

A large coinage for the Swiss Confederation is to be struck at Berne next year amounting in all to over one and one-half million dollars worth. It is proposed to issue: 250,000 of the twenty-five franc pieces; 100,000 of the ten franc pieces, 400,000 of the two franc pieces, one million of the twenty centimes, and half a million of the ten centimes. This great coinage has been found to be an absolute necessity as tourists in crossing the border have experienced difficulties in making payments in France with Italian lira and *vice-versa*.

Some of the prices realized at Lyman H. Low's sale on January 28th were as follows:

No.		No.	
15	Mexico, Maximilian 20 pesos, 1866, very fine.....	223	Silver medal for the capture of the English brig - of - war Epervier, 1814, very fine....
	\$26.25		\$28.00
15A	Brazil, half dobra, 1779, v. f.	257	Half eagle, 1812, very fine....
	13 00		16.00
16	England, five guineas, 1683, f.	263	Clark and Co. Five dollars, 1860, uncirculated
	41.00		46 00
34	Russia, 3 roubles in platinum	266	C. Bechtber. No. Carolina Dollar, extra fine.....
	9 50		26.50
131	Marriage Thaler of Ernest the Pious, of New Gottea, 1671, f.	299	Gibbs token. Low 151, fine..
	5.25		4.30
154	Saxony, Mining Academy of Frieberg, Double Thaler, 1841, fine.....	488	Syria Alexander I. Tetradrachm, fine.....
	15.25		6.75

Negotiations are under way for issuing a new silver coinage for the Italian colony of Benadir, in Somali Land. The coins will probably bear a portrait of the King of Italy on the obverse and the reverse will give the value in Arabic, and the inscription "Somalia Italiana" in the same language.

The well known Swedish medal engraver, Erik Lindberg, a pupil of Chaplain, has been made a corresponding member of the French Institute, to succeed the late Sir Francis Seymour Haden. This is a special mark of appreciation, as the Institute admits only two foreign corresponding members.

Dr. J. M. Henderson, the President of the American Numismatic Association, and Mr. James H. Manning of Albany, N. Y., have been appointed by President Taft to serve on the United States assay commission, which meets annually in Philadelphia, to test the fineness and weight of coins minted at the various government mints during the year, specimens of which are reserved for this purpose.

B. Max Mehl announces that in the middle of March he will offer at auction the collection of the Rev. Samuel Morton of Mitchell, Indiana, and also that of Mr. T. J. Lynch of Nyack, N. Y., and within about four or five weeks after, the collection of Mr. W. G. Matteer, of Iowa.

The council of the American Numismatic Society announce an exhibition of portrait bronzes and other sculpture by Prince Paul Troubetzkoy, at the building of the Hispanic Society of America. The exhibition will be open from February 12th to March 12th.

It looks now as if the quarter eagle is to be discontinued. Some day all of these coins may command a hundred per cent premium as the gold dollars have done. We have only eight different denominations of coins minted today if we consider the quarter eagle a thing of the past. We have discontinued half cents, two-cent pieces, three-cent pieces in nickel and in silver, twenty-cent pieces, silver dollars, gold dollars, and three dollar gold pieces. Have we reached the end yet?

Mr. Joseph C. Mitchelson of Tariffville, Conn., has decided to donate his magnificent collection of coins and paper money to the State Library and Supreme Court Building at Hartford. A special alcove in the Memorial Hall will be devoted to display it.

We have observed the following in several European numismatic journals, and as a translation is requested we will gladly insert it: Mr. M. Goldstein, 22 Sobieskistrasse, Lemberg (Galicia), Austria, desires information concerning any literature dealing with the subject of Jewish coins and medals, as well as any memoranda of medallists of Jewish origin.

Various honors are being bestowed upon ex-President A. G. Heaton. The New York State Bureau of Education has recently ordered that copies of his three historical pictures be placed on films for use in all the public institutions in the State. These consist of his paintings "The Recall of Columbus," "The First Mission of Washington," and "Baron Steuben at Valley Forge." The first of these is now in the United States Capitol at Washington and has also been copied on the fifty-cent postage stamp of the Columbian issue of 1893.

Mr. Heaton has also been elected a member of the Author's Club of London and the new Poetry Society of America on account of his poetical works, and the New York Historical Society has elected him a life member lately in acknowledgment of a portrait of one of its former presidents.

Some of the prices realized at Mr. E. H. Adams' sale on February 10th seem to indicate that collectors are becoming interested in the series of pattern coins. We note the following:

No.		No.	
32	Dollar, 1863, in copper..... \$25 00	170	Doub'e eagle, Metric, 1879, copper..... \$21.00
33	Same, in aluminium..... 25 00	171	Dollar, 1879, "Washlady" design, silver..... 70.00
101	Dollar, 1870, Longacre's design 20.00	172	Dollar, 1879, Barber's design, silver..... 70.00
144	Dollar, 1872, Barber's design, copper..... 27.00	173	Dollar, 1879, "Schoolgirl" design, silver..... 77.00
145	Longacre's "Commercial" dollar, 1872..... 42 00	181	Stella Barber's design, gold. 280.00
149	Dollar, 1875 As preceding.. 53 00	187	Half dollar, 1882, Morgan's design..... 23 00
150	Same but in copper..... 25.00	188	Quaker dollar, 1882, same as last..... 23.00
151	Same in aluminium..... 25 00		

A sale of two sessions has been catalogued by Thomas L. Elder to be held at the Merwin-Clayton Auction Rooms, N. Y., on Monday afternoon and evening, March 6th. The catalogue includes about six hundred lots of ancient and modern coins, medals and tokens, and three hundred lots of paper money, the Continental issues being well represented.

The new Jubilee Thaler recently issued by the German mint in Berlin is finding disfavor, as the portraits are in such high relief that it is impossible to stack the coins.

The coinage manufactured at the mint during the month of January was as follows:

Denominations.	Pieces.	Value.	Denominations.	Pieces.	Value.
Double Eagles..	179,750	\$3,595,000 00	Five Cents.....	7,840,000	\$392,000.00
Half Eagles....	400,000	2,000,000.00	One Cent	4,922,000	49,220.00
Total Gold....	579,750	\$5,595,000.00	Total Minor.....	12,762,000	\$441,220.00
Dimes.....	2,320,000	\$232,000.00	Total Domestic Coinage...	15,661,750	\$6,368,220.00
Total Silver..	2,320,000	\$232,000.00	Coinage executed for Government, Philippine Islands:		
			Pesos.....	463 000 pieces	
			1-Centavo.....	800,000 "	

Mr. S. H. Chapman in his catalogue of the Griffith and Bronson collections (which were sold by him on February 18th), describes the bronze and silver Centennial Commission medals of 1876, and adds the following note which is of interest.

"I have before me as I write these descriptions, one of the original circulars issued by the Commission, which we preserved since the time, in which these medals of two sizes are described as 'Memorial Medals,' and as I was actively engaged in this business in 1876, I also know that they were published solely as medals, and so regarded at the time, and that the act of Congress was employed to give them official recognition — to make them *the* medal of the celebration, and to give, if possible, the right of exclusive sale. The Commission went so far as to endeavor to prevent the striking of all other Centennial medals, but found this beyond their powers, for the act was but in effect a national copyright for this medal, and the inscription on the case above-mentioned, very interestingly shows the meaning of the act. They were never, at the time, spoken of as coins, nor was it intended that they should be so considered. In further confirmation of this I would mention that this size was also struck in copper-gilt and in bronze. I saw them for sale on stands about the exhibition and the circulars were widely and publicly distributed."



The American Numismatic Association

The Largest and Most Active Numismatic
Organization in the World.

For particulars address the
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HAVE YOU RENEWED FOR 1911?

The Association Annual Dues, 50 cents and Subscription to "THE NUMISMATIST," \$1.50, total \$2.00, are payable in advance. If you have not renewed your membership and subscription for 1911, DO IT AT ONCE. You may forget it tomorrow or next week. Don't wait for a notice from the General Secretary, as the adjustment of all memberships, etc., to expire in December should make it unnecessary.

EXTRACT FROM THE CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE VII., SECTION 1.—*** In case a member fails to pay his dues before the first of February his name shall be stricken from the roll. ***

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

NEW MEMBERS TO BE ADMITTED MARCH 25TH.

- 1480 George Anthony Katzenberger, LL. B.
 1481 H. M. Reid.
 1482 Henry Mitchell.
 1483 Fred T. Huddart.
 1484 Dr. D. W. Valentine.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications have been received. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to April 25th they will become members on that date, and will be published as such in the April issue.

APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
Rev. Geo. H. Muller.....	Everett Van Voorhis. G. L. Tilden.
Max Morgan.....	Percy H. Greer. G. L. Tilden.
Louis E. Ruge.....	F. H. Shumway. G. L. Tilden.
Bernard Morgenthau.....	John M. Lindsay. B. A. Kerr.

G. L. Tilden

Worcester, Mass., Feb. 16, 1911.

General Secretary.

NOTICE

No more copies of THE NUMISMATIST will be mailed to unpaid subscribers after this number. A prompt payment of the subscription (\$1.50) will insure your receiving all numbers for 1911.

377 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

G. L. TILDEN,
Business Manager.

New York, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1911.

To A. N. A. Members of N. Y. and N. J.:

In my capacity as District Secretary for New York and New Jersey, of the American Numismatic Association, the pleasant duty falls upon me of inviting the members of my district to a District Convention of the Atlantic Seaboard, (including the Hinterland as far as Walla Walla), to be held in New York City on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, May 18, 19, 20 next. The New York Numismatic Club will welcome visiting members to a Numismatic Salon or Exhibition of Coins and Coin Collections to be shown during the three days, and also extends to them an invitation to dinner on the evening of the 20th. It is hoped a large gathering of members will attend, which will ensure a profitable and enjoyable time.

RUD. KOHLER,
District Sec'y.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS FROM THE PRIZE-WINNERS.

The following acknowledgements of receipt of the prizes awarded in the Wm. F. Dunham membership contest have been received:

Mr. F. G. Duffield, Baltimore, Md.:

Baraboo, Wis., January 31, 1911.

Dear Sir — The Wm. F. Dunham prize \$20 proof piece received, with which I am more than pleased, and I desire to express my sincere thanks to all concerned. The work, if I may call it that, has been quite a pleasure to me, and I hope a profit to the A. N. A. It seems to me that our membership is very small considering the number of persons interested along these lines, and although success does not always lie in great numbers, each added member is that much added support to the A. N. A. and to that little magazine which we all prize, "The Numismatist."

I might add at this time that through a few of our most enthusiastic members here a local society or club is practically assured. A meeting is to be held once a month in the Y. M. C. A. building.

Yours very truly,

W. G. CURRY.

Mr. F. G. Duffield, Baltimore, Md.:

New Orleans, La., Jan. 24, 1911.

Dear Sir — Your letter containing one of the prizes in the membership contest received. Mr. Dunham deserves the thanks of the members for his interest in "boosting" our membership, and I assure you that the coin is prized by me far above its face value. I am glad to know that I have been of some service to the Association, and this will continue whenever I have the opportunity. I would be glad to see the membership for 1911 far above the present number.

Yours truly,

NATHAN S. MASON.

F. G. Duffield, Baltimore, Md.:

80 Emerson St., Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1911.

Respected Confere — It was a great surprise to me today to receive the award of \$2.50 in gold. As I was away from home last summer I did not receive "The Numismatist" until my return, and was not aware of the "Dunham Prize Contest." My small effort was simply to help the Association at a time when it needed it. The munificent aid afforded by Vice-President Wilson in the purchase and presentation of "The Numismatist" as a gift to the A. N. A. was a royal act. "Long live Vice-President Wilson!" I would also thank Governor W. F. Dunham for my share of his prize award. It is certainly a great pleasure to have such large-hearted, noble men as members. I trust we are entering now on an era of even greater prosperity than ever. We have, I believe, a good official board, with President Henderson as chief executive, not forgetting the good services rendered by the retiring board of management, to whom we are greatly indebted for the loyal management of the Association business at a critical time in our history.

Wishing the Association and its members a prosperous new year,

Yours truly,

JOSEPH HOOPER (No. 11).

REVIEWS.

THE COINS AND TOKENS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

By Eugene G. Courteau, M. D., 4 to pp. 30, St. Jacques, Quebec, 1910.

One can best form an idea of the thoroughness of this work by comparing it with the only publication upon the coins of Nova Scotia which has heretofore been accessible to us, that is, Breton's volume. Now Breton Catalogues thirty-seven varieties of these pieces, whereas Courteau describes over one hundred. But the latter authority is not only numerically ahead of his predecessor, for while heretofore we have had a description usually consisting of a few lines and the subject then dismissed, the reader has now placed before him carefully prepared notes and historical matter never before printed.

Dr. Courteau divides the coins and tokens of Nova Scotia in four classes: the "Thistle" series, the semi-official issues, the Broke tokens, and the miscellaneous merchants' cards and tokens. We note that in describing the first of these classes he devotes considerable space to the half penny of 1832 with the erroneous date, 1382, and he comes to the conclusion that the error is a genuine issue, being the result of a new reverse die used to replace a worn out one.

We also observe that the Hopwood token (B.898) has been omitted, and assume that Doctor Courteau assigns it to the English series. This we think is correct.

The book is illustrated with seven plates, showing over one hundred obverses and reverses.

F.

THE NEW PAPAL ORDER OF MERIT.



Designed by Rudolf Marschall of Vienna, and described in our previous issue.

THE REBUS TOKEN.

Mr. W. C. Moore of Lewisburg, Ohio, sends us the following explanation in regard to his token which was mentioned in the previous number :



"This is another old-time rebus by Franklin which might well be termed a "a blunderbuss," for, while the answer to the puzzle is all right, Poor Richard has made a grammatical error which constitutes quite a bull.

The old-time rebus says, 'All that glitters is not gold,' which is a mistake, for gold does glitter. The proverb should say, 'All is not gold that glitters.'

The significance of the saying would be entirely lost, if we were to change the phraseology, therefore we have it on the coin-token as Poor Richard gave it us in the 18th century."

Obituary.

CARL WIEBE.

Carl Wiebe died in Hamburg on the 17th of November last. He was an authority upon Masonic medals and tokens and the publisher of the *Hamburg Cirkelkorrespondenz*. This work is an attempt to describe Masonic numismatics arranged by countries, and quite a number of volumes have appeared. Mr. Wiebe was an honorary member of the Association, having been elected at the Columbus convention in 1907.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. The fifty-third annual meeting took place on January 21st, 1911. Mr. Daniel Parrish, Jr., one of the Governors occupied the Chair.

The following members of the Council were elected: Mr. Charles G. Dodd, Mr. Newell Martin, and Mr. Edward T. Newell.

The Director reported the number of accessions for the year to be 2225 pieces, and that 59 books and 305 pamphlets, catalogues, and periodicals had been added to the library.

VEREIN FÜR MUNZKUNDE IN NÜRNBERG. At the regular meeting held on January 2d, Dr. H. Buchenau, Curator of the Royal Bavarian Coin Cabinet at Munich delivered an interesting address upon the coinage of Nürnberg in the Middle Ages and illustrated his remarks by an exhibition of coins, drawings, etc.

NUMISMATISCHE GESELLSCHAFT ZU BERLIN. The minor coinage of Pomerania was the topic for discussion at the meeting of December 5th and Counsellor Bratring delivered a lecture upon this subject. Dr. Emil Bahrfeldt spoke of the possibility of an international coin but he doubted whether at the present time such a medium of exchange would be feasible. The attempts to introduce a universal language had made no visible progress, and while a universal system of coinage might be practical theoretically, he questioned its adoption in the near future.

NUMISMATISCHER VEREIN ZU DRESDEN. Counsellor Halke, at the meeting of November 7th, delivered an interesting lecture entitled, "The Historical Development of Gold Coinage." The speaker stated that Asia Minor was the first locality in which stamped gold was used as a medium of exchange and after describing the Persian and other early types, he took up the Greek, Roman, and Byzantine issues. From this point he traced the history of the ducat, florin, zecchino, gulden, etc., and showed how these coins were supplanted by others named after monarchs and rulers, e. g., the Louis d'or, Friedrich's d'or, Maximilian d'or, etc. The discourse was illustrated by many specimens of the coins referred to.

CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. The 85th monthly meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, on Friday evening, Feb. 3rd, President Harry F. Williams presiding. The following 19 members were present: Messrs. Carey, Dunham, V. M. Brand, Simpson, Excell, Leon, Edward Michael, Vercouter, Holmes, Baker, Williams, Loer, Krausz, Lewis, Kelly, Green, Verkler, Lamson and Nelson. The resignation of Mr. Christian Sorensen was received and accepted. The curator elect, Mr. M. P. Carey, was installed into office and read his annual report. Mr. V. M. Brand reported the death of Mr. Otto Darmstaetter, an active member, and the President appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Baker, Excell and Green to draw up suitable resolutions on his death. The President announced the resignation of Mr. Dunham, Chairman of the Convention Finance Committee, and appointed Mr. T. E. Leon in his stead. Messrs. Alfred B. Jacobs, Edward Johnson, Louis C. Tonsley and A. O. Wilcox were elected to membership.

On motion it was ordered that the Treasurer report at next meeting all members in arrears for dues for more than one year and that the Treasurer should notify all such delinquents of this action. A motion was carried instructing the Executive Committee to renew the lease on present quarters for two years from May 1st.

Under Exhibitions Mr. Brand showed an original bag of Maundy money; 32½ ducats of Regensburg; a pattern set of the Batavian Republic dated 1800, of which there are only four sets; a pattern crown in gold of Geo. III of England, by Wyon; hard times tokens No. 85 in white metal and No. 161. Mr. Leon showed a one hundred dollar bill of the National Gold Bank of San Francisco.

Magazines received since last meeting were: *The Numismatist* for December and January and *Mehl's Monthly*, *Numismatische Correspondenz*, *Spink's Circular*, *Numismatischer Verkehr*, *Giornale Numismatico* and *Philatelic West* for January. Auction catalogues from Adams (with plates), Green, Low and the Dr. Stroehlin Sale at Geneva, Switzerland (from Spink and Son). Catalogues with fixed prices from Majer and Steigerwalt; and a priced catalogue from Low.

Messrs. Tonsley and Wilcox were present as visitors.

Adjourned to meet March 3rd, 1911.

Ben G. Green, Secretary.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB. The regular monthly meeting took place on Friday evening, February 10th, at Keen's Chop House. A large number of the regular members were present and Dr. J. M. Henderson of Columbus, O., and Mr. S. Krausz of Chicago were among the guests.

Owing to the absence of Mr. Higgins, the Vice-President, Mr. Frey, occupied the chair. Mr. George H. Blake read an interesting paper upon "The Production of Paper Money," which will be reprinted in these pages.

The principal exhibit of the evening was by Mr. Hudson Chapman and consisted of a large number of Roman gold coins, and a very fine selection of United States silver dollars.

Mr. D. A. Williams of Baltimore was elected a member. Adjourned to Friday, March 10th.
D. R. KENNEDY, *Secretary*.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. At the regular meeting of December 15th, Mr. Henry Symonds read a paper on "The Trial of the Pyx, the Mint-Accounts and Mint-marks of Charles I."

The proving of the coinage by assay was first regulated by an indenture of Edward III and the custom followed at varying intervals from that time onward.

The standard plates were kept in the Chapel of the Pyx in the Cloisters of Westminster Abbey, which is popularly supposed to have been the place of trial, but there is direct evidence to show that at least from 1527 to 1640 the trial took place in the Star Chamber in the old Westminster Palace. The Tower mint alone appears to have been subject to trial; the country mints do not seem to have submitted their productions to be tested. Mr. Symonds then quoted from the records the warrant to summon a jury, a report of the proceedings and the verdict on the trial of the Pyx for 1631. The jury were goldsmiths of London, and a number of Privy Councillors were also present. The mint mark was changed after each trial, sometimes oftener. A table was given for the reign of Charles I, showing the dates of the trial, the mint marks adopted, the denominations and amount in the pyx, from which the amount issued each year could be judged. Mr. Symonds proceeded to give a number of interesting quotations from the mint accounts, one of the most important of which was an allowance for payment "5500 tokens of 2d. each used for the healing of the King's evil." This proves that Charles I. used base-metal touch pieces. It was also established that Nicholas Briot never was chief engraver to the mint, and that he died in London about the end of 1646.

Mr. J. G. Milne read a paper on "Alexandrian Tetradrachms of Tiberius" from a recent find. Besides one coin of Ptolemy II, the hoard contained 61 coins of Ptolemy XIII, and 136 of the seventh year of Tiberius, soon after which it must have been buried. Ptolemaic tetradrachms are known to have continued in circulation till quite late times, but it appears that those of Tiberius did not. A remarkable feature about the coins in this hoard was the fact that the weights varied from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{1}{2}$ grains. No explanation of this could be given, as an analysis revealed no corresponding difference in the quantity of silver. The indifferences of the moneyers to weights may be seen from the fact that two specimens from the same obverse and reverse dies weighed 8.14 and 5.54 grammes respectively. Great carelessness was also shown in the execution of the dies. The workmanship of the reverse dies being much inferior to that of the obverse. The explanation of the latter fact appears to be that the reverse dies wore out much more quickly than those for the obverse, so that less trouble was spent on their preparation.

—*Spink's Circular*.

NUMISMATISCHE GESELLSCHAFT IN WIEN. At the meeting of December 14th, Hofrat C. von Ernst delivered an interesting lecture upon the denier or demar of the Lex Salica. In the course of his remarks he stated that the discovery at Tournai, in 1653, of the grave of Childeric I (— 481), King of the Franks, added vastly to our numismatic knowledge of this period. From the coins found at that time we now know that the principal money in circulation among the Franks consisted of gold solidi, chiefly of the Byzantine mints. Of the copper and base silver coins of the later Roman Empire none were found in the tomb, but a few specimens of the denarii of the earlier emperors were present.

The lecturer also traced the origin of the silver siliqua, a denomination that was found necessary as an equivalent between the triens, the smallest gold coin then commonly in use and the minute copper deniers. The siliqua represents a weight of less than one gramme and it was consequently too small to be issued in the form of a gold coin.

Herr von Ernst arrived at the conclusion that although a law of the Franks, promulgated during the latter part of the fifth century, referred to the solidus, this coin could not have been the product of forty denarii, as this relationship was not established until the time of Clotar II (613-628) or perhaps even during the administration of his son, Dagobert I (629-638).

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY: The annual meeting occurred on November 30th, and Mr. Carlyon-Britton was re-elected President.

The gold medal, founded by Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, for the contributor of the paper in the Society's *Journal* which in the opinion of the members was the best in the interests of numismatic science, was awarded by the ballot of the members generally to Mr. Carlyon-Britton, and will be presented at the next meeting.

The Director, Mr. Shirley Fox, gave a brief account of the work accomplished by the Research Committee during the year. They had now obtained almost complete accounts of the amounts of bullion coined from the beginning of the reign of Henry III to the death of Richard III, and had accumulated material with special reference to the "long-cross" coinage and the reigns of the first three Edwards.

PERIODICALS AND CATALOGUES RECEIVED.

From J. Gamber, Paris, we have received a priced catalogue, (No. 57) in which over three hundred items are devoted to numismatic literature. They comprise a general assemblage, and works relating to ancient and oriental coins are well represented.

Charles Steigerwalt of Lancaster, Pa., on October 12th made an assignment for the benefit of creditors, and with the permission of the assignee a catalogue of coins to be sold has been issued. It consists of eighty pages and includes a large number of United States cents and half cents, American Colonials, medals, tokens, and paper money, as well as several hundred lots of ancient and foreign gold, silver, and copper coins. The prices have been made low, but under present conditions nothing can be sent out on approval, as the assignee has no power to release anything until it is paid for in advance.

Messrs. Jun Kobayagawa Company of Yokohama, Japan, have recently issued an attractive and interesting circular describing many specimens of both pre-historic and modern Chinese and Japanese money that they deal in. Their catalogue is illustrated and includes bell, scimitar or knife-shaped, spade, and other odd and peculiar looking coins as well as extensive lists of paper money.

Charles Dupriez of Brussels is sending out a small circular of such numismatic books as he keeps in stock. We notice among others De Witte's "*Histoire Monétaire du Duché de Brabant*," the three volumes reduced from 70 francs to 40 francs, and Moyaux' work on railway tokens and medals at a corresponding reduction in price.

From Simmons and Waters, at Leamington Spa, England, a catalogue reaches us, which contains about thirty lots devoted to numismatic publications, several of them relating to United States coinage.

Two numbers of the new Italian periodical, the *Giornale Numismatics* are before us. It is a semi-monthly, each number consisting of eight pages. Considerable space is devoted to a review of the new work by the King of Italy.

Mehl's Numismatic Monthly for February opens with a contribution entitled "The Government Money Laundry," descriptive of how soiled paper money is washed and ironed. Among other interesting papers is one devoted to the mint at Praetoria and another upon pattern coinage.

Sally Rosenberg of Frankfurt, A. M. has issued a catalogue of the collection of Dr. A. E. Ahrens, of Hamburg, which is to be sold at auction on February 20th and the following days. It comprises nearly two thousand lots and is confined to the coinage of princes, earls, counts, baronets, etc. The catalogue is illustrated with six beautiful plates depicting among others Thaler of Bentheim, Hohenlohe, Mansfield, Montfort, Rietberg, Trantson, etc.

The most massive catalogue that has appeared in a long while is that comprising the third and last portion of the collection of the late Dr. Paul Stroehlin, formerly president of the Swiss Numismatic Society, which is to be sold at Geneva on February 20th, and the following days.

This beautiful catalogue is small quarto in form, describing about six thousand Swiss coins, and is illustrated with fifty-four beautiful plates. The forewords are by Mr. L. Forrer, who, we imagine, is also responsible for the valuable notes and the comprehensive index. So many rarities are described in these pages that it would be impossible to give details. Special attention however, must be called to the celebrated "Bertha Thaler" (No. 2173) which is the gem of the entire Stroehlin collection. This unique Thaler, or more properly, double Thaler, (as it weighs 67 grammes) belongs to the Canton of Solothurn, and shows on the obverse St. Ursus, the martyr, receiving a model of the cathedral from the kneeling queen Bertha, and the date, A. D. 932, when this is supposed to have happened, is added.

In the January number of the *Numismatische Mittheilungen*, edited by C. F. Gebert, the principal feature is the detailed report of the Nurnberg Society meeting. Several reviews of new publications also appear.

The *Berliner Munzblätter* for January is largely devoted to descriptions of two "finds," one at Gransee and the other at Greifswald. Both of these were discovered in the latter part of 1909. The first consists of about twelve thousand deniers of the fourteenth century and the latter included principally four and eight shilling pieces of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, dating from 1750 to 1756. A unique gold medal of Johann the Elder, duke of Schleswig Holstein, dated 1577 is also illustrated and described.

The *Illustrated London News* of January 28th has a very fine double page article devoted to the new British coinage.

The catalogue of the Woodin collection of United States coins to be sold by Monca L. Elder, on March 2, 3, and 4, has appeared. It comprises sixteen hundred lots and twenty copies are to be illustrated with plates. The principal contents of this catalogue have been described in a previous number, the following additional notes, however, will be of interest.

There are three octagonal fifty dollar gold pieces, all dated 1851, and comprising both the "880 thous." and the "887 thous." varieties. In regard to the three dollar, 1870, S. mint it should be noted that a certificate accompanies the piece, written by Mr. J. B. Harmstead the coiner of the San Francisco mint in 1870, in which he states that the only duplicate of this coin was placed in the corner-stone of the mint building at 5th and Mission streets, San Francisco.

In the series of quarter dollars we observe a silver proof restrike of 1827, and among the half cents no less than a dozen of the rare dates occur. The catalogue makes a fine appearance and careful notes as to the quantities coined of the various items are appended.

From Freidrich Redder in Leipzig we have received his catalogue number three, containing over 1700 lots with prices affixed. The contents include a long series of mediaeval and modern coins as well as medals and numismatic books.

In the *Numismatic Circular* for February, Mr. G. P. Petrie continues his valuable paper on the coinage of the reign of Henry VII, the Rev. A. W. Hand's contribution on the ancient coins of Sicily takes up the colony of Gela, and Mr. Farrer's biographical notices of medallists is continued. In describing the works of Robert Scott, the first engraver of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, Mr. Farrer comes to the conclusion that the dies of the half-dimes, pattern dime, and pattern cent, all dated 1792, were all cut by Birch, although only the last named piece bears his name.

The *Elder Magazine* for January opens with an illustrated paper on the Queen Anne farthing, and the other principal contribution is one upon "The Rise of Heraldry" by Mr. F. C. Higgins. Both papers are well illustrated and this number presents an excellent typographical appearance.

LIVE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ITEMS.

By EDGAR H. ADAMS.

Mr. W. G. Wright of San Bernardino, Cal., writes: "I wish for some information about a (mythical?) ring dollar, pattern, supposed to have been issued prior to 1860. What about it, and in what metal or metals was it issued, and why has no mention been made of it for many years past, especially of late when patterns are booming?"

The ring dollar is anything but mythical. It was a well-known piece to the old-time pattern collectors. If it is not spoken of nowadays it is probably for the reason that it is seldom offered for sale on account of the rarity of the several varieties. The ring dollar first was issued in 1852, although a pierced pattern gold dollar was produced at the mint in 1849. There are four distinct varieties of design of the ring dollar, which were struck in various metals. The varieties are as follows:

1. Obv. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 1852. In the centre a round perforation. Rev. The word "dollar," above the perforation being a thick semi-circular wreath of laurel. This design occurs on thin and thick planchets, and was struck in gold, silver, copper, and nickel.
2. Obv. U. S. A. at the top, with the date, 1852, below. Round perforation in the centre. Rev. a circle of laurel sprigs. This design appears in gold, silver, and nickel.
3. Obv. The same as No. 2.
Rev. Same as No. 1. Struck in gold and copper.
4. Obv. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA surrounding the perforation.
Rev. blank. Struck in gold. (This same design was used for what is known as the "Ring Half Dollar," which was exactly the same as No. 4 in design, but with a larger perforation, giving the piece just half the weight of No. 4, from which fact it derives the title of the "Ring Gold Half Dollar.")

Every piece of this series is rare. At the Smith sale specimens of Nos. 1 and 2, struck in gold, brought respectively \$24 and \$23, while the "Ring Half Dollar" brought \$31.

Collectors of private gold pieces will be interested to learn that the inscription "Aug. 1, 1834," on one variety of the five-dollar piece issued by Christopher Bechtler at Rutherford, N. C., has a special significance. For a time it was probable that this date would appear on all the regular United States half eagles struck at the mint after the weight and value of the denomination had been changed. When Alexander Hamilton formulated the gold coinage, the first of which was issued in 1795, gold was valued at the ratio of 15 to 1 of silver. As the volume of silver gradually increased this ratio changed until at last the ratio was something like $15\frac{1}{2}$ and 16 to 1. In consequence gold coins went to a premium, and the half eagles and eagles were quoted at, approximately, \$5.25 and \$10.50. They were usually engaged before they left the mint, and were sent abroad, remelted, and naturally the pieces of the period are now very scarce and rare. The law reducing the weight and value was passed in 1834, and coinage under the new plan was expected to commence on Aug. 1, 1834. Coinage of pieces under the old plan had been in progress during the year, and in order to distinguish between the two different styles of coins, the Secretary of the Treasury recommended to the Director of the Mint that the gold coins of the reduced weight bear the date of issue—*i. e.*, "Aug. 1, 1834." However, this was not adopted, but a new design was produced, with the easily distinguishable difference of the omission of the motto. Mr. Bechtler adopted

the Secretary's recommendation on his gold pieces. But this fact had no real significance, for it is not probable that he ever struck a gold piece that possessed full stamped value, much less having a value in excess of face.

The statement made by Adam Eckfeldt, for many years employed at the United States Mint, that he cut the dies for one of the 1793 half cents has especial interest to the specialist of the cent and half-cent series. Just who cut the dies of any of the early coins at the mint is not known with satisfactory definiteness.

The references made by Mr. S. H. Hamer to a certain variety of the Copper Company of Upper Canada piece is timely. In the opinion of several experts the piece is an out-and-out counterfeit. Not only are the differences mentioned by Mr. Hamer to be noted on the reverse of the piece in question, but there is a distinct difference in the obverse design, which shows Neptune reclining, holding a trident. If this piece was actually struck from original dies there must have been two distinct dies showing Neptune on obverse and the inscription "Copper Company of Upper Canada" on the reverse.

One of the great rarities in the pattern series that came to light last year for the first time was the international ten-dollar gold piece of 1874 in gold. This piece, which was struck at the instance of Dana Bickford of New York, is regarded as one of the most interesting of all the patterns of gold denomination, and, while it has been known in a number of metals heretofore, it was not until last year that one in gold was discovered. It is said that but two specimens were struck in gold, both of which are brilliant proofs. One of these pieces was bought last year by Mr. W. W. C. Wilson of Canada, for which he paid a record price, and it is now one of the most treasured specimens in his collection. This piece also was struck in copper, nickel, and aluminum, and occurs with both plain and reeded edges.

Numismatists no doubt will learn with interest that Dr. Lewis Feuchtwanger, famous as the creator of the "Feuchtwanger metal," from which were struck several varieties of cents and three cents, was the first importer of German silver to this country. It is said that the customs officials were so little familiar with the metal that they classified it as silver. This German silver, or a close resemblance to it, probably was the metal that the Doctor endeavored to persuade Congress to adopt for the coinage of minor pieces. It was not adopted for the reason that the various elements that go to make up the metal were at times difficult to procure, and fluctuated greatly in price. In other ways the metal seems to have been well adapted to such coinage, as the pieces now extant bear witness. Dr. Feuchtwanger was also a distinguished lapidary, and wrote a book on gems. There were a number of store-tokens bearing his name, struck in Feuchtwanger metal, that are very seldom heard of nowadays, and are of the utmost rarity.

An account of the detailed operations of Mr. Leshner, the originator of the well-known "Leshner Referendum Dollar," would be very acceptable to American numismatists. But little or nothing seems to be known about him. Mr. Judson Brenner of De Kalb, Ill., probably knows more about the issue of these dollars than any other collector in the country, as he has paid special attention to the series. It is to be hoped that Mr. Brenner will one of these days favor us with an account of this latest of private coins. The writer of these paragraphs spent several weeks in Victor, the scene of the coinage, but was unable to add anything to what was already known concerning the issue of the dollars. Mr. Bumstead, whose name is familiar to those who have followed the series, has been dead for some time, as indeed has also been Mr. Leshner, and the merchants of the little city, which is perched on the Rocky Mountains, 9700 feet above sea level, seem to know nothing at all about the coinage, and have only the faintest recollection of it. From Mr. Brenner we learn that the dies for the pieces were cut by a Denver jeweler.

MODERN CHINESE COPPER COINS.

By H. A. RAMSDEN, F. R. N. S.

Entered in W. F. Dunham Manuscript Prize Competition.

Continued from last month.

HU-NAN.



Fig. 25



Fig. 26



Fig. 27



Fig. 28



Fig. 29

(i) HU NAN.

1. 10 cash. 28 mm. Red copper.

Ob. [As Fig. 25.

Rev. As Fig. 26. The two characters on each side together with the two below, make up the value inscription. The two Manchu characters in the centre mean "Hu Nan Mint."

2. Same as preceding, but the four characters in the field of the Rev. are larger, while those round the coin are smaller.
3. [Same as preceding, but "irregular."
4. [Same as No. 2, but with the following differences on the Rev.—The two Manchu characters have been removed to each side of the coin, while the centre is taken up by a rosette. The dotted circle is larger, while the characters surrounding the coin are smaller. The value is stated below by four characters.

5. 10 cash. 28 mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 27.
Rev. As that of No. 4, but the characters and rosette are larger and the value is stated below by two characters.
6. 10 cash. 28 mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 28.
Rev. As Fig. 26, but the characters round the coin are a little smaller.
7. Same as preceding, but the Rev. as in that of No. 5.
8. Same as preceding, but HU-NAN on the Ob. is not so separated and there are some other minor differences in the design of the dragon.
9. 10 cash. 29 mm. Yellow brass.
Ob. As Fig. 29.
Rev. Similar to Fig. 26, but the two Manchu characters in the centre have changed places. The two characters on each side, together with the three below, make up the value inscription.

This is a perfect coin. The reading of the Manchu characters in the centre of the Rev., from left to right, meaning "Hu Nan Mint," is worthy of special notice.

As will be seen above, the denominations in Chinese of some of the coins have been divided, that is to say, that the full inscription is formed by the two characters on each side of the coin, in conjunction with the ones below, sometimes two, and others, three characters. This peculiar arrangement does not seem to have been adopted by any other province.

(To be continued.)

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The Numismatist

VOL. XXIV.

MARCH, 1911.

No. 3

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON REVISION OF CONSTITUTION.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE A. N. A. :

In presenting the following revision of the Constitution and By-Laws for your consideration the committee desire to say just a few words in the way of comment.

We have, first, taken from the Constitution several of its provisions and placed them in the By-Laws, where they more properly belong; second, we have condensed certain portions and omitted entirely other matter that has been found useless and impracticable; third, we have added new matter that time and conditions have made necessary. A comparison of the revised with the old document will show that practically all the essential provisions have been retained, although in some cases rewritten.

Perhaps the most radical change is in the manner of electing officers, and the attention of the members is especially directed to the sections covering this feature. In brief, these provide that the election shall be held shortly after the convention, when every member will have the opportunity to express his choice from all the candidates. We believe that this feature will prove popular with the entire membership.

Respectfully submitted,

F. G. DUFFIELD,

D. A. WILLIAMS,

Committee.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

CONSTITUTION.

Article I. — Name and Object.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

SEC. 2. Its object shall be to encourage and promote the science of numismatics by the acquirement and study of coins, paper money and medals; to cultivate fraternal relations among collectors and students; to encourage and assist new collectors, and to foster the interest of youth in the subject; to stimulate and advance affiliations between collectors and kindred organizations in the United States and foreign countries; to acquire and disperse numismatic knowledge; to form and maintain a cabinet of numismatic specimens and a library of numismatic literature for the use and benefit of its members, and to demonstrate the fact that numismatics is an educational, serious and entertaining pursuit.

Article II. — Membership.

SECTION 1. The membership of this Association shall be divided into two classes: Active and Honorary.

SEC. 2. The Active members shall constitute the governing body of the Association, from which all officers shall be chosen. Only Active members residing in the United States or Canada shall be eligible to hold office in the Association, except that any Active member residing in a foreign country is eligible for the office of District Secretary.

SEC. 3. The Honorary members shall comprise those who are considered deserving of the distinctive title of Honorary, and have rendered the Association or the science of numismatics some special service. Honorary members shall be elected only at a convention, upon the written nomination of five Active members.

Article III. — Officers.

SECTION 1. The elective officers of the Association shall be: President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, General Secretary, Treasurer, Librarian and Curator, and a Board of ten Governors.

SEC. 2. The Board of Governors shall be composed of five members elected as such and the President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, General Secretary and Treasurer. The presiding officer of the Board of Governors shall be elected as Chairman by the Association in the same manner as the other officers are elected.

SEC. 3. The First Vice-President shall act as President in the event of the death, absence or resignation of the President. After this the line of succession shall be Second Vice-President, Chairman of Board of Governors, General Secretary and Treasurer.

SEC. 4. The duties of the officers shall be such as pertain to officers in similar organizations, and as are more specifically set forth in the By-Laws.

Article IV. — Revenue.

The revenue of this Association shall be derived from the dues of its members, entrance fees of new members, and from subscriptions to and advertisements in its publications.

Article V. — Conventions.

SECTION 1. This Association shall meet in convention at least once every three years, at such time and place as may be decided upon by a majority of the Board of Governors.

SEC. 2. Such conventions, with the date, shall be announced by the President at least 60 days prior to the meeting, and shall be published in the Official Paper.

Article VI. — Branches.

The organization of branch associations shall be encouraged in every locality containing five or more members of the Association, and such branches shall be subject to the provisions thereof in the By-Laws.

Article VII. — Amendments.

This Constitution may be altered or amended at a convention of the Association by the consent of two-thirds of the members voting on such alteration or amendment. All amendments shall go into effect upon official announcement of the result of such vote in the Official Paper.

BY-LAWS.

Article I. — Dues and Entrance Fee.

SECTION 1. The dues of this Association shall be 50 cents a year, payable to the General Secretary in advance on January 1 of each year. Members admitted during the first six months of the year shall pay the full amount of yearly dues. Members admitted during the last six months of the year shall pay only 25 cents.

SEC. 2. An entrance fee of \$1.00 shall be required of all applicants for membership. The entrance fee and the required amount of dues shall accompany the application for membership.

SEC. 3. Any member who fails to pay his dues before February 1 in any year shall be liable to suspension. Members four months in arrears for dues shall be dropped from the roll. Any member dropped for non-payment of dues may be reinstated within a period of two years upon payment of all arrearages. After said period of two years application for membership must be made in the usual manner.

Article II. — Applications for Membership.

SECTION 1. Applications for Active membership shall be sent to the General Secretary on a special form furnished by him, and shall state the applicant's name, address, age, occupation, and date of application. Each applicant shall be recommended by at least one Active member of the Association who personally knows and vouches for the character of the applicant, or by at least two reputable business or professional men who personally know and vouch for the applicant. The General Secretary shall publish in the Official Paper the name and address of the applicant, with the names of the vouchers, and if no objection to his admission is received within 60 days from the date of publication, the applicant shall be entitled to membership in the Association.

SEC. 2. In case objection is made to the admission of an applicant, the General Secretary shall refer the matter to the five elective members of the Board of Gov-

ernors, the chairman of which shall at once notify the applicant, stating the nature of the objection, and request a statement of his side of the case. As soon as this has been received the said elective members of the Board of Governors shall consider the matter and either accept or reject the application and notify the General Secretary of its decision.

SEC. 3. In case the application is rejected the entrance fee and dues shall be returned.

Article II. — Duties of Officers.

SECTION 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association. He shall sign all warrants on the Treasurer. In case of vacancy in any office he shall appoint a member to act until the Board of Governors fills the vacancy. In case any officer is prevented by sickness or any other cause from performing the duties of his office, the President may appoint a substitute to act during such disability.

SEC. 2. The First and Second Vice-Presidents shall assist the President in the discharge of his duties.

SEC. 3. The General Secretary shall keep a true record of the transactions of the Association and preserve all documents. He shall collect all money due the Association and pay the same to the Treasurer at least once a month. He shall draw and countersign all warrants on the Treasurer. He shall publish in the Official Paper all applications for membership, as provided in Article II, Section 1, the list of new members admitted, and such other information as he may receive in his official capacity.

SEC. 4. The Treasurer shall receipt for all money received from the General Secretary. He shall not pay out any money except upon warrants drawn and signed by the President and General Secretary. He shall at any time, upon request of the Board of Governors, present a complete report of the financial condition of the Association and his transactions, accompanied by the proper vouchers. He shall furnish such bond as the Board of Governors may require.

SEC. 5. The Librarian and Curator shall have charge of all coins, medals, books, papers, etc., which the Association may acquire, and shall give access thereto to the members under the regulations set forth in the general laws. He shall compile an accurate catalogue of the same, with the names of donors, or price, if purchased by the Association, together with any other information concerning them, and keep them in order and safety.

SEC. 6. The Board of Governors shall have general oversight of the interests of the Association, and shall perform such duties as may be required of it by the Constitution and By-Laws.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the District Secretaries to keep informed regarding the members and all collectors in their respective territory; to endeavor to procure new members; to investigate and report disputes or other pertinent topics that may arise, and shall report as often as necessary to the General Secretary. They shall consider it their duty to disseminate numismatic information, contribute to the forming of local organizations, and do everything possible to encourage new collectors and general interest in the subject.

Article IV. — Election of Officers.

SECTION 1. All officers except District Secretaries are to be elected each year in which a convention is held, and they will assume their duties on the first day of January following their election, and will hold office until their successors have been duly elected and qualified. The District Secretaries shall be appointed by the President upon recommendation of the General Secretary.

SEC. 2. At least 30 days prior to a convention the Chairman of the Board of Governors shall issue a call in the Official Paper for nominations for officers. Nominations for any office may be made by any member until the second day of the convention. Such nominations shall be sent to the General Secretary, who shall immediately upon receipt of same notify the member so nominated. On the second day of the convention the General Secretary shall announce all nominations received by him, together with such acceptances or declinations he has received, and those who have not declined shall be considered as having accepted the nominations. The convention may then make any additional nominations for any office, and it shall be necessary for it to see that there is at least one candidate for each office.

SEC. 3. At the convention the President shall appoint a committee of three members living in the same vicinity, which shall be known as the Committee on Election of Officers, whose duty it shall be to conduct the election. Not less than 30

days and not more than 40 days after the convention adjourns the committee shall mail to each member a ballot containing the names of all the candidates nominated, and a return envelope addressed to the chairman of the committee, with the word "Ballot" printed on the envelope. The ballot shall be arranged in the manner known as the "Australian System," and each member shall designate his choice by making a cross mark (X) opposite the names of the candidates he desires to vote for. The ballot shall also contain the date the polls will close, which shall be 30 days from the date of the mailing of the ballots by the committee. All ballots shall be sent sealed to the chairman of the committee, and immediately after the closing of the polls the committee shall proceed to count the ballots. Copies of the result shall be immediately sent to the President, Chairman of the Board of Governors and the General Secretary, and the successful candidates notified of their election by the committee. The result of the vote shall be published in the following issue of the Official Paper.

SEC. 4. The expense for printing and postage for the election shall be paid by the Association.

Article V. — Conventions and Representation.

SECTION 1. Any member who does not expect to be present at a convention shall have the privilege of naming any member who expects to be present to act and vote for him on any or all questions that come before the convention.

SEC. 2. The General Secretary shall prepare printed proxy forms and shall furnish one to any member upon request. He shall also furnish them in quantities to members, upon request, on payment of cost of printing and postage.

SEC. 3. At least 30 days prior to a convention the President shall appoint a committee of five members who expect to be present at the convention, to be known as the Committee on Proxy Representation. The members of this committee shall be announced in the Official Paper.

SEC. 4. Proxies may be sent either to the member named to act as proxy, to the General Secretary, or to the Chairman of the Committee on Proxy Representation. The committee shall tabulate the result, as far as possible, in advance of the opening session of the convention, and announce the result at the first session before the transaction of any business.

SEC. 5. Conventions of this Association shall be conducted after the manner of organized bodies of the kind.

SEC. 6. A quorum for the transaction of business at a convention shall consist of one-sixth of the Active members, either present in person or represented by proxy.

Article VI. — Official Paper.

SECTION 1. There shall be published monthly by the Association a paper of at least 24 pages, to be known as "The Numismatist: Official Organ of the American Numismatic Association," which shall contain reading matter of general numismatic interest, and which shall be, as far as practicable, the Association's official means of communication to its members.

SEC. 2. The Board of Governors shall have general supervision over this publication, and it shall annually appoint an editor-in-chief, whose duty it shall be to provide suitable matter on numismatic subjects for publication in the Official Paper. The editor-in-chief shall have the power to appoint such associate editors as he may consider necessary, subject to approval by the Board of Governors.

SEC. 3. The Board of Governors shall also annually appoint a business manager for the Official Paper, whose duty it shall be to publish the same and furnish it to members or non-members. The business manager shall furnish such bond as the Board of Governors may require.

SEC. 4. The subscription price of the Official Paper shall be \$1.50 a year, payable in advance.

Article VII. — Charges.

SECTION 1. Whenever written charges have been brought against an officer or member the Chairman of the Board of Governors shall notify such member, giving a written copy of the charges. The member so accused shall be permitted to enter a written defence, after which the five elective members of the Board of Governors shall determine the case under such rules and regulations as it may adopt, and may censure, suspend or expel such member, or dismiss the charges, the member continuing in good standing.

SEC. 2. Appeal may be made from the decision of the Board of Governors to the next convention of the Association, the decision of which shall be final; but the President must be notified of such appeal within thirty days after the decision of the Board of Governors has been published.

Article VIII. — General Laws and Regulations.

SECTION 1. The Director of the Mint for the United States and the Deputy Master of the Canadian Mint shall during their term of office be entitled to Honorary Membership in the Association.

SEC. 2. No officer, committee or member shall incur any expense in the name of the Association unless the same has been authorized by the Board of Governors, except that the President and General Secretary may incur any necessary expense for postage, expressage or printing for their own or other offices, and for any necessary supplies or stationery, without the consent of the Board of Governors.

SEC. 3. All officers, at the expiration of their term of office, shall deliver to their successors all books, papers, money, or other property of the Association in their possession, and shall not be relieved of their bond or obligation until this requirement has been complied with.

SEC. 4. In case of a vacancy in any office except President, the Board of Governors shall elect a member in good standing to serve for the remainder of the term.

SEC. 5. No member shall be permitted to resign from the Association while he is indebted to it in any manner, or while there are charges pending against him.

SEC. 6. For the faithful performance of their duties the General Secretary, the business manager of the Official Paper, and the Treasurer shall each give a bond with some reliable bonding company in an amount to be fixed by the Board of Governors.

SEC. 7. The use of the Association seal shall be restricted to the official stationery, to its publications, and any Association printing of an official nature. Consent of the Board of Governors must be obtained for its use for any other purpose.

SEC. 8. Members will be permitted to take from the library any book for a period of two weeks by paying postage or express charges to the Librarian.

SEC. 9. All officers, unless otherwise provided, shall report through the Official Paper yearly.

SEC. 10. The President may at any time appoint any committee or committees for any work he may consider necessary.

SEC. 11. Upon written request of at least twenty-five members the President shall call for a general vote of the Association upon any desired question, except amendment to the Constitution. Such vote shall be taken under the direction of the Board of Governors, and a majority of the votes cast shall determine the question. Whenever a general vote is taken at least thirty days shall elapse between the call for such vote and the closing of the polls.

SEC. 12. Five or more members residing in the same neighborhood may associate themselves as a branch society. Upon notifying the General Secretary of the formation of such a branch, he shall assign to it a number, which number shall be assigned in numerical order. Collectors not members of this Association may belong to such branches, but shall not be entitled to the privileges of the Association members. Each branch may make by-laws for their own government, provided the same are not in conflict the Constitution and By-Laws of the parent Association.

SEC. 13. The division of the United States and Canada into districts, from each of which a District Secretary shall be appointed, is as follows:

District No. 1.—The New England States.

District No. 2.—New York and New Jersey.

District No. 3.—Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia.

District No. 4.—Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan.

District No. 5.—Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska.

District No. 6.—Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota.

District No. 7.—Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico.

District No. 8.—California, Nevada, Oregon and Washington.

District No. 9.—The Southern States.

District No. 10.—Ontario.

District No. 11.—Western Canada.

District No. 12.—Quebec and the Eastern Provinces.

District Secretaries shall also be appointed for such other divisions of the world as may be considered advisable and for which an acceptable candidate can be obtained.

SEC. 14. These By-Laws may be altered or amended at any time by a three-fourths vote of the Board of Governors, or by a majority vote of the members at a convention.

MODERN CHINESE COPPER COINS.

By H. A. RAMSDEN, F. R. N. S.

*Entered in W. F. Dunham Manuscript Prize Competition.**Continued from last month.*

HU-PEH.



Fig. 30



Fig. 31



Fig. 32



Fig. 33



Fig. 34



Fig. 35



Fig. 36

(j) HU PEH.

1. 10 cash. 28 mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 30.
Rev. As Fig. 31.
2. Same as preceding, but the entire inscription surrounding the coin on the Rev. is bigger, particularly the two Manchu characters. The rosette in the centre is composed of six dots.
3. 10 cash. 28 mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 32.
Rev. As that of No. 2.
4. Same as preceding, but "irregular."
5. Same as No. 3, but the characters on Rev. are larger and slightly differently written.
6. 10 cash. 28 mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 32.
Rev. As Fig. 33.
7. Same as preceding, but "HU-PEH PROVINCE" on Ob. Very inferior workmanship.
8. 10 cash. 28½ mm. Red copper
Ob. As Fig. 34.
Rev. As Fig. 31, but the rosette in the centre is made up of six ovals, with a dot in the middle.
9. Same as preceding, but "irregular."

10. 10 cash. 28 mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 35.
Rev. As that of No. 8.
11. 1 cash. 16½ mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 36.
Rev. As that of No. 8, but the value is 1 cash, stated below by two characters.

HU POO.



Fig. 37



Fig. 38

(k) HU POO.

1. 20 cash. 32 mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 37.
Rev. As Fig. 38.
2. 10 cash. 28 mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 37, but without the dotted circle and the value is TEN CASH.
Rev. As Fig. 38, but with the corresponding value stated below by five characters. The two stars are each made up of five pointed lines.
3. Same as preceding, but the two stars on Ob. are each composed of eight pointed lines, while those on Rev. are as in Fig. 31.
4. 5 cash. 23 mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 37, but FIVE CASH.
Rev. As Fig. 38, but with the corresponding value stated below by five characters.

KIANG-SEE.



Fig. 39



Fig. 40



Fig. 41

(l) KIANG SEE.

1. 10 cash. 29 mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 39.
Rev. As Fig. 40.
2. Same as preceding, but the rosette in the centre is much larger and with a dot in the middle.
3. 10 cash. 28½ mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 39.
Rev. As Fig. 45. The two Chinese characters on each side mean "Treasury Weight."

4. 10 cash. 28½ mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 41.
Rev. As that of No. 2, but the rosette is smaller and the characters are written slightly differently.
5. Same as preceding, but with the Rev. like that of No. 2. For the remaining coins of this province, see Kiang Si.

KIANG-SI.



Fig. 42



Fig. 43



Fig. 44



Fig. 45

(m) KIANG SI.

1. 10 cash. 28 mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 41, but KIANG SI.
Rev. As Fig. 40, but the rosette in the centre is larger and with a dot in the middle.
2. Same as preceding, but the rosette is still larger.
3. 10 cash. 28½ mm. Red copper.
Ob. As that of No. 1.
Rev. As Fig. 45. The two Chinese characters on each side mean "Treasury Weight."
4. 10 cash. 28 mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 42.
Rev. As Fig. 40.
5. Same as preceding, but the rosette as in No. 1.
6. Same as preceding, but the rosette as in No. 2.
There were evidently still other dies used for the above coins, as they show discrepancies, but the differences are so slight that they are not worth while recording separately.
7. 10 cash. 28 mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 42.
Rev. As Fig. 45.
8. 10 cash. 28 mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 43.
Rev. As that of No. 2.
9. Same as preceding, but "irregular."
10. 10 cash. 28 mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 44.
Rev. As that of No. 1.
For the other coins of this province, see Kiang Sec.

KIANG-NAN.



Fig. 46



Fig. 47



Fig. 48

(n) KIANG NAN.

1. 10 cash. 28½ mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 46.
Rev. As Fig. 47.
2. Same as preceding, but the two stars on the Rev. are replaced by the Chinese inscription indicating the year (19)02, represented by the ninth character of the Ten Stems in combination with the third of the Twelve Branches.
3. Same as preceding, but the date is (19)03. The characters on the Rev. are bigger, specially the two Manchu, in the centre.
4. Same as preceding, but "irregular."
5. Same as No. 3, but the date is (19)04.
6. Same as preceding, but the date is (19)05.
There are various different varieties of the Ob. of Nos. 2 to 7, but of such minuteness that they hardly merit special mention.
7. 10 cash. 28½ mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 46.
Rev. As Fig. 46.

This is the only coin that I have seen struck with two Obverses, that is to say, the design being similar on both sides. This is a beautiful specimen, evidently struck on a polished planchet, and giving it the appearance of a proof.

Most coins bearing the design of Fig. 46 appear to have been struck on polished planchets, giving them a most finished appearance.

8. 10 cash. 29 mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 48.
Rev. Similar to Fig. 47. but with the following differences:—the two Manchu characters in the centre are replaced by a rosette; the value is stated below by four characters; the stars dividing the surrounding inscription are omitted, but the two Chinese characters indicating the year (19)05 are inserted in a similar manner and position as those in Fig. 21.

It will be noticed in this last coin, that the two Manchu characters reading "Kiang Nan Mint" are placed on the Ob. instead of the Rev., as is usual, this being probably the only instance where such is the case.

(o) KIANG SOO.

1. 20 cash. 34 mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 46, but KIANG-SOO and TWENTY CASH. The stars on each side are more oblong in shape.
Rev. As Fig. 49, but with the corresponding value stated below by seven characters.
2. Same as preceding, but of yellow brass.
3. 10 cash. 29 mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 46, but KIANG-SOO.
Rev. As Fig. 49.
4. Same as preceding, but "irregular."

KIANG-SOO.



Fig. 49



Fig. 50



Fig. 51

5. 10 cash. 28 mm. Red copper.
Ob. As that of No. 3, but the letters in the English inscription are larger.
Rev. As Fig. 49, but with the addition of the two characters representing the year (19)05, arranged as in Fig. 4.
 6. Same as preceding, but "irregular."
 7. Same as No. 5, but the letters in the English inscription, on the Ob., as well as the two stars, are smaller.
 8. Same as No. 3, but the rosette in the centre is replaced by the two Manchu characters meaning "Kiang Soo Mint."
 9. Same as preceding, but with two stars added, which divide the upper and lower Chinese inscriptions on Rev.
 10. Same as No. 8, but with the date (19)02, added to Rev.
 11. Same as preceding, but the date is (19)03.
- Nos. 8 to 11 are commonly seen with more or less milled edges.

12. 10 cash. 28½ mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 50.
Rev. As Fig. 49, but the rosette is larger and the value is stated below by two characters.
13. Same as preceding, but "irregular."
14. 10 cash. 28 mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 46, but KIANG-SOO.
Rev. As Fig. 47.

I cannot account for the above coin having the Ob. of one province (Kiang Soo) and the Rev. of another (Kiang Nan). How the die of one mint was employed on the same coin together with another of a different mint, resulting in a "mule," certainly needs some explanation, which I am unable to supply at the present moment.

15. 5 cash. 23½ mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 51.
Rev. As that of No. 8, but with the corresponding value stated below by seven characters.

This coin appears to have a milled edge of sorts. All the specimens I have so far seen have the "five" wrongly spelt with an "E," at the commencement of the word, instead of an "F."

(p) KIRIN.

1. 20 cash. 33 mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 52, but 20 CASHES.
Rev. As Fig. 53, but with the corresponding value stated below by eight characters.

KIRIN.



Fig. 52



Fig. 53

2. 10 cash. 28 mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 52.
Rev. As Fig. 53.

I have in my collection some ten varieties of the 10 cashes, all differing slightly on the Ob., principally in the formation of the letters in the English inscriptions, the "R" in Kirin, in particular, appears to have been a stumbling block to the engraver, as no two are alike. The differences are so minute, that this observation will be considered sufficient for the purpose.

KWANG-TUNG.



Fig. 54



Fig. 55

(q) KWANG TUNG.

1. 1 cent. 28 mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 54.
Rev. As Fig. 55.
2. 10 cash. 28 mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 54, but TEN CASH.
Rev. As Fig. 55, but the corresponding value is stated below by seven characters.

There is an unimportant variety of this last piece, the placing of the characters on Rev., being slightly different.

The above coins are beautiful specimens, probably the best executed in the entire series.

(r) PEI YANG.

1. 20 cash. 31½ mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 56, but TWENTY CASH.
Rev. As Fig. 57, but with the corresponding value stated below by six characters.
2. 10 cash. 28 mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 56.
Rev. As Fig. 57.

There are several unimportant varieties of this coin, the principal differences being in the design of the Ob.

(To be continued.)

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The report of the Committee on the revision of the Constitution and By-Laws of the American Numismatic Association is printed in full in this number. The introductory statement recapitulates the most important and essential modifications that have been made, and we congratulate the members of the committee upon their careful work, and in the main endorse their amendments, especially those pertaining to the election of officers as set forth in the second and third sections of the fourth article in the By-Laws. There is no doubt that this proposed improved method of electing representatives will tend to abolish dissensions such as have characterized at least one previous convention.

We candidly admit, however, that we are not favorably impressed by the fifth article of the new Constitution, as it empowers a limited number of officials to designate the locality where a convention is to be held and by their action overrule perhaps the wishes of a majority who may dissent to the selection.

We had also hoped that the offices of Librarian and Curator would be abolished by the revisers. The Association is of a locomotive nature and, we think, does not require any library. Many of our members who specialize in collecting possess books that elucidate the coinage that appeals to them; others, whose collecting is ephemeral, never care for anything more than the numismatic periodicals. When one reads of the books and pamphlets of which it is composed the "library" is not a library at all. We suggest that as far as the donors can be ascertained their gifts be returned, and the remaining works be sold, the proceeds to be handed to the Treasurer of the Association.

No, Horace, the allusion on page 59, under section 16, has no personal significance. You will observe that the word at issue is not spelled with a capital letter, and is consequently a common noun.

The ignorance displayed by the average metropolitan press concerning numismatic matters amuses us. Blunders in relation to values and definitions continually appear, and in some instances even historical facts are perverted. As soon as one mendacious statement is corrected it is promptly succeeded by another, and during the last three or four months we have observed several of these instructive (?) items. One newspaper seriously asserts that a Jewish coin minted approximately eight centuries before the Christian era and known as the "Syracuse Medal" was found in a mound-builder's cave in Ohio. Another journal gravely informs us that a coal miner in Missouri is the fortunate possessor of an English five guinea gold piece dated 1691, which is valued at over three thousand dollars, as only two coins of this denomination and date are known to be in existence! But the climax is reached in a dispatch from Carlisle, Pennsylvania, which informs the public that two more 1804 dollars were discovered in settling up some old estate in that town, and of course the old story is revived of the vessel that sailed for a Mediterranean port (or was it Senegambia?) with almost this entire coinage on board and its subsequent loss at sea.

Gentlemen of the Fourth Estate, is it not about time for you to disinter the tale of the cent of some date which is so very valuable because some gold was accidentally mixed with the copper when in melted condition and the error not discovered until the coins had passed into circulation?

THE MONTH'S MISCELLANY.

Scarcity of dimes, especially in the East, where there is a great demand for the coins, has resulted in the government arranging for the first purchase of silver in more than two years. The bids called for the silver to be delivered at Denver. The order went out for 100,000 ounces of fine silver, the bids for which were opened at Washington recently at the office of George Roberts, director of the mint.

The dimes will be coined at the Denver mint, where the supply has been completely exhausted. The amount will make about 500,000 of the coins. The government has a large supply of bar silver in Philadelphia, but a very small quantity in Denver, where the mint is at work on the making of \$150,000 worth of dimes. The silver will be purchased from the American Smelting and Refining Company at Omaha, rather than pay the heavy cost of transportation from Philadelphia.

Small coins minted for the holiday trade are finding their way back to the vaults of the treasury, where they will lie until another holiday shopping season. Stores send the coins to the banks and the banks quickly transmit them to the treasury. They are being redeemed mostly in silver certificates. For three weeks preceding the holidays, the Philadelphia mint turned out cents at the rate of 1,200,000 a day without stemming the demand. Where the cents all went no one knows. None of them ever returns to the treasury.

The Secretary of the Treasury has informed the House that it is imperative that immediate provision be made for a new United States Assay office in New York City, and has asked an emergency appropriation of \$270,000 for the purpose. In a letter which Secretary MacVeagh forwarded to the House the superintendent of the Assay Office says: "At the present time I have \$19,000,000 in an old fashioned vault, which, as an expert remarked to me, no country bank would keep \$100,000 in. I have removed \$20,00,000 to the Sub-Treasury for additional safety. I feel it necessary to again call your attention to the dilapidated and dangerous condition of the building situated in Wall Street, on land which I am informed is at present worth from \$250 to \$330 a square foot." The photographs show that temporary walls at the rear of the building afford little protection against the elements, and in the weighing room blankets are suspended to keep out the wind. The west wall is pictured as cracked and bulging, supported by shoring against the Sub-Treasury. Secretary MacVeigh asks authority to proceed immediately with the plans for remodelling or rebuilding the Assay Office, at a cost not exceeding \$270,000. The communication states that 12,501 deposits, valued at \$60,000,000 were handled at the New York office last year, in addition to 998 special assays.

Supplementary to our remarks on the Persian kran (p. 32) the following Treasury decision (No. 31245), here somewhat abridged, has been made public:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 25, 1911.

SIR:—Referring to department's instructions of the 31st ultimo (T. D. 31159) relative to the liquidation and reliquidation of entries covering merchandise invoiced in Persian krans, I have to advise that prior to January 1, 1911, the silver kran was estimated by the Director of the Mint and proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury to be the standard currency of Persia. The Director of the Mint has now estimated that the standard currency of Persia is the gold kran, valued at \$0.1704 in terms of currency in the United States.

In view of the foregoing you are hereby instructed that invoices certified after January 1, 1911, made out in Persian krans should be considered as made out in the standard gold kran of Persia, unless accompanied by a consular certificate, showing that the currency of the invoice is a depreciated currency and the value thereof, as compared with the standard coin currency of the country. When invoices are accompanied by a consular certificate of depreciation, the value of the silver kran should be reduced to its equivalent in United States money at the value stated in the certificate of depreciation.

Respectfully,
(83102.)

JAMES F. CURTIS,
Assistant Secretary.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, New York.

Because of reports that the medal given President Taft by the railroad men of the country when he came to their big gathering in Worcester last April was not solid gold, but brass with a gold plating, and that it was made by convict labor, Martin H. Doyle, secretary of the Worcester committee that arranged the demonstration, has forwarded a letter to President Taft saying the brotherhoods in the train service want to know whether these reports are authentic. Secretary Doyle in his letter

also sends President Taft a copy of a resolution which the committee recently adopted requesting President Taft to have the jewel assayed, and "we further request you to have submitted to this committee a copy of the assay report that we may have authentic knowledge relative to the above mentioned jewel."

A bill introduced by Representative Payne of New York, chairman of the House ways and means committee, to amend the existing currency law by authorizing the the Secretary of the Treasury to accept deposits of foreign gold coin and to issue gold certificates thereon, is favorably reported by the committee. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to receive deposits of gold coin in sums of not less than \$20 and to issue gold certificates of a face value of not less than \$10 and not more than \$10,000, provided that the reserve of the gold coin and bullion in the treasury is maintained at not less than \$100,000,000. When the reserve falls below this minimum the secretary is directed to suspend the issuance of gold certificates.

Notre Dame du Platin has been selected to be the patron saint of the aviators, and Mons. Odelin, a member of the Paris municipal council, has had a small church built in the quarter of Platin, near the shore, which has been dedicated to the Virgin. An artistic plaque from designs by Jampolsky, has also been cast with the head of the saint on the obverse and a picture of the little chapel on the reverse.

It has now been definitely settled that Messrs. Edgar H. Adams and William H. Woodin will publish in a short time an extensively illustrated work dealing entirely with the United States pattern and experimental pieces and embracing the issues from 1792 to the present time.

Paris journals announce that it is the intention of the Minister of War to have struck a commemorative medal to be given to the survivors of the war of 1870-71.

The gold medal of the Architectural League for 1911 has been awarded to Edwin H. Blashfield for four designs for pediments for the court house in Youngstown, Ohio. The medal is about two inches in diameter and shows on the obverse a seated laborer, resting his chin upon his hand, and contemplating a city in the distance. On the reverse is a figure of Ceres with a Latin motto stating that honor goes to those that excel in pictorial art. The previous recipients of this medal were John La Farge in 1909 and Kenyon Cox in 1910.

Henry Chapman announces that he will sell the collection of the late W. B. Guy of Middleton, Conn., later in the season. It contains a splendid assortment of U. S. Colonials, half cents, and cents, among the latter being no less than ninety specimens of the 1794 issue.

At the sale of the collection of Professor A. Düning, which took place at Hanover on December 12th, a quintuple Thaler of Friederich Ulrich of Brunswick Wolfenbüttel, dated 1614, sold for 215 marks (about \$51.00).

Some of the principal prices realized at the Griffith and Bronson sale, catalogued by S. H. Chapman, and sold on February 18th, were as follows:

No.	No.
44 Double Eagle, 1907, second type, very fine.....\$27.00	III A. Humbert. Ten dollars, 1852. Fine.....\$21.00
45 Same, flat edge, uncirculated. 25.00	112 U. S. Assay Office. \$20. 1853. Uncirculated..... 25.00
46 Eagle, 1799. Small stars, v. f. 17.00	113 Wass. Molitor. \$20. 1855. v.g. 105.00
48 Eagle, 1801. Very fine..... 18.00	304 Quarter dollar, 1856. Brilliant proof..... 5.75
49 Eagle, 1803. Very fine..... 18.00	379 Cent, 1793. Liberty cap. v.g. 13.00
50 Eagle, 1804. Very fine..... 40.00	389 Cent, 1797. Uncirculated.... 13.50
56 Quarter Eagle, 1807. Unc.... 60.00	397 Cent, 1799. Good..... 16.50
73 Three dollars, 1876. Very fine 50.00	531 Half Cent, 1795. Uncirculated 31.00
74 Three dollars, 1877. Fine.... 55.00	593 Russia. Platinum 3 rubles, 1828. Brilliant proof..... 9.00
79 Dollar, 1836. Pattern. Brilliant. proof..... 51.00	597 Canada. Louis XV. Jeton, 1754. Silver original. Very fine. 13.50
108 Carolina. Bechtler 2.50; ex. f. 45.00	
110 San Francisco. Ten dollars. Miner's Bank. Very fine.. 135.00	

Owing to the increasing demand for small notes it has been reported recently that the Treasury Department contemplates an issue of legal tender notes of the one dollar denomination. THE NUMISMATIST is in a position to state authoritatively that no such issue will be made at the present time, if at all. The one dollar silver certificate now in use answers every purpose of a legal tender note, and there is no good reason why such an issue should be made. The Secretary of the Treasury has asked Congress for an additional appropriation of \$112,140.00 to pay for an increased quantity of "distinctive" or silk fibre paper for use during the next fiscal year. There is no special significance to this request except that the Department expects to be called upon to furnish a larger supply of paper money during the coming year, owing to the natural increase incident to our expanding commerce.

The Ministry of Finance of the republic of Portugal is planning a change in its system of coinage; the milreis are hereafter to be subdivided into centavos and half centavos.

At Lyman H. Low's 157th sale on February 28th some of the prices realized were as follows:

No.		No.	
413	U. S. Dollar, 1795; bust; ex. f. \$8.25	548	Dollar, 1870. C. C. ex. fine.. \$7.50
414	Same, 1798. Large eagle; ex. f. 9.00	549	Another as last..... 6.25
471	Three cents, 1855. Proof..... 6.10	550	Another, 1872. Uncirculated. 10.00
546	Half dollar, 1874. C. C. v. f. 9.00	610	Half dollar, 1801. Extra fine 33.00

Leo Hamburger of Frankfort A. M. announces that early in May he will sell at auction the extensive collection of Swiss gold coins the property of Mr. Adolf Iklé of St. Gall. This is the largest collection of its kind in existence and many rarities and large gold coins are a feature.

Mr. H. S. Rosenberg, the well known coin dealer of Hanover, Germany, announces in a personal letter that he intends to pay a visit to this country in April or May next.

Mr. Howland Wood has just secured one of the Sino-Japanese and also one of the Russo-Japanese war medals. These correspond to those given by other governments to the soldiers, and as the Japanese hold these with great reverence and it is against the law in Japan for any one to have one in his possession who is not entitled to it, it is self evident that they are extremely rare. Probably these are the only ones that are owned outside of Japan.

At Ben. G. Green's sale of February 24th, some of the prices realized were:

No.		No.	
24	Cent, 1793. Chain Amer. v. fr. \$6.75	114	Cent, 1856. Flying eagle; fine.. \$12.50
25	Cent, 1793. Wreath. Fine..... 7.75	237	Half eagle, 1806. Very fine... 8.70
29	Cent, 1795. Very Fine..... 9.00	238	Half eagle, 1812. Extra fine... 9.10
37	Cent, 1799 over 98. About fine. 20.00	239	Double eagle, 1907. Unc..... 30.75
43	Cent, 1804. Good..... 8.20	284	Half dollar, 1797. Good..... 35.00
49	Cent, 1809. Very fine..... 8.60	290	Confederate Cent, 1861. Cop- per restrike..... 12.50
66	Cent, 1821. Uncirculated..... 7.80	291	Confederate half dollar, 1861. Struck over regular issue of 1861..... 9.10
71	Cent, 1824. Ex. fine..... 8.65	293	Chalmer's three pence, 1783. Very fine..... 8.10
72	Cent, 1825. Uncirculated..... 8.00		

Wayte Raymond announces that he will hold a sale on April 24th at Kennedy's auction rooms. There will be about 500 lots, mostly United States coins including a choice collection of cents and a very good Higley copper.

Mr. E. Wilmburst sends to the *Numismatic Circular* an interesting communication concerning a "find" of Roman coins at Kingsland Farm, in the parish of Edwinstowe. The 369 coins found were all denarii extending from the reign of Galba to that of Commodus (68 to 175) and the fact that some of them were in absolutely mint condition, leads Mr. Wilmburst to conclude that "they were issued by the Roman Government directly for military pay, and not for merchants' use (as they would be more worn), and considering that they have been buried in the earth more than 1,700 years, the whole are in a remarkable state of preservation."

So many high priced coins were offered at the Woodin sale held by Thomas L. Elder that we can only record such pieces as brought \$100.00 or more :

No.		No.	
1160	Three dollars, 1870. S. mint.....	1207	Eagle, 1843.....
	\$1,450.00	1213	Eagle, 1848. Unique.....
1163	Three dollars, 1873.....	1223	Eagle, 1858.....
	105.00	1600	Fifty dollars, 1851. A. Humbert. Octagonal.....
1165	Three dollars, 1875.....		370.00
1166	Three dollars, 1876.....	1601	Fifty dollars. Variety.....
	160.00		225.00
1189	Eagle, 1798 over 1797.....	1602	Fifty dollars. Same.....
	410.00		200.00
1200	Eagle, 1804.....		
	101.00		
1201	Eagle, 1838.....		
	200.00		

It was the intention of the Austrian government to issue pieces of 5 and 25 heller in the near future, but the various Chambers of Commerce throughout the country have protested against this and they recommend the striking of a 50 heller piece.

Mr. J. Sanford Saltus of the American Numismatic Society has received the purple rosette of the French Department of Public Instruction in recognition of his services for the advancement of numismatic and medallic art. A year ago Mr. Saltus founded for the French Academie des Beaux Arts an annual prize of the value of \$300 to be awarded for the best painting of a military subject.

The management of the *Dry Goods Economist* have awarded their first medal to Messrs. Marshall, Field and Co. of Chicago. This medal is granted for acquaintance with every process of the manufacture of the merchandise handled by a firm — from the raw material to the finished product. As mentioned at the time, the medal was designed by Mr. F. C. Higgins and the dies were made by Roine.

On March 5th, Dr. Hill, the American ambassador to Germany, presented the Cullum gold medal of the American Geographical Society to Professor Herrmann Wagner, of the University of Göttingen, in recognition of his achievements in geography.

The ten and twenty para pieces of the new nickel coinage for Turkey appeared on January 18th. The entire issue when completed will be as follows :

20,000,000	piastres.....	Value, piastres,	20,000,000
70,000,000	20 para coins.....	"	35,000,000
120,000,000	10 para coins.....	"	30,000,000
120,000,000	5 para coins.....	"	15,000,000

330,000,000 Total pieces. Total value, piastres, 100,000,000

After active competition the award for their production was given to the United German Nickel Works, whose senior, Dr. Fleitman, was the inventor of the nickel rolling machine.

Coinage executed at the mints of the United States during the month of February, 1911.

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.	Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
Double Eagles...	700,000	\$14,000,000.00	Five Cents.....	9,800,000	\$490,000.00
Half Eagles.....	515,000	2,575,000.00	One Cent.....	4,291,000	42,910.00
Total Gold....	1,215,000	\$16,575,000.00	Total Minor.	14 091,000	\$532,910.00
Dimes.....	2,370,000	\$237,000.00	Total Coinage.	17,676,000	\$17,344,910.00
Total Silver..	2,370,000	\$237,000.00			

NOTICE.

We wish to call attention to an error in the advertisement of the Arnold Numismatic Co. in the February issue of THE NUMISMATIST which should read 50 U. S. 2 cent pieces at \$1.75, instead of 100 U. S. 2 cent pieces at \$1.75.

PERIODICALS AND CATALOGUES RECEIVED.

From the St. Louis Stamp and Coin Company we have received their list number 13, in which they offer an unusual series of gold, silver and copper coins, both U. S. and foreign. Among the pieces are a fifty dollar octagonal slug of 1852, nearly a dozen cents of 1793, and about five hundred foreign silver coins.

L. Fuldauer of Amsterdam has issued catalogue No. 30 of miscellaneous coins and medals consisting of over 600 lots with prices affixed. We notice among the items the two French bronze medals by Bovy and Magniadas which are of interest to collectors of Lincolnia.

Mehl's Numismatic Monthly for March begins with an illustrated paper by Mr. B. H. Saxton entitled "How to enhance the value of a collection." This number also contains a detailed report of the annual meeting of the U. S. Assay Commission.

The great catalogue of the collection of Mr. C. A. Baldwin of Colorado Springs, Col., is before us and we must congratulate Mr. Henry Chapman upon the able way in which he has executed the work. There are nearly 1400 lots of which over 900 are examples of the Thaler and its multiples. It is impossible to give a detailed account of all the varieties contained in this monster 150 page catalogue. Special attention must be called, however, to the Thaler of 1479, struck to commemorate the marriage of the Archduke Maximilian with Maria, the daughter of Charles, the last duke of Burgundy; the undated Thaler of Axel Oxenstierna; and the quadruple Thaler of Christian Ludwig of Brunswick-Lüneburg dated 1665. The catalogue is well provided with historical notes and in many instances the corresponding numbers of the Reimmann and Madai collections are appended. Eight plates illustrate the varieties described. The sale will take place on April 20th and 21st.

Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge will sell on March 23d the collection of war medals and decorations the property of C. H. Conover, of Chicago. The catalogue includes a silver New Zealand cross, dated 1868, of which only two original specimens have ever been sold at auction before. This specimen was granted to constable Henare Kepa Te Ahuru for his gallant conduct at Moturua on November 7th, 1868.

Messrs. Alexander & Co. of Boston have issued a catalogue of their fifth mail auction sale to be held on March 14th. It comprises over 400 lots including U. S. gold, silver, and copper, as well as some ancient and foreign coins.

The American Journal of Numismatics begins its forty-fifth volume with a paper by Mr. Edward T. Newell upon "A Reattribution of certain tetradrachms of Alexander the Great." The writer's contention is that Müller's classification, published in 1855, is not only antiquated but erroneous. Mr. Newell was fortunate enough to secure over four hundred specimens from the Demanhur "find" in Egypt, and as he says, "it is not only the proofs deduced from the similarity and continuity of the style exhibited by these coins that would lead us to attribute them all without hesitation to the same mint, but it is the absolute proof of identical dies which must bring us to this conclusion. For when the above coins are arranged according to the style and workmanship of their dies, we find one group of four, nine groups of three, and at least thirty-eight groups of two coins, whose reverses present varying mint symbols, but whose obverses, within each group, are from identical dies. Evidently this must completely upset Müller's attributions to various mints scattered throughout Northern Greece. For in ancient times, as we all know, dies were cut by hand, without the mechanical contrivances we now have for securing identical copies of the original or model die. Therefore, if two coins, with varying symbols on their reverses, have their obverses from the same die, they must necessarily be from the same mint; and not as Müller would have it, the one struck perhaps in Pella of Macedonia, and the other in Magnesia of Thessaly."

The author arranges the tetradrachms and their fractions in tabular form so that the various types can be easily distinguished.

In the same number Mr. E. H. Adams begins his contribution on the private gold coinage, this paper including the State Assay Office of California. Mr. Adams writes interestingly upon its establishment and describes the various ingots issued under the superintendence of Mr. F. D. Kohler.

Mr. Edgar H. Adams has published a list of U. S. pattern pieces with prices. 86 varieties are catalogued dating from 1836 to 1884.

In the *Giornale Numismatico* for March there is an interesting article on the history of the mint at Rome and the exhibition of specimens of the same in the Castel San Angelo. The proposed reformation of the monetary system of Portugal is also described at length.

J. Schulman of Amsterdam has just issued a catalogue of the coins and medals of Portugal and colonies and the empire of Brazil. The sale will take place on April 10th and the following days. The catalogue comprises over 2600 lots and is illustrated with six plates. The collection of medals relating to the Peninsular War is very complete.

In Spink and Son's *Numismatic Circular* for March, the Rev. A. W. Hands continues his description of the ancient coins of Sicily, taking up Selinus and the Dorian colony of Camarina. The works of the two German engravers Peter Seel and Nicolaus Seeländer are described by Mr. Forrer, and Mr. George B. Petrie continues his paper on the gold coinage of Henry VII.

One of the largest catalogues that has appeared for some time is that of an auction to take place on March 27th, compiled by Otto Helbing Nachfolger, in Munich, and representing the stock of the former firm of Zschiesche and Köder. This beautiful catalogue comprises nearly 6000 lots and is illustrated with 27 plates. There are over 2000 items devoted to gold coins, including ten ducat pieces for Carinthia and Bohemia, and among the silver coins are many rare examples of the Thaler in both round and square form. Another feature is the series of medals pertaining to Napoleon Bonaparte and his contemporaries, over 400 varieties being catalogued.

In the *Berliner Munzblätter* for February, Dr. W. Schmid describes a "find" at Laibach (Grand-duchy of Krain), Austria, consisting of 29 of the base denarii of Aurelian, Tacitus, and Probus, and consequently covering the period from about 270 to 280. Dr. Emil Bahrfeldt concludes his paper on the "find" at Gransee. The index for the preceding year accompanies this number.

The *Numismatische Correspondenz* for March consists of over 1300 lots with prices affixed. This periodical is alphabetically arranged by localities irrespective of chronology, and items are consequently very easily found. The supplement contains a list of recent Thaler, etc.

In the February issue of the *Monatsblatt* of the Vienna Numismatic Society there is a review of the history and development of this society since its foundation in 1870. Four beautiful plates accompany this number illustrating the recent medals and plaquettes of Ludwig Hujer and Hans Schaefer.

From Adolph E. Cahn we have received catalogue No. 23, consisting of 6500 lots of coins, medals, numismatic books, etc., with fixed prices.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. The 86th monthly meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening March 3rd, President Harry F. Williams presiding. The following 18 members were present: Messrs. Carey, Dunham, V. M. Brand, Brenner, Simpson, Excell, Leon, Verconter, Jochem, Holmes, Baker, Williams, Loer, Davis, Green, Verkler, Nelson and Dr. Merrill. Mr. R. T. Brewer was present as a visitor. Mr. Edward T. Newell was transferred from active to corresponding membership.

The committee on resolutions on the death of Mr. Otto Darmstaetter submitted the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS it has pleased an all wise Providence to take from his family a beloved husband and from us an esteemed member, Mr. Otto Darmstaetter and

WHEREAS by this death we lose an old and faithful member, one who joined with us in the early and trying days of our organization and who remained faithful unto death; therefore be it

RESOLVED that the Chicago Numismatic Society tenders the bereaved wife of our deceased member our sincere sympathy, and be it further

RESOLVED that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our Society and a copy thereof be forwarded to the widow.

MITCHELL BAKER	} Committee.
I EXCELL	
BEN G. GREEN	

Messrs. E. R. Stephens and Harry W. Labey were elected to membership.

Under exhibitions Dr. Merrill showed a line of early U. S. gold and Mr. Brenner proof trade dollars of 1884 and 1885, the latter being the first one ever having been seen by any of the members present.

Magazines received since last meeting were: Elder Monthly for January; Mehl's Monthly, Spink's Circular, Philatelic West and Numismatist for February. Auction catalogues from Elder (2), Green, Hess and Mehl. A catalogue with fixed prices from Boudeau and a priced catalogue from Low.

Crosby's work on the Cents and Half Cents of 1793 and the Mint.

Adjourned to meet April 7th, 1911.

BEN G. GREEN, *Secretary*.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. At the meeting on February 16th, Mr. H. A. Grueber read a paper on the coinage of the Triumvirs, Antony, Lepidus and Octavian illustrative of the history of the times. Mr. Grueber selected this period as in his estimation no other series of coins illustrated more fully or vividly the development and extension of the Roman Empire. The series opened with a coin of Mark Antony bearing his portrait and struck almost immediately after the death of Julius Cæsar.

The next series of coins was that relating to the formation of the Triumvirate which gives portraits of the three Triumvirs. These were issued at Lugdunum by Mark Antony. From that date the series is almost continuous and the more important events commemorated were the first war with Sextus Pompey in Sicily; the victories of Brutus and Cassius in Greece and Asia Minor; the battle of Philippi; the siege of Mutini and its capture by Octavian; the second war with Sextus Pompey and his defeat at Naulochus: the wars with the Parthians and the victories of Vestidius and the death of Labienus; the triumph of Mark Antony at Alexandria and lastly the battle of Actium and the subsequent rejoicings at Rome. It is to this date that Mr. Grueber assigns the origin of the Roman Imperial coinage. As all these coins were struck outside of Italy which was regarded as neutral ground by the Triumvirs on their partition of power, Mr. Grueber gave a summary of the history of the Provinces. An account of the gradual development of portraiture on the coins of the Republic was also given as it was this period that witnessed the rise of the practice of putting the portraits of living individuals on coins and the gradual exclusion of all signs of Republicanism from the Roman coin-types.

Sir Henry H. Howarth pointed out how well the period chosen for Mr. Grueber's paper illustrated the great interest of Roman coins as historical documents as contrasted with the lack of historical interest in modern coinage, where the necessities of commerce required that the types of a standard coin should be changed as little as possible.

THE BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. A meeting of the above named society was held in the Old State House at 3 P. M., March 10, the president in the chair. The following were present: Dr. Green, Messrs. Joy, Bird, Tilden, Shumway, Wood and Ruge. Mr. Ruge was elected to a membership at this meeting.

Mr. Tilden showed a couple of the dollar pieces of Iturbide of Mexico. Mr. Bird an uncirculated Washington Liberty and Security penny, and a 1799 over 1798 cent. Mr. Wood showed a collection of over 200 Japanese medals and badges, many of which were commemorative of war, besides two governmental medals given to the soldiers in the Russo-Japanese and China-Japanese wars.

HOWLAND WOOD, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB. An extra meeting was held on March 3rd, the Vice-President, Mr. Frey in the chair. Mr. W. E. Hidden was elected a member and this gentleman delivered a discourse on the early history of the Bechtler family and traced its records from Germany to Rutherford, N. C. He described the various private gold coins issued by the Bechtler's, and interesting discussions followed. The exhibits were numerous, among others a nearly fine quarter dollar of 1823, by Mr. George C. Arnold.

The regular meeting took place on March 10th, the President, Mr. Higgins, in the chair. The District Convention to be held in New York City in May next was referred to and plans for the same were outlined. Several fine exhibits were displayed and Mr. George C. Arnold was elected a member.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. The 34th regular meeting was held in the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg, Pa., on February 21st. The members present were: Charles C. Shinkle, Dr. G. F. E. Wilharm, G. M. Winter, John A. Beck, G. Kraft and A. C. Gies. Mr. Farran Zerbe was a visitor.

Exhibited by Mr. Beck: a bronze medal of Kittanning, Pa., 1756; a silver crown of Saxony 1711; a pattern \$20 gold piece (in copper) California gold mines, A. D. 1850. By Mr. Kraft: a 1793 Liberty Cap cent, plain edge. By Mr. Zerbe: a collection of paper money, comprising Notes of the First U. S. Bank; Notes of the Second U. S. Bank and Wild Cat Notes of various denominations. By Mr. Gies: 1834 half eagle crossed 4; quarter eagles of 1842 P. mint, 1845 O. mint and 1854 D. mint; three dollar gold pieces of 1873, 1875, 1876 and 1877 P. mint, 1854 D. mint and a 1794 silver dollar. By Dr. Wilharm, quarter eagles 1879, 1903 and 1907. The resignation of Mr. F. Serwin was read and accepted.

Dr. G. F. E. Wilharm was elected as Treasurer for the unexpired term caused by the resignation of Mr. Serwin.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Farran Zerbe for his kindness in being present and explaining his exhibit.

VOTING ON CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

TO THE MEMBERS:

The copy of the revised constitution and by-laws is printed elsewhere in this issue. Every member of the A. N. A. should read and consider them carefully, and then send vote to General Secretary Tilden, either favoring or disapproving their adoption as a whole. A post card will do. No notice or ballot will be sent you by the Secretary.

The Committee on Revision of Constitution and By-Laws have labored diligently to provide an acceptable table of laws, that will meet the requirements of the Association for many years to come. Several changes have been made in the present laws, the most important of which are those governing the election of officers. The amended by-law governing elections in 1910, proved to be unfair, viz; when one or more nominations were made for any office previous to the time for closing nominations, it prevented additional nominations being made at a convention. For that reason a SINGLE nomination was equivalent to election.

Under the by-law here submitted, nominations can be made up to and including the second day of a convention, and as elections will not take place until many days after a convention, ALL nominations will be published in THE NUMISMATIST, thus giving EVERY member a chance to vote for their choice.

A printed official ballot, containing the names of all nominees, will be sent each and every member, which he will mark according to the Australian system of voting, and return in the envelope provided, and accompanying the ballot.

This plan eliminates the use of the proxy from the participation in the election of officers, but retains it for voting on all questions that may come before a convention.

In our opinion, it would be difficult to provide a more desirable method, and we sincerely trust that the membership will show their appreciation of the work of the Committee, by voting to approve the revised Constitution and By-Laws as submitted.

Most of the present Constitution has been retained, but transferred to the By-Laws where it more properly belongs. The powers and duties of the various Officers and Committees have been more clearly defined.

The ultimate control of the Official Paper is placed under the Board of Governors, thereby eliminating the exploiting of personal policies, and insuring the representative nature of the publication.

Other features could be specifically mentioned, but we leave them for your consideration. We advocate the adoption of the revised Constitution and By-Laws as herein submitted, and again urge every member to send their vote at once to General Secretary Tilden.

DO IT NOW, as the polls will close Saturday, April 15th, at 12M

Columbus, Ohio,
March 10th, 1911.

J. M. HENDERSON,
President.



The American Numismatic Association

The Largest and Most Active Numismatic
Organization in the World.

For particulars address the
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John A. Wood, 161 Oak Ave., Hamilton, Ont., for Ontario.
R. L. Reed, Vancouver, B. C., for Western Canada.
S. H. Hamer, Halifax, Yorks, England, for British Isles.
H. A. Ramsden, 34 Water St., Yokohama, Japan, for the Far East.

HAVE YOU RENEWED FOR 1911?

The Association Annual Dues, 50 cents and Subscription to "THE NUMISMATIST," \$1.50, total \$2.00, are payable in advance. If *you* have not renewed your membership and subscription for 1911, **DO IT AT ONCE.** You may forget it tomorrow or next week. Don't wait for a notice from the General Secretary, as the adjustment of all memberships, etc., to expire in December should make it unnecessary.

EXTRACT FROM THE CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE VII., SECTION 1.—*** In case a member fails to pay his dues before the first of February his name shall be stricken from the roll. ***

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

NEW MEMBERS TO BE ADMITTED MARCH 25TH.

- 1480. George Anthony Katzenberger, 521 Broadway, Greenville, Ohio.
- 1481. H. M. Reid, 116 S. Broad Street, Trenton, N. J.
- 1482. Henry Mitchell, 2857 N. Lawrence Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1483. Fred T. Huddart, 356 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
- 1484. Dr. D. W. Valentine, 110 Engle Street, Englewood, N. J.

NEW MEMBERS TO BE ADMITTED APRIL 25TH.

- 1485. Rev. George H. Mueller, Albert Lee, Minn.
- 1486. Max Morgan, 600 Kearny Street, San Francisco, Cal.
- 1487. Louis E. Ruge, 101 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
- 1488. Bernard Morgenthau, 436 Franklin Street, Wilkesburg, Pa.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications have been received. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to April 25th they will become members on that date, and will be published as such in the May issue.

APPLICANTS.	PROPOSED BY
S. Goette,	Joe Wasserman
Donaldsonville, La.	G. L. Tilden
Charles K. McCluskey,	G. L. Tilden
123 12 Street, Wheeling, W. Va.	N. E. Converse
Leon Richard Tilden,	Howland Wood
108 West Street, Worcester, Mass.	A. R. Frey
Armin L. Egger,	A. R. Frey
1 Opernring 7, Vienna, Austria	Howland Wood
Preston Pond,	F. H. Shumway
Chicopee, Mass.	G. L. Tilden
Fred N. Pease,	T. E. Leon
215 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.	G. L. Tilden
William Dessen	H. O. Granberg
Waupaca, Wis.	G. L. Tilden

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

J. A. Walker, 541 S. 49th Street, to 4737 Cedar Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

G. L. Tilden

Worcester, Mass., March 16, 1911.

General Secretary.

NOTICE OF HOLDING THE NEXT ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Notice is hereby given that the time selected for the holding of the next Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association will be held at Chicago, Ill., during the week beginning August 28th, 1911.

By order Board of Governors,

H. O. GRANBERG,
Chairman.

THE STELLAS OF 1879 AND 1880.

By EDGAR H. ADAMS.



For the first time, so far as THE NUMISMATIST has been able to ascertain, illustrations of the four celebrated stellas, or four dollar gold pieces, are herewith presented together to our readers. No United States pattern or regular gold piece seems to have acquired anything approaching the interest and popularity of the stella, and that this popularity is not diminishing by the advance of time, is well proved by the steady increase in the premium that is paid for specimens, no matter how often they are put up for sale.

It is especially remarkable that the four dollar gold piece of 1879 should bear the premium of \$100, as it is undisputed, so far as can be learned, that at least 415 specimens were struck of that date in 1879 and 1880. In 1879 it is on record that 15 sets of the metric set, including the Barber stella, were struck. Early in 1880 an order for additional sets was given by the Congressional Committee on Coinage, and, there being no hubs to duplicate the dies, the old dies with the date 1879 were used and 400 additional sets were struck, making 415 altogether.

The stella, or four dollar piece, was the work of Dr. W. W. Hubbell, the patentee of the gold metal, and was originally intended to serve as an international coin, to be of an approximate value to the Austrian eight florin piece. The latter coin had an approximate value of \$3.88. The stella was made at the solicitation of the United States Minister to Austria at that period.

The illustrations represent the designs of both engravers Barber and Morgan. The former's design is the well known flowing hair style of Liberty, while that of the latter shows Liberty with hair tightly plaited at the back, which was a prevailing mode among young ladies in the late seventies and early eighties. All of the

stellas are very rare with the exception of the Barber flowing hair type of 1879. Those of engraver Morgan are so rare that but few collectors have ever seen a specimen. There are five designs in all — two die varieties of the Barber type of 1879, one Barber type of 1880, and the two Morgan varieties dated 1879 and 1880.

From the best information available the pieces are of the rarity described below, which also designates the metals in which the designs are known to have been struck.

No. 1. 1879. Barber type, flowing hair. Gold, 415 struck. Copper, 15. Aluminum, 4.

No. 2. 1879. Barber type, flowing hair. Similar to No. 1, but of reduced design. Silver Copper. (None struck in gold is known; neither is the approximate number of those struck in silver and copper known, but the piece is exceedingly rare.)

No. 3. 1879. Morgan type, tightly plaited hair. Gold, 10 struck. Copper, 15. Aluminum, 4. White metal, unique.

No. 4. 1880. Barber type, flowing hair. Gold, 15 struck. Copper, 15 struck. Aluminum, 4 struck.

No. 5. 1880. Morgan type, tightly plaited hair. Gold, 15 struck. Copper, 15. Aluminum, 4 struck.

The name "Stella" was given the coin at the suggestion of the Coinage Committee.

THE CENT.

I'm dingy and battered and worn and dim,
With my imprint blurred and a faded rim;
Scarce a year ago, fresh, bright and clean,
I dropped from the maw of the mint machine.
I have wandered wide in the haunts of men,
And much have I seen and known since then,
'Mongst the high and the low, the good and bad,
The young and the aged, the merry and sad;
The finger-prints of a host on me
Have written their tales, were their eyes to see—
Of scorn, of indifference, welcome, need,
Of suffering, charity joy and greed.
But little in vault or in till I've slept—
There let prouder and idler coins be kept;
In purse or in pocket, from hand to hand,
I've taken my vagabond way through the land—
In glittering purses or cotton-string bags,
In silken-lined broadcloth or threadbare rags.
What counters I've crossed at each bargain sale,
Where three-ninety-eight and like figures prevail!
And many a morning and eve I've bought
The news of the deeds o'er the wide world wrought;
From week-end revels, loud and late,
I've jumped to the contribution plate;
A tune, a tidbit, a vision, what not,
I have raised from the depth of the magic slot;
I've winged the flight of the written word,
That hope, despair, joy, sorrow, stirred;
I've served full oft as the beggar's dole,
I've nestled close to the miser's soul;
By Croesus flung in an idle hour,
Glad urchins chased my shining shower;
I've filled the childish, chubby palm,
Till swiftly lured by sweetmeat's charm,
Or when the year-end drew apace
In cherished toy-bank slept a space.
I've cut off an heir to his sad surprise,
I've weighted the lids on a dead man's eyes.
—Your shining eagles and yellow bills
Are lordly drones in their vaults and tills;
More service mine, in my humble way—
The people's coin in their work and play
A type of themselves am I—in me
Life's changes and abrasions see! —*Boston News Bureau Poet.*

LIVE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ITEMS.

By EDGAR H. ADAMS.

We are interested to learn that Mr. David H. Moffat, the well known Colorado business man, is a nephew of John L. Moffat, so well known to all American coin collectors as the head of the firm of Moffat & Co., that made the private gold coins of San Francisco during the pioneer days, and also the famous octagonal fifty dollar "slugs." Mr. Moffat so informed Mr. Joseph C. Mitchelson, who had quite a conversation with Colorado's chief citizen recently at the Hotel Belmont in this city. Mr. Moffat is the creator of the celebrated "Moffat Road," which now runs from Denver over the very crest of the Rockies, headed for Salt Lake City, and is eventually expected to reach Seattle. This is one of the most remarkable scenic roads in the West, as will be attested by any one who has had the pleasure of passing over it.

For some time, so close has been the attention paid to the series of encased postage stamps, it seemed as if all varieties had been discovered and classified. However, Mr. J. W. Scott informs us that there are still a few other varieties not generally known. Mr. Scott, who personally knew Mr. Gault, the manufacturer of the encased postage stamps, says that the latter once told him that the first year he produced the encased stamps he made up a complete set, ranging in denomination from one to ninety cents, and put the stamps in cases made of gold instead of the usual brass. This set he forwarded to President Lincoln. Where they are to-day no one seems to know, but probably they are in the possession of some member of Mr. Lincoln's family.

Mr. William H. Woodin, the well-known pattern collector, has one piece in his collection that can very properly be called a "double eagle." The design shows on one side the small flying eagle as used on one variety of the copper-nickel pattern cents of 1858, while on the other is the large flying eagle that was used on the flying eagle cents of 1856, 1857 and 1858. Neither side of the coins bears a date, and the metal of which it is composed is pure nickel. There are other mules of the obverses of cents of this period, one of which shows the Indian head as first used on a pattern coin of 1858 and the reverse of the large flying eagle of 1858. This mule occurs in copper-nickel. Collectors as a rule do not attach much importance to muled coins, but nevertheless they are interesting and striking cabinet curiosities. The obverses of two of the principal half dollar patterns of 1859 occur in muled form. That is, the Liberty head, as designed by the engraver Longacre, and the seated figure of Liberty, the work of engraver Paquet. This mule is very rare, and is seldom seen.

The dies of the well-known Confederate cent designed by engraver George H. Lovett, are still in existence, although both are defaced, and cannot again be used to strike pieces. They are owned by Mr. Judson Brenner of De Kalb, Ill. Mr. Brenner also owns specimens of each of the several metals in which the cents were struck. From what can be learned seven were struck in gold, twelve in nickel, (two of which have disappeared), twelve in silver, and fifty-five in copper. The original pieces were struck in nickel. Messrs. J. W. Haseltine and J. C. Randall, of Philadelphia, into whose possession the dies fell, restruck pieces to the extent mentioned above, and then defaced the dies.

We have all heard of the one, two, three, four, five, ten and twenty-dollar gold pieces, which have either been issued or intended to have been issued by this Government, but who has heard of a six dollar gold piece? Nevertheless, such a denomination was mentioned at the time the matter of the adoption of the gold and metric coinage was before the Congressional Coinage Committee. The six-dollar piece was to have been just double the value of the three-dollar piece, and

was referred to as a "decigram." It is not probable that a pattern of this denomination ever was struck, but it is among the possibilities.

The appearance in the collection of Mr. William H. Woodin of an eagle dated 1804 in brilliant proof condition, once more raises the question, "When was the first proof coin struck?" We believe that this coin represents the first gold proof, and we are curious to see if an earlier one will put in an appearance. Apropos of gold proof coins, it should be gratifying to collectors to note the promptness with which the Government officials acted upon the suggestion to issue gold proof pieces with a frosted effect, as made by the American Numismatic Convention, at New York last September. Such proofs were issued in 1910, and are now being turned out at the mint, to fill the applications made by collectors. Of course this style of proof is not entirely satisfactory, as the majority of collectors prefer the high polish shown by the old time proof coins, which, it is understood, it is impossible to communicate to the coins bearing the new designs. It is to be hoped that we soon will have a new style of coinage that will be susceptible of the highly burnished surface which every lover of coins holds in such high esteem.

When are we going to have a new five-cent piece? Since 1892 the issue of a new five-cent piece has been lawful, and each year we have been expecting the new design. That several patterns for such a piece have been made at the mint there is little doubt, but they are not seen by the collectors, who would be greatly interested in them.

That the interest of collectors in the series of merchants' store tokens has fallen to such a low ebb is greatly to be deplored. Such pieces form a most attractive line, in which one soon takes the deepest interest after a little attention is paid to the subject. There is such a wealth of varieties embraced by this series that almost endless pleasure is in store for those who take it up. Even the civil war tokens will be found to be most engrossing when one commences to gather a comprehensive collection of these pieces, but they cannot equal the old time store cards. Many years ago intense interest was taken in this series, in which there were a good many rarities, too, by the older generation of collectors, who nearly all have now passed away. It is felt by some that a printed list of these pieces, together with a number of illustrations of the more important specimens, would do much to revive interest on the part of present collectors, and also would doubtless attract the notice and interest of others who do not now collect anything. It has been the complaint of quite a number of our collectors that too much attention is now paid to the rare and costly series of coins, and that the less costly series have been almost entirely neglected. There is undoubtedly a good deal of foundation for this observation, and it will be a sign of the revival of the good old days of collecting when interest is once more manifested in such old time cabinet features as the Castle Garden token, the Rickett's Circus piece, and other varieties among the almost innumerable tradesmen's cards that were issued at different times from the early part of the last century up to almost its close.

One of the early California newspapers made the statement that at one time in the early "fifties," Mexican dollars were made in that city in considerable numbers by an American named Sam Ward. The paper stated that this American had his authority from Gen. Santa Ana, then President of the Mexican Republic. The dollars were said to be of a quality equal to the regular Mexican mint issue, and it was stated that they were shipped to China. More detailed information upon this subject would be extremely interesting. Whether the coin differed in design from the other pieces, and whether it bore a mint letter indicative of its place of issue, are questions that naturally present themselves.

Mr. E. M. Spink, the youngest son of the senior member of the well-known English numismatic firm of Spink & Son, is visiting the United States. Mr. Spink says that this is his first visit here, and that he is delighted with this country. He expects to be with us at least a month. With him he has brought a special line of silverware, and also has quite a number of very rare and interesting ancient Greek and modern English gold and silver coins. All of these pieces are in beautiful condition, and will no doubt prove very attractive to such of our collectors who follow up those two series. He expects to get as far West as Chicago on this trip.

Mr. Elmer S. Sears is exhibiting one of the greatest prizes of the mint mark field—an uncirculated specimen of the extremely rare twenty-cent piece of 1876, of the Carson City mint. This piece is remarkable for the fact that although ten thousand are said to have been struck at the Nevada mint in that year, still not

more than four pieces can now be located. One of these is owned by Mr. John H. Clapp of Washington, another by Mr. Virgil M. Brand of Chicago, and the third by Mr. H. O. Gränberg of Oshkosh, Wis.

A striking feature of the first day of the Woodin sale is the interest manifested in mint marks of the silver denominations. A number of records were made for half dollars bearing the stamp of certain of the branch mints, and the general and high bidding for these pieces indicates a growing interest in a field that has been almost monopolized in the past by a few devotees of the series. The attractiveness of a complete series of half dollars is quite apparent when one sees a full and comprehensive line of such pieces in uncirculated to proof condition spread out before him. The wonder is that more collectors do not go in for the accumulation of a full set of this denomination. The extent of the field of mint marks can be partly realized when one considers the statement of Mr. Howard R. Newcomb, the well-known Detroit mint mark collector, that of the 1878, 1879 and 1880 dollars alone he has no less than twenty-two die and mint letter varieties.

Mr. William E. Hidden, the well-known expert on the Bechtler coinage, has sent us the following correction to a paragraph in the February number in re the Bechtler 1834 dated five-dollar piece: "Exception must be taken to the statement that Mr. Bechtler ('Alt' Christopher, as he signed his name), never put more gold than necessary in his gold coins. The facts are that (as recorded by Eckfeldt & Dubois), the 'Assayer' five-dollar piece (his first issue) became very rare in the early 'forties' because they were worth from 20 to 39 cents more as bullion than was indicated on the face of the coin. It is for this reason that not over twenty of these coins are now known. In the later coinage it is not infrequent to find the five-dollar pieces weighing slightly in excess of the 122, 134 and 141 grains indicated, although a 'shyness' of about two and one-half per cent. is the general average."

The members of the New York Numismatic Club who attended the special meeting on Friday, March 3, were treated to an unexpected pleasure in hearing an impromptu address by Mr. William E. Hidden on the coinage of the Bechtlers of Rutherford, N. C. Mr. Hidden, who is almost ready to publish a book on this earliest of private gold coinage, has spent many years in search of information bearing upon the operations of this coining plant. Much of this information he outlined in brief form in his address, which was listened to with absorbing interest by all present. Mr. Hidden was elected by acclamation to membership in the club.

THE RECENT COIN THEFTS.

One of our most valued correspondents asks us to give full publicity to the thefts of coins, etc., that have occurred in the latter part of last year in European museums, "as we ought to do what we can to prevent the marketing of any of the stolen coins in this country."

We cheerfully comply with his request and enumerate them in the order in which they occurred.

On the night of September 9th, 1910, some thieves broke into the Castello Sforzesco at Milan and stole about two hundred gold coins from the Municipal collection. Nearly all the coins were of the Italian series and represented issues from Giovanni and Luchino Visconti (1339-1354) to the present time. The large gold coins evidently had a special fascination for the thieves as we notice that among the list of losses are numerous double and quadruple ducats, forty lira pieces, etc.

Prof. Dr. Steinacker, the director of the Vaterland Museum at Brunswick, announces that thieves entered that institution on the night of November 6th, and that about seventy-five decorations and badges, a large number of coins and medals pertaining to Brunswick and Hanover, several watches, and some rings and jewelry are missing.

The police department of Aix-la-Chapelle have issued a poster (Steckbrief) offering a reward of five hundred marks for the apprehension of two men, who on the night of November 27th, broke into the local museum and stole a number of antique gold ornaments, about fifty gold coins and medals, as well as a large number of silver coins. Among the gold coins we notice that a U. S. double eagle of 1875, a half eagle of 1861 and a gold dollar of 1833 were abstracted. The date of the last mentioned coin is evidently a misprint. A full description of the two suspected individuals is appended.

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Other important sales to be held in April are in preparation, including some very rare Half Cents, Gold Dollars, Half Eagles, etc. Don't overlook these sales. *Catalogues Free on Application.*

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" " 1798, " "	\$3.00
" " 1799, " "	\$3.00
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The Numismatist

VOL. XXIV.

APRIL, 1911.

No. 4

TOKENS AND CASH NOTES OF THE OVERSEERS OF THE POOR OF BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

By S. H. HAMER.

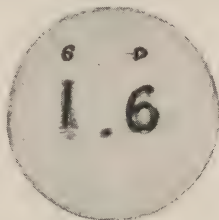
To facilitate the payment of the poor, the local authorities of Birmingham, in the eighteenth century, issued a limited number of copper and brass tokens to pass current at two shillings and sixpence.

Obv.—Within a beaded circle, a mendicant and child, who are receiving alms from a woman, seated, and by whose side is a naked child.

Rev.—Within a similar circle, in capital letters, *BWH*. 1788, TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE.

Some specimens have a "W" punched on both obverse and reverse; and others have the words *AND SIXPENCE* partially obliterated, thus making the token to be for two shillings

The three following tokens, all in copper, are interesting by reason of their high currency value.



No. 1



No. 2



No 3

The one counter-marked for 1s. 6d., has on the obverse a design which appears as the obverse of a Cambridge half-penny token. (No 1.)

Beyond the fact of Lord Nelson being a popular man at the period, there was no special reason for his portrait appearing on the obverse of the token, the reverse of which has 1s. countermarked thereon. (No. 2.)

The smallest has a reproduction of the design appearing on the obverse of the largest, but not so well executed. The reverse is the date 1799, below which is 1s. for one shilling. This last is a very rare specimen. (No. 3.)

In 1796 an interesting type of halfpenny token was issued: Obverse, a view of a building, legend, BIRM^m POOR HOUSE HALFPENNY TOKEN PAYABLE THERE.

Reverse, a beehive and bees, legend, FOR THE USE OF THE PARISH. In the exergue, in script characters, *I. Alston Fecit, 1796*. Some have an engraved, and some a plain rounded edge. (No. 4.)

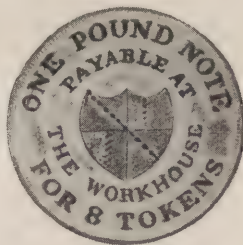
These specimens appear in bright copper; copper coated with a composition called simclor, and have a waved circle of the copper left plain; some are silvered. Six pounds were struck.

Pye states that Wyon was the artist, Kempson the manufacturer and that J. Alston was the proprietor. The inscription in the exergue of the reverse is somewhat mysterious. By Pye's statement it appears as if Alston was the issuer, but I would suggest that he received the order from the authorities, and, as certain so-called manufacturers of the present day do, transferred or sub-contracted the work to another man, viz, Kempson. The Rev. W. R. Hay, M. A., vicar of Rochdale, in his manuscript notes, has the following: "In September, 1796, I learnt at Birmingham that Mainwaring was dead and one W. Lutwyche, then living at the

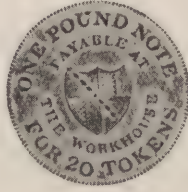


No. 4

top of Temple Street, had bought his dies. Hancock had given up the business as had Jorden; who had gone into a manufactory for patent window frames, and lived at No 11 Great Charles Street. Jorden told me Wyon had left off business, but I understood otherwise, and that he was executing dies for Kempson and Nevill, who were manufacturers (i. e., took off the impressions). Kempson and Nevill were successors to Alston of Birmingham, or Wigmore, Alston & Co. Wigmore, Alston & Co. were button-makers at Bread Street, Newhall Street." (The word Wigmore in the manuscript notes is probably a clerical error.)



No. 5



No. 6

If only six pounds were struck, they would not be of much service as currency; possibly they were issued as an experiment. In the nineteenth century, the Over-

seers issued silver tokens for half a crown, a shilling, and six pence. The half crown or 2s. 6d. is exceedingly rare. I do not remember an instance of one appearing in a sale from 1901, when the Davis specimen was sold, until May 5th, 1910, when this specimen was sold. It and the other tokens then disposed of had been collected by the late Robert Oliver of Newcastle-on-Tyne, who was contemporary with the period of issue. Possibly the half crowns were only specimens, and never actually got into currency. The following year a large quantity of tokens for one shilling were issued, and in 1812 tokens for six pence.

There is a pattern penny of very fine design. Obverse — a view of the workhouse; above it, BIRMINGHAM; below it, 1811. Reverse — a shield of arms; above it, ONE PENNY; below it, TOKEN. Some of these were struck with a plain edge and others show slight traces of a central thread-milling



No. 7



No. 8

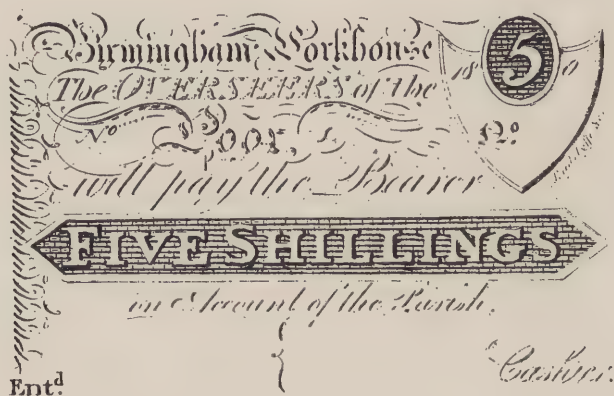
The three pence was struck in a collar, the blanks being centrally thread-milled on the edge. Pennies of a similar design with a thread-milled edge, but not struck in a collar, were issued in 1812, 1813 and 1814. P. Wyon was the die-sinker. The silver tokens were withdrawn from circulation July 5th, 1814, but the copper ones had an extension of circulation granted until March 25th, 1823. This by reason of the fact that though there was a re-issue of regal silver in 1817, there was none of copper.

Thomas Sharp, in his Catalogue of Sir George Chetwynd's Tokens (privately printed in 1834 for distribution among friends) gives Willetts as the die-sinker for the three pence tokens and also for the copper token for six pence. Of this latter, seven genuine specimens are known, and as there is an imitation, of the same diameter as the token for three pence, but double the thickness, and which, so far as appearance goes, has nothing to indicate that it is not an original specimen, I record the following: The known rarity of the genuine specimen, induced an individual to have a pair of dies cut and a number of specimens struck. I have been told that 32 in copper were struck on thick flans, and six on thin flans.

These latter show a fine grained rim, instead of the plain one as on the thick specimens; they are also about one-thirtysecond of an inch larger in diameter. There is a gold specimen on a thin flan and one in silver on a thick flan and one on a thin one.

Before the fraud was discovered, a specimen on a thick copper flan was sold at auction in Birmingham in 1889, and realized £21. It was bought for a Birmingham gentleman. After a while another was put up for sale along with some coins and a cabinet. The lot was sold for £25. Soon after the sale the purchaser offered the copper six pence to a friend of mine in Birmingham for £12, who ultimately gave £10 for it. Not long after this the forgery was discovered. I am told that all the thick specimens in copper, with the exception of six, have been defaced by filing across, and the dies mutilated so that no more can be struck. In addition to two genuine specimens, I have the imitation for which £21 was paid, also two specimens of the defaced ones, and one of the six in bright copper on a thin flan.

It will be noticed that the silver and copper tokens, as issued in the 19th century, were redeemable with a "One Pound note." I have specimens of two designs for a "One Pound" note and also one for "Five Pounds." Besides these, there are four different designs for notes for five shillings, and six designs for notes for two shillings and six pence.



On one of the five shilling notes, and on two of those for two shillings and six pence, is a view of the Workhouse, and also an intimation that they are "For the convenience of paying the Poor," and that they were "Payable every Wednesday when eight are brought together," that for five shillings being "when four are brought together." As these have the date partly printed, viz. "180," the inference is that they passed current before the silver and copper tokens were issued. The date on the One Pound notes being only "18," they were probably issued in conjunction with the tokens in 1811 and later. The date on the Five Pound note had to be entirely written.

William Hutton, in his History of Birmingham (1808), although giving details as to the amounts collected and disbursed for the poor, makes no mention of any tokens or notes. The later ones had not been issued, but he surely must have known of the earlier ones and of the notes.

"PICKLING" COINS WITH ACID.

Few people are aware that all coins that come from a mint must be "pickled." The "pickling" follows an annealing process, which hardens the metal, and removes the copper oxide which the intense heat of the furnaces has caused to form on the surfaces of the blank metal disks. The "pickling" is done with sulphuric acid and the coins are allowed to remain in the bath but a moment. When they are removed, they are dried in sawdust and then passed on to the die machines which stamp the figures on the two sides. From *Popular Mechanics* for November.

MODERN CHINESE COPPER COINS.

By H. A. RAMSDEN, F. R. N. S.

*Entered in W. F. Dunham Manuscript Prize Competition.**Continued from last month.*

PEI YANG.



Fig. 56



Fig. 57



Fig. 58



Fig. 64



Fig. 65

3. 10 cash. 28 mm. Red copper.

Ob. As Fig. 58.

Rev. As Fig. 57.

4. 1 cash. 15½ mm. Yellow brass.

Ob. As Fig. 64.

Rev. As Fig. 65. The two characters on each side mean "Pei Yang." The value is stated by the remaining four characters.

SHANG-TUNG.



Fig. 59



Fig. 60



Fig. 61

(s) SHANG TUNG.

1. 10 cash. 28 mm. Red copper.

Ob. As Fig. 59.

Rev. As Fig. 60.

2. Same as preceding, but of yellow brass and 29 mm.
3. Same as preceding, but "irregular."

While the specimen struck in copper is a perfect coin, the two in brass are of very inferior workmanship.

4. 10 cash. 28½ mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 59.
Rev. As Fig. 61

TSING-KIANG.



Fig. 62



Fig. 63

(t) TSING KIANG.

1. 10 cash. 28 mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 62.
Rev. As Fig. 63.
2. Same as preceding, but the dotted circle on the Rev. is larger, while the characters surrounding the coin are smaller. A rosette is added to the centre.
3. Same as preceding, but "irregular."
4. Same as No. 2, but the rosette in the centre is bigger and the characters round the coin are larger, especially the two meaning "Tsing Kiang."
For the other coins of this province, see Chin Kiang.

(u) MISCELLANEOUS.



Fig. 66



Fig. 67

1. 1 cash. 17 mm. Yellow brass.
Ob. As Fig. 66.
Rev. As Fig. 67. The two characters above mean "Kwong Su" (period) the two below express the value, while the two on each side indicate the year (19)08, represented by the fifth character of the Ten Stems in combination with the ninth of the Twelve Branches. The incused character in the centre stands for Nan King, in an abbreviated form.
2. Same as preceding, but with the incused countermark in the centre for Hu Peh.

(To be continued.)

THE COMMERCIAL DOLLAR.

BY EDGAR H. ADAMS.

There is no more voluminous nor more interesting series of pattern pieces than that of the commercial and trade dollar, which embraces some of the most interesting designs that were ever produced at the mint. Many of these pieces are of great rarity, especially those of the "Commercial" type, which was the predecessor of the trade dollar itself. The varieties of the pattern trade dollar will be dealt with later in *THE NUMISMATIST*.



The first of the commercial dollars made its appearance in 1871, bearing the well-known seated Indian Princess of James B. Longacre on the obverse, such as

was used on the pattern silver dollar of 1870. The reverse of this piece showed the design of the commercial dollars that were issued from that year until the last made its appearance in 1876.

The reverses of all the commercial trade dollars were identical, but there were eight different styles of the obverse. In 1871, in addition to the Longacre Indian Princess design there was another of similar design, executed after the same pattern by William Barber. The Barber design can be distinguished by the flag containing but thirteen stars, while the Longacre flag shows twenty-two weakly struck stars. The third commercial dollar of 1871 bore the Christian Gobrecht obverse of the well-known seated figure of Liberty, the same borne by the regular silver dollar of 1871.

In 1872 there were three additional commercial dollars. The first was that of the Longacre design of 1871, but with the stars on the flag more sharply outlined. The second design was that of Barber, with the date 1872. The third design was the Gobrecht obverse, as on the regular issue.

The next commercial dollar to be issued was dated 1875, which bore an obverse entirely different from those of the preceding years. Liberty was shown seated by the sea-shore, with a ship in the distance. A design similar to this was shown on one of the pattern twenty-cent pieces of 1875. Beneath the base is a ribbon, on the folds of which is the motto "In God We Trust." The reverse is the same as that of the other commercial dollars.

The last commercial dollar was dated 1876. The obverse of this piece shows the seated figure of Liberty similar to that on the commercial dollar of 1875, but the stars around the border are omitted, and beneath the base is the motto "In God We Trust" in very small letters, in a straight line, and inclosed by an ornamental rectangular frame.

The latter piece is the rarest of all the commercial dollars. The exact number of commercial dollars is not known, nor does it seem probable that this information ever will be obtainable, but every variety is very rare, and it is not probable that more than a dozen specimens of any single variety are in existence. This figure would in all probability be a very liberal maximum.

Of the commercial dollar dated 1876 there is a record that there were two struck in silver and four in copper.

Following is a condensed list of the known varieties of the commercial dollars:

No. 1. 1871. Longacre's design. Rev. "Commercial." Silver. Copper. Plain edge. Reeded edge.

No. 2. 1871. Longacre's design, executed by Barber. Silver. Copper. Plain edge. Reeded edge.

No. 3. 1871. Gobrecht's design. (The regular obverse of the year.) Rev. "Commercial." Silver. Copper. Plain edge. Reeded edge.

No. 4. 1872. Longacre's design. Rev. "Commercial." Silver. Copper. Plain edge. Reeded edge.

No. 5. 1872. Longacre's design, executed by Barber. Rev. "Commercial." Silver. Copper. Plain edge. Reeded edge.

No. 6. 1872. Gobrecht's design. (The regular obverse of the year.) Rev. "Commercial." Silver. Copper. Plain edge. Reeded edge.

No. 7. 1875. Seated figure of Liberty at sea-shore, with steamship in the distance, Thirteen stars around border. Motto "In God We Trust" on folds of ribbon beneath base of Liberty. Rev. "Commercial." Silver, 6 struck. Copper, 8 struck. Aluminum, 2 struck. Reeded edge.

No. 8. 1876. Seated figure same as No. 7, but no stars around the border, and the motto "In God We Trust" beneath the base inclosed by rectangular ornamental border, or frame. Silver, 2 struck. Copper, 4 struck. Reeded edge.

THE NEW SCANDINAVIAN COINAGE.

The two plates of illustrations accompanying this number represent the recent issues in copper and silver for Norway and Sweden.

NORWAY.

Two types of the silver two kronor were struck bearing dates 1906 and 1907. These commemorate the dissolution of the union between Norway and Sweden. Both Houses of the Riksdag passed the Government bill sanctioning the repeal of the Act of Union on October 16th, 1905.

The new coins of Haakon VII., the present King, are as follows, the dates given being the year of their first appearance:

Silver two kronor, 1908.	Silver ten öre, 1909.
Silver one kronor, 1908.	Copper five öre, 1908.
Silver fifty öre, 1909.	Copper two öre, 1909.
Silver twenty-five öre, 1909.	Copper one öre, 1908.

SWEDEN.

The silver medal was issued in connection with the golden wedding of King Oscar II. and Queen Sophia Wilhelmina Mariana Henrietta of Nassau. They were married on June 6th, 1857, and she was crowned as Queen of Sweden on May 12th, 1873. This medal was struck by the Swedish Numismatic Society of Stockholm.

During the reign of Oscar II., no four Riksdaler pieces were struck, and upon the occasion of the above-mentioned anniversary, the Swedish Numismatic Society received permission to strike their medal of exactly the same size and design as the obsolete Riksdaler, the only change being that the name of the Society was substituted one the reverse in place of the value.

In 1907, two types of the two kronor pieces appeared. One to commemorate the golden wedding, and the other to mark the twenty-fifth regnal year, the King having succeeded his brother, Charles XV, on September 18th, 1872. Actually thirty-five years of the reign had elapsed and the issuing of this coin is belated ten years.

The new coins of the present King, Gustav V. consist of the following pieces:

Silver two kronor, 31 mill.	Issued May 3rd, 1910.	374,725 struck.
" one kronor, 25 mill.	Issued Oct. 17th, 1910.	311,887 struck.
" twenty-five öre, 17 mill.	Issued Nov. 15th, 1910	
" ten öre, 15 mill.	Issued Oct. 25th, 1909.	1,610,460 struck.
Copper five öre, 27 mill.	Issued Oct. 25th, 1909.	749,790 struck in 1909.
" "	" "	30,600 " " 1910.
" two öre, 21 mill.	Issued Oct. 25th, 1909.	797,500 struck in 1909.
" "	" "	701,300 " " 1910
" one öre, 16 mill.	Issued Oct. 25th, 1909	1,560,800 struck in 1909.
" "	" "	168,800 struck in 1910.

The silver fifty öre will be twenty-two mill, in diameter.

J. de L.

THE CENT OF 1804.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NUMISMATIST:

In Doughty's description of the varieties of the 1804 U. S. cent he says that "this is the only year in which the figure O of the date is directly over the O of 'OF' on the reverse." George Rice repeats this statement in an article published in THE NUMISMATIST of 1901 entitled "The Copper Cent of the United States." In his summary of this article he calls attention to the fact that Mr. Jeffries Wymann informed him that he had a specimen of the 1801 cent with the reverse fraction $\frac{1}{100}$ with the O of the date directly over the O of "OF," and Mr. Rice was able to confirm this by finding a similar specimen. After reading these statements I examined a large number of cents and found that I had the 1801 as mentioned by Wymann and also the cents of 1803 (Doughty's No. 194 and No. 195) exhibit this same relation. And I find, that I have two varieties of 1807 (neither of which is given in Doughty) in which the O of the date is directly over the O of "OF." I would like to know if there are any other years in which this condition exists, and would suggest that all 1804 cents be looked over to determine whether there is not a reverse in which the O of date is not over the O of "OF."

Philipsburg, Pa.

CHARLES E. MCGIRK, M. D.





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The death of Roty following that of Frémiet last September, deprives the French nation of two of her most noted medallists in the period of less than a year. Both of these men can be justly ranked as the great revivers of the medallic art in France during the close of the nineteenth century, and their subjects were treated with the greatest skill in obtaining the most delicate results. The fame of Frémiet, like that of Landseer and Rosa Bonheur, rests largely on his talent in depicting animal life, and he devoted almost his entire artistic career to the modelling of gorillas, camels, elephants, bears and domestic quadrupeds. Roty excelled in delineations of the human figure and it has always impressed us that one of the distinguishing characteristics of his portraits is their saturnine and melancholy expressions. While the faces in his celebrated triptych "Charles Christoffe" are the embodiment of seriousness, those in his plaquettes "In labore quies," "Hirn," and others, from their morosity and dejectedness must satisfy the most critical admirer of realism.

We observe that the managers of the Delaware and Hudson railroad system have arranged a new schedule of rates for passengers in which all fares are divisible by five. The ostensible object of this reform is stated to be the saving of time to their agents in making small change when selling tickets; but on the other hand one sees in this new movement a tendency to abolish our old time friend, the copper cent.

Now we are of the opinion that the numismatic pawn is not going to be eliminated from the chess-board so very easily. It may be true that the fares on trolley-lines, the tips to waiters, the prices of theatre tickets, and the majority of medicinal preparations and packed food-stuffs are represented by the figure five and its multiples, but the Post Office Department in its sale of stamps, the publisher of the daily newspapers, and the large department stores in advertising their reductions from well established rates of certain common household necessities, will keep the little copper cent in circulation.

The attention of medallists is called to the fact that Charles Dickens was born on February 7th, 1812. As without doubt centennial celebrations will be held next year, we suggest that the hundredth anniversary of the great novelist's birth be commemorated by some appropriate medal or plaque. The ensuing year is, in truth, the centenary of a number of historical events, many of which may prove resourceful to those who wish to perpetuate them in metal. Among others are Bonaparte's Russian campaign including the decisive battle of Borodino and subsequently the siege of Moscow, as well as several important naval actions in our war with England.

THE MONTH'S MISCELLANY.

The directors of the Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa., have issued a bronze medal in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the bank's founding. It is 77 millimetres in diameter and the obverse represents a view of the building in high relief. The reverse bears a tablet stating that this is the oldest bank in the United States west of the Allegheny Mountains.

At the sale of the E. J. Woodgate collection on March 17th, held by Thomas L. Elder, the following prices were realized:

No.		No.	
213	Voltaire medal of Washington, uncirculated.....	639	Half dollar, 1794; very fine..
	\$5.25	939	Pattern 5c. in silver, 1885....
214	Lafayette medal, bronze proof, 2.50	940	Pattern 1c. in silver, 1885....
215	Mortuary Lafayette silver medal, proof.....	990	Three dollars, 1885; proof..
	3.50	1277	Quarter eagle, 1807, unc....
395	Brenner's Lincoln plaque.....	1484	Pattern dollar, 1885, in alu-
521	Cent, 1794, very fine.....		minium.....
571	California gold dollar, 1854, extra fine, octagonal.....	1513	Stella (\$4.00). Morgan design in copper, 1880.....
	4.00		23.50
578	Dollar, 1795; about unc.....		
	6.00		

The Circle of the Friends of the Medallion have issued a bronze medal of St. Brendan, who it is claimed discovered this continent. The designer is J. F. Mobray-Clarke, and the size is 90 millimetres.

At the annual meeting of the Yokohama Numismatic Society, held on January 31st, Mr. H. A. Ramsden was unanimously elected President and Mr. M. Fujita, Secretary, for the ensuing year.

Dr. Jacob Hirsch of Munich has opened a permanent gallery of antiquities in the Rue St. Honoré, Paris, and will handle objects relating to numismatics, archaeology, and Mediæval and Renaissance art.

At the sale of the Pena collection held by Lyman H. Low on March 27, some of the prices realized were as follows:

No.		No.	
419	Ulrica Eleonora, 1719 half daler, Swedish plate money.....	472	Eagle, 1799, uncirculated....
	\$ 6.75	473	Eagle, 1799, extra fine.....
420	Frederick I., 1748 half daler, Swedish plate money.....	474	Eagle, 1800, extra fine.....
	5.35	475	Eagle, 1801, uncirculated....
463	Quarter eagle, 1804, very fine..	477	Eagle, 1804, fine.....
467	Stella, 1879, proof.....	478	Octagonal fifty dollars, Augustus Humbert, 1852, fine.....
468	Eagle, 1795, very fine.....		155.00
469	Eagle, 1796, very fine.....	479	Dollar, 1836, fine.....
471	Eagle, 1798 over '97; fine.		14.00
	82.00		

Mr. Maximilian Goldstein, 22 Sobieskistrasse, Lemberg, Galicia, Austria, who is an authority on the subject of Polish numismatics, informs us that he is perfectly willing at all times to impart any information concerning the coins of Poland to any of our subscribers who may be interested in these issues. Mr. Goldstein is a corresponding member of the numismatic societies at Cracow, Vienna, and Berlin, and we accept his kind offer with thanks on behalf of our readers.

A new and enlarged edition of Dr. Barclay V. Head's *Historia Nummorum, a Manual of Greek Numismatics*, has just appeared. In its compilation Dr. Head has been assisted by Messrs. G. F. Hill, George Macdonald and W. Worth, and the revised work has been extended to about one thousand pages.

Under the auspices of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts several Sunday afternoon free lectures have been held upon the subjects of numismatics, paintings,

prints, etc., and visitors to Boston can spend a pleasant and profitable afternoon there. Mr. Howland Wood lectures occasionally in the Fifth Century Room where the Syracusan Coins are exhibited.

The interest in the collecting of coins of the Thaler denomination is not on the decline, as some of the prices realized at the sale of the collection of Dr. A. E. Ahrens, referred to in our February issue, testify. The figures given are the approximate equivalents for Reichsmarks, the sale having been held in Frankfurt a. M.

No.		No.	
46	Undated Thaler of Moritz of Bentheim (1625-'74), v. g. \$59.00	1086	Oettingen. Albert Ernst I Thaler, 1675; fine. \$29.00
94	Burgmilchling, Heinrich Hermann. Thaler, 1610; fine. 41.00	1196	Rantzaun. Christian. Thaler, 1657; very fine. 44.00
185	Haag, Ladislaus. Thaler, 1549; fine. 90.00	1212	Reuss. Heinrich II. Thaler, 1624; fine. 38.00
201	Hanau-Lichtenberg, Philip V. Thaler, 1597; very fine. 144.00	1351	Rietberg. Johann III. Thaler, 1625; inedited; very good. 65.00
256	Hatzfeld, Sebastian. Thaler, 1597; fine. 30.00	1369	Same. Johann IV. (1640-'60) Thaler; n. d.; extra fine. 54.00
257	Same. Melchior (1630-'58) Thaler, n. d.; very fine. 28.00	1418	Sayn-Wittgenstein. Ludwig Christian. Thaler, 1667; e. f. 36.00
261	Hohenlohe, Community Thaler, 1595; fine. 54.00	1665	Solms. Wilhelm und Reinhard. Thaler, 1623; v. g. 32.00
284	Same. Craft & Georg Friedrich. Thaler, 1623; ex. fine 61.00	1715	Same. Christian August. Thaler, 1770; unc.; (view of Laubach). 42.00
462	Leiningen, Johann Ludwig. Thaler, 1623; very good. 60.00	1723	Stolberg, Wolfgang, Ludwig, etc. Thaler, 1550; very fine 32.00
582	Lippe-Schaumburg, Albert Wolfgang. Thaler, 1748; unc. 34.00	1724	Same. Thaler, 1553; v. g. 29.00
638	Löwenstein-Rochefort, Johann Dietrich. Thaler, 1624; v. f. 56.00	1744	Same. Wolfgang, Ernst, Johann, etc. Thaler, 1598; f. 42.00
706	Mansfeld. Günther IV., etc. Thaler, 1526; very fine. 42.00	1753	Same. Johann und Heinrich. (1606-'12) Thaler; n. d.; v. f. 45.00
878	Same. Heinrich II. Thaler, 1595; very fine. 45.00	1766	Same. Christoph und Heinrich Wolrad. Thaler, 1632, unc. 50.00
973	Moutfort. Ulrich IV. Halbgulden Thaler, 1573; v. f. 70.00	1793	Same. Christoph Friedrich und Jost Christian. Double Thaler, 1719; very fine. 72.00
983	Same. Hugo IV. Thaler, 1622; fine. 41.00	1865	Trautson. Paul Sixt. Triple Thaler, 1618; fine. 46.00
1019	Same. Anton. Thaler, 1723; extra fine. 61.00	1885	Waldeck. Georg Friedrich, etc. Thaler, 1653; very fine. 59.00
1020	Same. Anti-Reformation Thaler, 1730; unc. 34.00	1937	Wallenstein. Albrecht. Thaler, 1626; extra fine. 51.00
1021	Same. Thaler, 1731; fine. 80.00	1938	Same. Thaler, 1631; ext. fine 59.00

Mr. D. L. Hewitt, the Mayor of Chester, has written a letter to the *London Daily Mail* suggesting that the English mint strike a coronation penny "capable of being used as a medal, i. e., perforated for a ribbon, the current value to remain."

There died last month in Marseilles at the age of 70, Edouard Chaix, popularly known as "Le premier Sauveteur de France." During his life he saved no less than 53 individuals from death, and at the time of his decease he was the recipient of the cross of the Legion of Honor, as well as thirteen medals, among the latter being the gold medal of the highest class, which was conferred upon him in 1888.

Mr. J. de Lagerberg sends us the following interesting note: On the 29th of October, 1901, at an auction in Stockholm, an eight daler piece of Charles X. of Sweden, dated 1658, sold for 2500 Kronor (about \$670). This, the highest price ever realized at auction in Sweden for a single coin, probably occurred on account

of the great rarity of this plate money; yet about the same time forty-three more were found while dredging in the harbor of Riga, Russia, one dated 1657, and the remainder of the year 1659!

Some of the prices realized at the Morton-Lynch sale conducted by B. Max Mehl on March 11th were as follows:

No.		No.	
53	Eagle, 1907, wire edge; first issue; uncirculated..... \$30.00	889	Cent, 1799; good.....\$27.50
54	Same with flat border; 2d issue; only 50 struck; unc.....150.00	894	Cent, 1804; broken die; v. f.. 30.00
56	Half eagle, 1795; extra fine... 25.50	954	Small cent, 1856; proof..... 9.85
161	Gold dollar, 1864; unc..... 25 00	1010	Silver dollar, 1836; C. Gobrecht on base; fine..... 20.00
182	Moffat & Co. \$20.00, 1853; unc. 42.00	1020	Confederate re-strike half dollar, 1861; very fine..... 10.75
212	Silver dollar, 1836; C. Gobrecht on base; brilliant proof..... 25.00	1032	Carolina. C. Bechtler. \$5 00; very good..... 27.00
467	Quarter dollar, 1853 over '52; without arrows; unc..... 13.65	1033	Quarter eagle, 1804; v. g..... 15.00
882	Cent, 1793; wreath; about fine 10 00	1052	Augustus Humbert. \$50.00, 1851; octagonal; about fine.215.00

Among the items rescued from the burned Capitol building at Albany, N. Y., were three buckets full of coins, which formerly were in the collection in the State Library. These coins were in an excellent state of preservation in many cases and they were carried to the wash-room of the Executive Chamber, where they were carefully cleaned and then removed to the safe deposit vaults of the Albany Trust Company. An almost complete collection of U. S. silver dollars from 1794 to 1896 inclusive are among them.

In the month of February last the mint at Utrecht, Holland, was moved to new quarters in a modern building with splendid equipment. This was found to be absolutely necessary, as this mint besides the regular issues also strikes coins for the Dutch colonies numbering from forty to fifty million pieces annually.

There has recently been erected in the parish church of Abbots Langley, in Hertfordshire, England, a beautiful marble memorial to the late Sir John Evans, who died in 1908.

Coinage executed at the mints of the United States during the month of March, 1911.

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.	Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
Double Eagles..	404,784	\$8,095,680.00	Five Cents.....	12,123,359	\$606,167.95
Eagles.....	505,533	5,055,330.00	One Cent.....	4,644,774	46,447.74
Half Eagles.....	408,038	2,040,190.00			
Total Gold....	1,318,355	\$15,191,200.00	Total Minor.	16,768,133	\$652,615.69
Half Dollars...	190	\$95.00	Total Coinage.	18,627,058	\$15,897,977.19
Quarter Dollars	190	47.50			
Dimes.....	540,190	54,019.00	Coinage for Government of the Philippine Islands: One Centavos, 1,000,000 pieces; value, 10,000 Pesos.		
Total Silver..	540,570	\$54,161.50			

Mr. Daniel E. Houpt of Norristown, Pa., has secured all but two varieties (1854 D. and 1875) of the three dollar gold pieces. He bought his 1873 from the original owner who obtained it from the Philadelphia mint at the time they were struck, and it is of course a brilliant proof. The majority of the twenty-five three dollar gold pieces coined in that year are slightly concave, due to a defect appearing in the die after the first eight or ten were struck.

At Ben G. Green's sale of March 31st a new high record was made for the gold dollar of 1865. Some of the prices were as follows:

No.		No.	
109	Cent, 1793; wreath; fine.....\$ 5 35	326	Gold dollar, 1877; semi-proof..\$ 9 00
167	Dollar, 1794; good..... 80.00	399	Three cents, nickel, 1877; unc. 3.20
249	Half cent, 1795; lettered edge; fine..... 3.10	417	Half dime, 1794; very good.... 3.50
257	Cent, 1798; very fine..... 2.20	442	Twenty cents, 1877; proof.... 3.30
325	Gold dollar, 1865; semi-proof. 37.50	443	Twenty cents, 1878; proof.... 3.30

Mr. Green announces that his 61st sale will be held in the latter part of April or early in May, and that it will contain some very rare patterns and Canadian tokens, as well as rare U. S. gold coins.

The new two, three and five mark pieces issued to commemorate the ninetieth birthday of Prince Luitpold of Bavaria have appeared.

On March 23rd some workmen digging on an estate in Hönö, Sweden, discovered two partly decayed boxes containing an immense collection of copper coins ranging from the four Daler to the one öre piece. All were issued prior to 1700 and the total "find" weighed between three and four hundred pounds.

The Committee on Exhibitions appointed by the Chicago Numismatic Society for the forthcoming A. N. A. Convention extend an invitation to the members to exhibit anything that would be of interest, and any one contemplating exhibiting coins, etc., may communicate with the committee, which consists of Messrs. M. P. Carey, F. M. Tuckerman and Ben G. Green. Those who contemplate exhibiting may feel assured that their property will be safely guarded.

In our February issue on page 71 we referred to a double page article in the *Illustrated London News* of January 28th. The latter date should be February 11th.

At the sale of the first portion of the Salbach collection held in Amsterdam on February 20th and following days, some of the prices realized were as follows:

No.		No.	
1	Silver medal of Philip II. 1559. Betts No. 3.....\$64.00	937	Gold essay of a medal of Simon Bolivar, struck at Cuzco, 1825 60.00
17	Silver medal of Philip IV. 1624. Betts No. 22..... 68.00	1096	Gold medal on the 54th anni- versary of the independence of Peru, 1875..... 74.00
18	Same in bronze..... 65.00	1202	Gold medal by C. E. Bryant on the completion of the rail- way from Callao to Oroya .. 74.00
19	Silver medal, 1628. Betts No. 23. 56 00		
20	Silver medal, 1629. Betts No. 24. 56 00		
664	Gold medal issued on occasion of the Chilean fleet's visit to Rio de Janeiro, 1889 .....\$96.00		

THE HALF CENT.

The probability that a half cent coin may be added to the country's coinage in the next Congress indicates that an era of conservation has begun in America. Hitherto, fractional currency as small as that was regarded as too insignificant to bother with. But our notion of things appears to be undergoing a change.

Millions of dollars are undoubtedly lost to the consumers of the United States through the lack of a half cent. Producers and middlemen in this day of strenuous competition have figured their prices down to the finest point. A fraction of a cent is as important to the buyers as it is to them. A woman pays 13 cents for a yard of cloth advertised at 12½ cents, if she buys an odd number of yards. With eggs at 45 cents a dozen, she pays 23 cents for a half dozen. The seller gets the odd half cent. The purchaser never gets the benefit of it.—*Albany Knickerbocker-Press.*

PERIODICALS AND CATALOGUES RECEIVED.

W. C. Weight of Brighton has issued a catalogue of over 2000 lots, including ancient and modern coins as well as war and commemorative medals. Prices are affixed.

From Wayte Raymond we have received a priced catalogue (No. 8) consisting of a collection of choice U. S. coins and "Hard Times" tokens.

List and Francke of Leipzig have just published a catalogue of 400 numbers of numismatic books, with prices attached. The contents include works on ancient and modern coins as well as several treatises on medals.

From T. G. Appelgren of Stockholm we have received a catalogue of an auction to be held on April 7th. There are nearly 500 lots, consisting of coins and numismatic books. Among the former we note a set of twelve varieties of the Riksdaler of Eric XIV, dated 1561.

Messrs. Gutttag Bros., the bankers at 52 Wall St., N. Y. City, have issued an interesting little pamphlet stating the prices that they are willing to pay for U. S. and foreign coins. Some useful information is added concerning mint-marks, tests for gold and silver, etc. The price of the pamphlet is fifteen cents.

Mr. C. F. Gebert will hold his 38th auction sale at Nürnberg on April 25th. The catalogue consists of over 1100 lots and includes gold and silver coins as well as medals. The *Numismatische Mittheilungen* for March, of which Mr. Gebert is the publisher and editor, contains an illustrated paper on the coins and medals of Luitpold, Prince-regent of Bavaria, and fifteen specimens are described.

Mehl's Numismatic Monthly for April opens with an illustrated paper upon some counterstamped coins of Peru, and the Roman bronze coins issued for, or in England, form the subject of another contribution. From the same publisher we have also received the catalogue of the Mateer and Birkland collections which are to be sold on April 22nd. Among the items are an assortment of U. S. coins, with many rare specimens, as well as some pioneer gold coins and medals.

Mr. Edgar H. Adams has issued a reprint of the first portion of his paper on "The State Assay Office of California," originally contributed to the *American Journal of Numismatics*. It makes a handsome quarto of about a dozen pages.

The Paterson (N. J.) *Chronicle* of Sunday, April 9th, devotes an entire page to a description of the magnificent collection of coins brought together by Mr. N. Vreeland, of that city. The illustrations accompanying the article show some of the rarities in Mr. Vreeland's collection.

Number 194 of the *Numismatischer Verkehr*, issued by C. G. Thieme, of Dresden, contains nearly 3000 numbers with prices and includes ancient and modern coins as well as numerous medals.

The *Berliner Münzblätter* for April opens with an illustrated paper by Dr. Protze describing two inedited Roman coins, both third bronzes of Victorinus and Macrianus. Other interesting features are an article by C. Gurlitt upon Italian copies of certain coins and a paper by Dr. R. Forrer describing a "find" of copies of the coins of Tetricus evidently used in the Rhine Provinces.

In the *Numismatic Circular* for April the Rev. A. W. Hands continues his article on the ancient coins of Sicily, this installment being devoted to Segesta. Mr. Forrer's notices of medallists are continued and include the Sesto family, and Mr. A. H. Cooper-Pritchard begins his paper on a practical system of cataloguing coins.

The second part of the *Revue Belge de Numismatique* for 1911, has appeared, and contains many articles on European coinage in general, as well as a supplement of over 100 pages, in which the medallic history for last year is described at length. Nine plates illustrate the subject.

The *Giornale Numismatico* for April and May contains contemporary news items including the death of Roty, the new Italian coinage, etc.

Mr. Edgar Lincoln of London, has just issued two interesting catalogues, both well illustrated. The first of these is a list of English silver and copper coins from William I. to Edward VII. The latter part of the work is devoted to foreign and colonial coins, and prices are given in all cases.

The other work is an introductory guide to the study of Roman coins from Julius Caesar to Honorius. This book is arranged chronologically giving dates of birth and death and the principal events in the lives of the emperors and usurpers. There are numerous illustrations and a very complete alphabetical index.

It is not generally known that the building at No. 144 Kensington High Street now occupied by Mr. Lincoln was at one time the residence of Sir David Wilkie the celebrated Scotch painter. Wilkie lived here from 1813 to 1824 and some of his finest pictures were painted during his stay in this place.

WASHINGTONS AND COLONIALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NUMISMATIST:

That the last word has not yet been spoken on the coins of long ago is shown by occasionally finding something about them heretofore unobserved or undiscovered. I submit the following hoping it may prove of interest to the lovers of the Washington series.

The small dated (1795) "Liberty and Security," Crosby speaks of with three different letterings of the edge: one common, one rare, and one unique. Of the latter I have found a beautiful uncirculated specimen making two now known. This edge is "An asylum for the oppressed of all Nations," similar to the edge of the large undated piece. I have also found this piece with plain edge, this edge is not mentioned in Crosby and so far as I am able to find is unique.

I would also suggest that differences in the obverse die of the Washington Grate Cent be known as "large and small buttons"; this is easily carried in the mind and the difference is very noticeable, as one can readily see by looking at plate ten of Crosby's work. The "small buttons" I consider rare.

Mr. Hillyer Ryder, the expert on Colonial coins, tell me that he has a Washington small bust cent, Liberty seated, the reverse *without* the button on the neck band making the obverse similar to that on the double head cent. This I think makes another rarity. I should be glad to hear from anyone having any of the varieties above described or any others not mentioned by Mr. Crosby.

Lee, Mass., March 7.

CARL WURTZBACH.

LIVE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ITEMS.

By EDGAR H. ADAMS.

It is with extreme regret that *THE NUMISMATIST* announces the death of Mr. David H. Moffat of Denver, concerning whom a short paragraph appeared in our March number. Mr. Moffat's death came most unexpectedly, and was a severe shock to his host of friends. Although a resident of Colorado for many years, Mr. Moffat originally came from New York State. He was one of Colorado's earliest pioneers, and his activities in that State have made his name known all over this country for his public spiritedness and democracy.

In these days of rapid advance in the values of all series of United States coins it is interesting to note some of the references in the old-time catalogues. One in particular is taken from the Ely collection, which sale was held by the well-known Mr. W. Elliott Woodward, one of the most progressive of the older generation of coin dealers. He notes under No. 244, silver proof 1827 quarter dollar: "Of this coin not more than five or six original impressions are known; all that have been sold for a long time are comparatively recent issues, and are easily distinguished by the rough spots in the field, caused by rust on the die. It is related that in 1827 Mr. (J. J.) Mickley called at the mint and asked for a quarter of a dollar of that date, tendering a silver dollar in payment; four quarters were handed to him. He remarked: 'I want only one,' but when reminded that he must take his change in something, he consented to receive the quarters! One of these pieces was in the Finotti collection, sold by me to Mr. Seavey, and by him sold at auction Sept. 22, 1863, for \$225. The next that appeared was this one, bought I think by Mr. McCoy from Mr. Colburn and purchased by Mr. Ely at my sale of the McCoy collection, for \$227.50. The third remained in Mr. Mickley's hands until I purchased his collection and sold the piece in a proof set of 1827, probably the only known proof set of that date. The fourth Mr. Mickley was unable to account for, and always declared that it must have been stolen. I have never seen or positively known of any other original. For this piece I paid Mr. Ely \$227.50." (The Ely coin, however, only brought \$215 at the sale.)

CORRECTION: In the article regarding the stellas in the March *NUMISMATIST* the number of gold Morgan stellas of 1880 known to have been struck was erroneously stated as fifteen. It should have read "ten."

A most important new variety of the Gobrecht silver dollars has made its appearance. This is no other than the one dated 1839, with STARS on the reverse. The existence of this design in silver has been thought probable for a number of years, but it was not actually located until a short time ago. The specimen is a beautiful proof, and was recently purchased by Mr. W. W. C. Wilson at a high figure. The addition of this piece materially strengthens Mr. Wilson's series of Gobrechts, of which he had what is in all probability the only complete set known before he made the latter addition. From all that can be learned this silver dollar of 1839 is unique. It has a plain edge. The only other specimen known of this die is owned by Mr. Virgil M. Brand of Chicago. But the latter is in copper. It is also unique so far as can be ascertained. Mr. Brand purchased his specimen at the Gschwend sale some years ago. Mr. Wilson now has ten different varieties of the Gobrecht silver dollars, dated 1836, 1838 and 1839. An extended article on these dollars, and their designer, together with illustrations, will appear in a later number of *THE NUMISMATIST*.

It is with the greatest pleasure that *THE NUMISMATIST* announces the marriage of Mr. W. W. C. Wilson, of Montreal, Canada, and Miss Mellie Marx, of Norwich, Conn., on Wednesday, April 5, at the Broadway Congregational Church in Norwich. *THE NUMISMATIST* extends its heartiest congratulations, and wishes the newly married pair all possible happiness and prosperity.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

YOKOHAMA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. An exhibition of unusual interest was held on Sunday, March 19th, including rare issues of Japan and other Asiatic countries, as well as specimens of the coinages of ancient Greece and Rome. The Yokohama Numismatic Society is an international body of coin collectors, since not only does it comprise both Japanese and Europeans residing in Japan, but also counts among its members several foreigners living abroad. It is the only Numismatic Society in Japan with this status and it is no wonder, therefore, that the exhibition with its annual convention, modelled after those of other European and American Societies, was attended with success.

CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. The 87th monthly meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, April 7th, President Harry F. Williams presiding. The following 24 members were present: Messrs. Carey, V. M. Brand, Simpson, Excell, Leon, Tuckerman, Edward Michael, Verouter, Holmes, Baker, Williams, Loer, Wilson, Davis, Ripstra Mayer, Regitz, Kelly, Green, Verkler, Lamson, Nelson, Scully and Dr. Merrill. Mr. Fred R. Simpson was present as a visitor.

On motion, 6 active and 9 corresponding members were dropped for non-payment of dues. Messrs. A. F. Van Order and Joe Wasserman were elected to membership. The membership medals for 1910 were distributed.

A. N. A. convention matters were discussed and the President appointed the following committee on Hotels, Program and Entertainments: Messrs. Loer, Leon, Carey, Holmes and Dr. Merrill; and the following as a Convention Executive Committee: Messrs. Simpson, Edward Michael, Lamson, Verkler and Scully. A motion was carried expressing the wish of the Society that Mr. Green conduct an auction sale during the convention. The committee on Convention Exhibits reported that the Director of the Art Institute had given permission for the holding of the convention sessions in their club room, and that exhibits might be made in the Art Institute, and the committee was authorized to accept these invitations.

Under exhibits Mr. Verouter showed a Lincoln medal, Mr. Leon some Mormon bills and store cards, and Mr. Williams six pieces of early Brazilian gold.

Magazines received since last report were: The Numismatist, Mehl's Monthly, Numismatische Correspondenz and Spink's Circular, all for March. Auction catalogues from Henry Chapman (2), Green, Low, Mehl, Merwin-Clayton Co., Raymond and Schulman; catalogue with fixed prices from Raymond; catalogue of books from Gamber; and a priced catalogue from Adams. The report of the Chicago Historical Society for 1910 and California Assay Office of 1850 by Adams were added to the library.

Adjourned to meet May 5th, 1911.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary,

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. A meeting was held on March 16th. Mr. H. A. Grueber, the Vice-President, occupied the chair and Mr. Felix W. Warren was elected a member.

Mr. F. A. Walters exhibited a series of groats illustrating his paper, containing a number of unpublished varieties, and the Rev. Edgar Rogers showed four tetradrachms of the second revolt of the Jews bearing the name of Simon, re-struck on tetradrachms of Antioch.

Mr. F. A. Walters read a paper on "The Stamford Find and Supplementary Notes on the Coinage of Henry VI." The hoard of about 3000 late Plantagenet groats, known as the Stamford Find, was discovered on October 22nd, 1866, by a laborer while making a drain near St. George's Church, Stamford. The coins being treasury trove were sent to the Treasury and thence to the British Museum for exam-

ination. 188 specimens were purchased by the Museum, and Mr. Vaux, the Keeper of Coins, made a further selection of 76, which were given by the Treasury to the Stamford Institute; the remainder, with the exception of a hundred sent to a local gentleman, Mr. Paradise, for distribution as mementos of the find, were on sale at the Treasury till 1880, when the coins still remaining (some 2500) were purchased by a London coin-dealer. No detailed account of the find was compiled at the time and its great importance does not seem to have been realized. Mr. Walters has, however, been able to trace the majority of the coins and to give a practically complete account of it. The great majority of the coins, probably 90 per cent, were common Calais groats of Henry VI. There were some groats of Edward III. of London and York, two of Richard II., all much worn, and at least two of Henry IV., one of which has the Roman N in London. There were a certain number of Henry V., but the great mass of the hoard consisted of the later groats of Henry VI., and heavy groats of Edward IV., in almost mint condition. The presence of a few light groats of Edward IV. with the rose mint mark gives a clue to the burial of the hoard, which must have taken place soon after the issue of the light coinage of Edward IV., the indenture for which is dated from Stamford on August 13, 1464. Mr. Walters proceeded to draw attention to a number of the more important coins in the hoard and to supplement his account of the silver coinage of Henry VI. (*Num. Chron.* 1902, pp. 224-266). The find contained a number of new varieties of the "rosette-Masclé" coinage and some interesting mules of the "pine-cone" coinage. Mr. Walters pointed out that the name "pine-cone trefoil" applied to the next coinage, is erroneous, as the object called a "pine-cone" is clearly a leaf and therefore proposed to call it the "rose-leaf trefoil" coinage. Of this there were many new varieties in the Stamford hoard including some of Calais of the latest issue. The next coinage which ought more properly to be called the "leaf and pellet" coinage was represented by some previously unknown varieties. The "cross and pellet" coinage was well represented in the hoard, which also contained specimens of the latest issue of Henry VI. with the fleur-de-lys on the King's neck, almost unknown previously. A number of varieties of the heavy groats of Edward IV. were also in the find. In conclusion, as a result of researches at the Record Office, Mr. Walters gave the accounts of the various mints during the reign of Henry VI., the latest available record for the Calais mint being in 1439-40.

SWEDISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES. The annual meeting was held at Stockholm on March 31st. The medal struck for 1911 represented the Royal Antiquarian, B. E. Hildebrand, and an address was delivered by the President, who rehearsed the late antiquary's life and works, after which the medals were distributed to the members.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB. The regular meeting was held on April 14th, and miscellaneous business was transacted. The President, Mr. Higgins, exhibited a large number of medals struck in connection with the French Revolution of 1848, many of which were unique and not catalogued in De Saulcy's work. These medals, which are mostly of about 100 millimetres in diameter, were made by students in Paris behind the barricades, and the molds from which they were cast were of plaster, the component metal being lead, tin and pewter, taken from roofs, pipes, bullets, etc. While of crude execution they exhibit considerable humor and a wealth of political satire, cartoons of leading personages of the time, especially Louis Philippe and Napoleon III. being predominant. Among other pieces there is a lead medal with the obverse of the Libertas Americana medal, the die of which was stolen from the Paris mint during the Revolution of 1848 and has never been heard of since. De Saulcy catalogues about 500 varieties of the Revolutionary medals and states that they were all in existence in 1849.

Mr. Higgins has brought several collections together and has now over 2000. We hope to give more descriptions in some future issue.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. A meeting was held on April 15th in the Society's building, the principal feature being addresses upon the late French medallist Roty. Dr. George F. Kunz read an interesting paper upon the life and works of the great artist and illustrated the same by reproductions of his works. Dr. Kunz in the course of his remarks stated that he had received from Mrs. Abraham S. Hewitt and her daughter, Miss Hewitt, silver and bronze medals by Roty, which they presented to the Society upon this occasion. These medals are of Peter Cooper and were struck upon the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Cooper Union in New York City.

Mr. Victor D. Brenner followed with a discourse upon Roty's private life as exhibited by his letters. Mr. Brenner was not only a pupil of Roty, but he has remained in frequent correspondence with him for many years, and was consequently able to tell his audience many facts not generally known heretofore concerning the French artist's method of work, etc.

Great credit must be given to the Society for the extensive collection of medals, coins, and original drawings by Roty, which they have brought together in connection with this meeting. About one hundred specimens were on exhibition.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. A meeting was held on February 22nd, the President, Mr. Carlyon-Britton, in the chair. Mr. Shirley Fox read another installment of the "Numismatic History of the First Three Edwards" and showed that the long-cross coinage with the name of Henry III. continued to be issued until the end of the year 1278, and remained the sole currency of the country until the middle of 1279. In the summer of 1278 the King's attention was called to the clipped and worn condition of the coinage, and in consequence of statutes passed inquiry was made into the clipping of coins by the Jews, many of whom were convicted and hanged. Preparations were made for a new coinage and the new issue appeared in the latter part of 1279. Among the principal changes enacted were the suppression of the practice of cutting the penny into halves and quarters to serve as small change, and the issue of the first round farthing. Another innovation was the striking of a *grossus sterlingus*, equal to four ordinary sterlings. Base farthings were not struck after Christmas 1280, when the small coins were ordered to be of the same fineness as the pence, and the identification of those of 1279 is therefore easy. All the coins of 1279 were struck in London only.

Mr. J. B. S. MacIlwaine supplied an account of an interesting discovery near Dundrum, co. Dublin, in 1893, of 650 half crowns, shillings, and sixpences of the gun-money coinage of James II, contained in a large earthenware vessel which he exhibited. The find added twelve varieties to the recorded list.

NUMISMATISCHE GESELLSCHAFT ZU BERLIN. At the session of March 6th, Dr. Regling delivered an interesting address upon the crowned letter C which is frequently found stamped upon ancient coins, especially the large bronzes of Rome, as indicative of previous ownership. It has usually been accepted that this mark connected its possession with Christina of Sweden, but Morvat had long since disproved this assumption, and Dr. Regling is inclined to attribute it to Christian IV. of Denmark. The third ruler of that name can be excluded from the inquiry at once because the letter occurs upon a medal of Henry IV. of 1606, which is subsequent to the reign of Christian III. Similarly Christian V. can be eliminated as he was the founder of the Royal Danish Numismatic Cabinet and his collection was consequently not dispersed.

NUMISMATIC ABSURDITIES.

REPRODUCED IN FAC-SIMILE FROM DAILY NEWSPAPERS.

(SEE PAGE 92 MARCH NUMISMATIST.)

NICKEL VALUED AT \$1700

Rare Piece May Be the Only One of Its Issue in Existence

Painesville, O., March 6.—Mrs. A. M. Smith of this city unwittingly lost \$1700 when she made change in paying a Chardon farmer for some produce here. Mrs. Smith's loss enriches in the same amount Max Dworken, a Cleveland real estate dealer, who received a 5-cent piece while in Chardon after a purchase.

The nickel is dated 1870, and coin collectors say it may be the only one of its issue in existence. The peculiarity about the piece of money is that it bears the phrase "In God We Trust" on one side, which does not appear upon the more recent 5-cent pieces. Collectors believe the coin is worth \$1700.

Insurance Man Gets Rare Coin Which May be Only One in Existence.

There is a 5-cent piece in Cleveland worth \$1,700. Max Dworken, insurance man, with offices in the State Bank building, is the owner of the nickel. Needless to say, Dworken doesn't keep the coin with his pennies and dimes. The valuable money is under lock and key, and the owner is thinking of hiring a guard to preserve the 5 cents from theft or mutilation.

The nickel is dated "1870," and is of a rare type. Coin collectors say that very possibly the Cleveland 5-cent piece is the only one existing. What makes the coin particularly valuable is the phrase, "In God We Trust" at the top of one side. These words are not to be found on modern 5-cent pieces struck off at the mint.

"I think I got the coin in change at Chardon," said Dworken yesterday. "I didn't realize the nature of the prize until I was examining my money a few days later."

HAS COIN WORTH \$3,850

RICH HILL, Mo., Saturday.—Tom Brown, an English coal miner residing in Panama, a coal camp four miles south of this city, is the lucky holder of a five guinea English gold piece, dated 1691. It had been handed down in the Brown family from one generation to another until now. It is valued at \$3,850. At least that is the offer made by a Boston coin dealer.

Only two coins of this denomination and date are known to exist, one having recently been purchased by the English government and now in the King's collection in London, and the other, owned by Mr. Brown, who has it located in the vaults of a bank in this city.

DIG UP COIN OF 800 B. C.

Ohioan Finds Ancient Jewish Medal Among Skeletons of Mound Builders.

SPECIAL TO THE PLAIN DEALER

SPRINGFIELD, O., Dec. 4.—A Jewish coin, minted approximately 800 years before the birth of Christ, and known as the "Syracuse Medal," has been found in a mound builders' cave on the farm of W. H. Barber, a farmer on Bond hill, east of Springfield.

With the coin were found two skeletons, which from their position in the cave, showed that the people had been about eight feet in height. The receding skulls and wide jaws clearly indicate that they were members of the mound builders.

The coin in question has been definitely fixed as one of the class of medals that later were turned into coins by the people who lived in Syracuse, a city on the island of Ortygia, on the eastern coast of Sicily, for several centuries before the birth of Christ.

Persons who have made a specialty of coins say that nothing like this one has ever been seen outside the museums, and students say that it bears all the semblance of being one of these ancient medals. It will be placed in the museum of the Springfield Historical society by Mr. Barber.

TWO 1804 DOLLARS FOUND

Only Four Others Said To Be in Existence.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Carlisle, Penn., Dec. 8.—Two of the rare United States silver dollars of the 1804 issue turned up here to-day. They were found by Miss Mabel Smith, executrix, among the property of the late John C. Comfort, once a well known patent attorney, who died two weeks ago.

Although more than nineteen thousand of the coins were minted, nearly all of them were sent to the Mediterranean to pay off the men on the American fleet then in those waters. The ship was lost at sea. As far as coin experts know there are only four more of the pieces in existence. The last time one was sold it brought more than \$3,000.



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 G. L. Tilden, Business Manager, 377
Main St., Worcester, Mass.

District Secretaries.

- Dr. E. P. Robinson, 12 High St., Newport, R. I., for New England States.
 Rud'1 Kohler, 76 Washington Place, New York City, for N. Y. and N. J.
 John Winfield Aitken, Carbondale, Pa., for Penn., Del., Md., Va., W. V., and D. C.
 Howard R. Newcomb, Detroit, Mich., for Mich., Ohio, Ind., and Ky.
 T. E. Leon, 250 W. 69th St., Chicago, for Wis., Ill., Minn., Ia., Mo., N.D., S.D., Neb.,
and Kan.
 Rev. Wm. A. Laughlin, Montpelier, Idaho, for Western States.
 B. Max Mehl, P. O. Drawer 976, Fort Worth, Texas, for Southern States.
 H. L. Doane, Truro, Nova Scotia, for Eastern Canada.
 John A. Wood, 161 Oak Ave., Hamilton, Ont., for Ontario.
 R. L. Reed, Vancouver, B. C., for Western Canada.
 S. H. Hamer, Halifax, Yorks, England, for British Isles.
 H. A. Ramsden, 34 Water St., Yokohama, Japan, for the Far East.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

NEW MEMBERS TO BE ADMITTED MAY 25TH, 1911.

- 1489. S. Goette, Donaldsonville, La.
- 1490. Charles K. McCluskey, 123 12th Street, Wheeling, W. Va.
- 1491. Leon Richard Tilden, 108 West Street, Worcester, Mass.
- 1492. Armin L. Egger, 1 Opening, 7, Vienna, Austria.
- 1493. William Dressen, Waupaca, Wis.
- 1494. Fred N. Pease, 215 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
- 1495. Preston Pond, Chicopee, Mass.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications have been received. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to June 25th they will become members on that date, and will be published as such in the June issue.

APPLICANTS.	PROPOSED BY
E. H. Holstine.	J. P. Pittman
McDonough County, Colchester, Ill.	E. Bert Wear
L. Langfelder,	Joe Wasserman
Fort Smith, Arkansas	G. L. Tilden
A. S. Bullock,	Joe Wasserman
1st Nat. Bank, Fort Smith, Arkansas	G. L. Tilden
Henry C. Buland,	Ben G. Green
312½ No. Mill Street, Pontiac, Ill.	G. L. Tilden
Wm. H. Schwarz,	A. B. Eberhardt
523 Elm Street, Cincinnati, Ohio	G. L. Tilden
E. A. Hoare,	H. R. Newcomb
Dime Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich.	Theo. E. Leon
Arthur W. Kopp, M. A.,	Farran Zerbe
Platteville, Wisconsin	G. L. Tilden
William F. Englehart, Jr.,	Chas. K. Warner
205 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.	G. L. Tilden
Avon Hulme,	R. M. McClure
2741 Hemphill Street, Fort Worth, Texas.	G. L. Tilden

G. L. Tilden

Worcester, Mass., April 17, 1911.

General Secretary.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN
NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION:

General Secretary Tilden having submitted to me the vote on the revised Constitution and By-Laws, as printed in the March, 1911, issue of THE NUMISMATIST, and finding that the vote has been unanimous in favor of their adoption, I hereby declare the same adopted, and to be in force on and after this date.

Fraternally,

J. M. HENDERSON, President.

Columbus, Ohio, April 15th, 1911.

THE NEW ENGLISH COINAGE.

The introduction of a new design in coinage is at least one occasion on which the Mint and its staff are called upon to forsake the undisturbed equanimity with which they are sometimes jealously charged. Of old dies there is always a big stock to draw upon; the preparation of new ones involves much additional work, even though the eagerly awaited coins drop very gently into financial currents.

There will be little or no alteration in the Georgian coins which are now being prepared under the superintendence of Mr. Ellison Macartney, except that the portrait of the King is substituted for that of King Edward, and turned, in accordance with custom, in the opposite direction from that faced by the preceding sovereign.

Those in authority were offered suggestions of novelty, one of which, if carried into effect, would have abolished the Latin of the inscription and substituted one in English; but the precedent has been followed and the new coin will continue to speak in the old language. It is possible that two denominations of the silver coinage, the florin and the sixpence, will bear new designs on the reverse, but this point has not been finally settled and definite information of what the alteration, if any, is to be, is for the present withheld. The only coins of the new design so far struck are sovereigns, half-sovereigns, shillings, and half-pennies.

No specific date is fixed for the issue of the newly-designed coins. The Bank of England, which is responsible for the distribution of gold and silver, demands what it requires from the Mint, and in the supplies sent in response the coins of new pattern automatically take the place of those of the old. So long as the old ones remain they are employed in the usual way. Bronze money is issued direct to the public, and any one might give an order at the Mint, though a minimum of £5 is fixed. Of Edwardian pence there happens to remain at the Mint a fairly large stock. The half-pennies, on the other hand, are almost exhausted, and this means that one of the first coins of the new design to make its appearance will be the half-penny.

A somewhat notable omission from the new coinage will be the five-shilling piece. Probably the majority of people will not be surprised to hear that the "cartwheel" lacked public support and will therefore follow into oblivion its almost equally inconvenient companion, the four-shilling piece. No five-shilling piece has been struck since 1902; the four-shilling piece dropped out of existence, so far as the Mint is concerned in 1890. In such a case a coin meets with quite a natural death.

The Bank of England, as it were, feels the public pulse, and as soon as they find a certain class of coin in their stock which is not only not asked for, but unceremoniously repulsed, they know that it has become practically worthless from the point of view of circulation, and the Mint quietly ignores it. Some might be inclined to think that farthings and threepenny-bits ran some risk of meeting the same fate, but both enjoy a considerable vogue. Statistics show that for the last ten years the average annual demand for threepenny-bits has been equal in value to £70,000, and for farthings £6,000.—*London Times*.

COPPER COINS.

It seems that, when all has been said and done, copper coins are the best for small fractional currency. Such is the conclusion at which a scientific commission of the French mint has arrived after several years of study. The government and the general public were supposed to be tired of copper pennies and half-pennies. The commission was appointed some years ago, and met periodically to study the advisability of striking small coins of aluminium. None of these modern metals or their compounds found favor with the commission. They were either too light or too heavy, resembled gold or silver too closely, and had other disadvantages. As new currency was needed there was no other solution but to go back to the time honored metal, and a decree has now been signed for the immediate coining of 3,000,000 francs' worth of copper coins.—*London Telegraph*.

WHITE DEER SKINS.

They Passed About as Banknotes at One Time in China.

In China, the first country in the world credited with using banknotes, certain skins were so valuable that they were accepted as cash and passed from hand to hand in the same way as banknotes are at the present day. The negotiability of these skins arose thus:

The Emperor Ou Ti, (B. C. 119), being in want of money, gave his treasurer to understand that such a state of affairs must not continue. At that time it was customary for princes and courtiers on entering the royal presence to cover their faces with a piece of skin. Taking advantage of this custom, the treasurer ordered a decree to be issued forbidding the use of any other skins for this purpose except those of a certain white deer in the royal parks. Immediately there was a demand for pieces of these skins which, being a monopoly, were sold at a high price and the royal coffers refilled. The steady value of the skins thus secured made them readily pass and acceptable as an equivalent of coin of the realm.

In the Russian seal fisheries of Alaska the workmen were formerly paid in the currency stamped on squares of walrus hide.—*London Tit-Bits*.

THE WORLD'S GOLD SUPPLY.

A preliminary estimate of the world's production of gold in 1910, made by the Director of the Mint, indicates a slight check in output. The Director is reported as predicting that little further embarrassment will result from an over-supply of gold. One important cause of the steady rise in prices and the derangement of old values has been the enormous expansion in the last fifteen years in gold mining operations. The mines of South Africa and Alaska have more than doubled the annual accretion to the world's strong box. In 1895 the output from all sources was 9,615,190 fine ounces. In 1909 it was 22,137,321 ounces. Since 1885 the annual product has quadrupled, so that the world has been experiencing the effects of a vast enlargement of its money supply on the prices of commodities and labor.

The process was upsetting, and would have been doubly so if the great nations had not wisely cease to use silver for coinage purposes. No regret need be felt that a lull in production is now promised. The upward swing of prices has been excessive and time is needed to readjust values. It would be no misfortune if the annual gold output should drop back to less than 20,000,000 ounces. There is plenty of gold nowadays to go around.

King Victor Emmanuel's passion for numismatics began when he was ten years old, and found among the coppers in his pocket a papal penny with the effigy of Pius IX. He put the coin carefully by, and from time to time he added others until he had saved fourteen papal coins of different dates.

His father then presented him with seventy coins, which formed the nucleus of a collection which is considered one of the finest in the world. King Humbert and Queen Margherita encouraged their son's growing passion for collecting coins, and instead of the usual gifts for birthday or Christmas gave him medals and coins, until in a few years the young prince had a collection numbering 3,000 pieces.

He now began to study the history of every coin and of its mint mark, and his mother not only helped him on with this work, but often sent abroad for coins which were on sale. When, in 1895, the prince's collection numbered 18,000 coins, both foreign and classical, he decided to limit his future collecting to only Italian mediæval and modern coins.

It was at his suggestion that an Italian numismatic society was founded, and he assumed its honorary presidency. The collecting of coins naturally became the hobby of the king, who purchased the celebrated Marignoli collection for \$20,000, and several others, until he acquired nearly all the known specimens of Italian coins, and he then started to write his monumental work on numismatics, the first volume of which has just been published.—*Exchange*.

THE PRODUCTION OF PAPER MONEY.

A Paper by J. E. Ralph, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Read Before
The New York Numismatic Club, February 10, 1911, by George H. Blake.

Money is a standard by which wealth is measured, and is the means by which one kind of wealth can be exchanged for another. It is older than history, and the kind of money employed by a people is not a bad measure of their civilization.

Money differs from currency; while currency is anything with which commodities can be bought and debts cancelled, it does not always have an intrinsic value, but may be, as in the case of bank-bills and government notes, merely a voucher or representative of value, in which case it is not money in the strictest acceptance of the term.

Money is that kind of currency which has an intrinsic value, and even if not used as currency would still be wealth. Money is anything that by agreement serves as a common medium of exchange and measure of value in trade, as legal tender, coin, notes or cash.

The Constitution provides that "Congress shall have power to coin money and regulate the value thereof," etc., which has been supposed to make the term money synonymous with coins. The Constitution also provides that "No State shall coin money; emit bills of credit; or make anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts," etc. Congress has maintained this point so well that copper coins and nickel pieces, although authorized to "pass current," are not money in an exact sense, because they are not made legal tender beyond twenty-five cents. The question has been raised whether a paper currency can be constituted by Congress a legal tender in payment of private debts. Such a power has been adjudged valid and declared constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States in its legal tender decisions.

Paper money, like other kinds has been both indifferent and good, but its advantages are so patent that it has become recognized as a necessity. Paper money is of great antiquity, and originated first in China. Marco Polo who was at the court of Kubla Khan from 1275 to 1291 A. D. describes it as having been used extensively since the beginning of the ninth century.

The first paper money ever issued by the Government of the United States was authorized by Acts of July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861. The early issues of paper money from 1861 to 1876, were made under contracts with various Bank Note Companies. After that date the Bureau of Engraving and Printing commenced the manufacture of United States paper money.

Since paper money became a circulating medium there have been many changes in design and distinctive character of paper used. Banknote engraving as applied to our securities is purely an American product, and no other institution in the world comes so near to furnishing, from an artistic and mechanical point of view, a perfect circulating medium, as does the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The printing of stamps, bills, and bonds is the highest expression of the printer's art. It is the jewelry of the trade, demanding skill, care, watchfulness and oversight such as is necessary in no other form of work.

The Bureau's work is the almost imperishable record of history. The fractional currency, the greenbacks, the national banknotes, the treasury notes, the silver and gold certificates and bonds are the visible and tangible evidence of the struggles and triumph of the nation. They are the crystalized forms of gigantic forensic battles waged under the statue of Columbia on the dome of the Capitol. They register the rise and fall of policies, parties and candidates.

They furthermore record the labors of 4,000 people employed in the Bureau, a branch of the government work which affords no soft places, but where every employee labors up to the limit of his ability.

The paper employed for the printing of bills is a fine, firm quality of linen, known as "distinctive" paper, manufactured under government inspection at Dalton, Mass.

The sheets of paper on which bills and bonds are printed are delivered daily by the loans and currency division of the Secretary's office to the Bureau upon requisition. From the time the blank sheets are delivered by careful count until thirty days later, when the printed bills are sent to the Treasury the Bureau must account for every sheet in its hands. It is counted when received, it is counted when wet, when printed on one side, when dried, when wet again, when printed again, when dried a second time, when examined for imperfections, when numbered, — in short, counted some fifty times before it finally escapes from the Bureau. It has become accustomed to be counted before it starts out into the world as money, and then continues to be counted until returned, dirty and worn out, — counted to death — only to be again counted and destroyed.

The engraving division is the cornerstone of the Bureau and the bulwark of our securities. In this division every form of security issued by the government has its origin, and the most artistic and skilled engravers that the world produces are employed. Steel engraving is the perfection of art as applied to securities; it differs from painting and sculpturing, inasmuch as the engraver who carves his work on steel plates must deliberately study the effect of each infinitesimal line. Free hand, with a diamond-painted tool known as a graver, aided by a powerful magnifying-glass, he carves away, conscious that one false cut or slip of his tool or miscalculation of depth or width of line will destroy the artistic merit of his creation and weeks or months of labor will have been in vain.

The introduction of cheap mechanical process work has superseded the beautiful creations of our master engraver commercially, and now we find the art limited to banknote engraving.

The work in this division is classified and divided so that employees become specially skilled in some particular branch of the art. For instance the engravers are classified as portrait, script, square letter and ornamental engravers. Each becomes unusually expert, the result being that not only better work is secured, but a greater amount is turned out in a given time, and greater security is obtained.

To the credit of the engravers and employees of this division, it should be stated in the history of the Bureau none of its employees have engaged in counterfeiting.

The plates used in printing contain four notes, each bearing separate check letters, A, B, C, D. Near the check letter will be found a number which is used by the Bureau for identification and by means of which can be ascertained a complete history of the plate used in printing same, by whom engraved, printed, etc. At the present time by consulting the number on the most recent one dollar silver certificates it will be found that over ten thousand plates have been used to print that denomination.

When plates are issued in the morning, receipts are taken for them, and those charged with the same are not permitted to leave the building until they are returned to the Custodian's office and checked off. The system of checks and rules governing the custody of the work is so perfect that in the history of the Bureau not a single plate has gone astray.

The manufacture of distinctive paper with the double row of red and blue silk fibres pressed into the surface is a skilled process, calling for fine machinery and the best of raw material.

The process of preparing the paper for the printer also requires skill and experience. The wetting room looks not unlike a laundry, but no buttons are washed off, nor do collars ever go astray.

Here the bundles as received from the Treasury are opened, counted and separated into packages of twenty sheets each. A damp cloth is placed between each package and the paper is allowed to stand for several hours that it may absorb moisture from the cloths. The sheets are then shifted and placed under heavy pressure, and gradually prepared in twenty-four hours for the printing press. Care is taken to preserve the sizing on the paper, and the cloths are kept clean by frequent boilings without soap. It is here the counting begins, and it is fifteen years since a single sheet of paper has gone astray. One sheet on that occasion could not be accounted for. It may have been lost in the vat, it may have been a miscount on delivery to the Bureau, but no theory, explanation or apology

would serve. There is no mention of mercy or provision for mistakes in the creed of the Bureau. The fault, if fault there was, could not be located, and the employees of the room had to pay for the sheet as though it had been printed.

The busiest room in the Bureau is that devoted to plate printing, where nearly eighteen hundred people are engaged in the printing from the plates already mentioned. Plate printing has changed but little since its invention in Italy about 400 years ago.

The ink, which is specially prepared for the purpose, is rolled over all the plate, filling all depressions as well as covering the smooth surface of the plate. The pigment is then rubbed off the smooth surface with the bare hand, leaving the lines filled. The plate is then placed on the press a damp sheet of paper placed upon it, and passed under the roller of the press, and thus the design is transferred to the paper. The operation looks easy, but a great degree of skill is required to to produce perfect work, and plate printing is a trade in itself.

The printer gives a receipt for the plate form, he receipts for every sheet of paper he receives, the press registers every impression made, and he cannot leave until he returns the plate and accounts for every sheet of paper. Each printer has a young woman to assist him, whose duty it is to lay the paper on the plate after it is inked, and remove the same after printing.

To circumvent and make more difficult the counterfeiting of our paper money, the Secretary of the Treasury who has given the subject much thought and study, recently appointed a committee consisting of U. S. Treasurer Lee McClung, myself, and Chief of the U. S. Secret Service John E. Wikie. Assistant Secretary Andrew will be represented on the committee by his private secretary, Mr. Robert L. Bacon. This committee has been actively engaged for several months preparing designs which will incorporate all of the essential features requested by the Secretary. This includes legibility, security as well as distinctiveness, and art features. The instructions also include the consideration of the reduction in the size of the notes.

At present there are nineteen miscellaneous designs in use, containing many objectionable features and a multiplicity of portraits, and a lacking in legibility of denominational counters. The plan of the committee is to reduce these nineteen different designs to nine, characterized by a distinctive portrait for each class of notes, as suggested as follows:

\$1.00	Washington.
2.00	Jefferson.
5.00	Lincoln.
10.00	Cleveland.
20.00	Jackson.
50.00	Grant.
100.00	Franklin.
500.00	Chase.
1000.00	Hamilton.

It is intended to engrave such portraits as may be finally decided upon, in the center of the face of the note, the same portrait being used on the same denomination of three different kinds of notes; i. e., United States notes, Gold certificates, and Silver certificates, thus making it a simple matter for all persons to become so familiar with the portraits that distinguish the respective denominations that they will be unconsciously photographed on their minds, and be synonymous with the figures indicating the denomination of the notes. For example, when they see the portrait of Lincoln on a note they will readily understand that its denomination is \$5.00.

It is necessary that all tellers of banks and other persons who are constantly handling large quantities of money, as well as the general public, shall become familiar with each of these designs in order that they may readily distinguish the denomination and know the note is genuine.

This familiarity with the portraits will enable everyone to readily detect counterfeit erased notes, as experience has clearly shown that it is impossible for the most expert engraver to reproduce an exact fac-simile of a portrait, even if the latter has been engraved by himself.

The class to which the note belongs may readily be determined by varying the colors in which the seal on the right side of the note and the denomination numeral on the left side are printed. Of course the name of the class will be plainly repeated, in the text of the note for each class, many times on the face and back.

(To be continued.)

THE NEW BRITISH COINAGE.

By EDGAR H. ADAMS.



Mr. J. W. Scott has favored us with examples of the new coinage of George V. of England. The denominations are sovereign, shilling, and penny. An examination of these coins, will show, we fear, but little to distinguish them in the way of superior examples of the die cutter's art. Personally, we do not think either the designs or the finish of the coins approach in excellence some of the issues of the Victorian reign. We reproduce the three pieces in order that the readers of *THE NUMISMATIST* may judge for themselves. It is understood that larger denominations of gold pieces will be issued in commemoration of the king's coronation.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

One of the features of *THE NUMISMATIST* in the earlier volumes was the publication of questions by the readers and answers to the same by others. As a number of these queries have reached us, and as we are not omniscient, we shall print these from month to month and request information concerning them.

1. Can you give me any information concerning a brass jeton (26 mill.) obverse head of Bonaparte to the left as on his regular issue, and reverse a three-masted ship with the inscription *C'est du Cuivre* ("It is of copper")? The ship, inscription, and metal seem to be so at variance that I am at a loss to determine its object.
W. P. G.

2. I have a small Spanish Copper coin of Charles and Joanna with a key counterstamped upon it. Can this counterstamp be intended for Cuba, which is called "the Key of the Gulf"? The coat of arms has also a key upon it. W.

3. In Mr. Adams' catalogue of February 10th two manufacturers of "needle threaders" (possibly rival establishments?) are mentioned. Can you give me any information concerning these firms and why Lincoln's portrait should have been adopted to advertise their wares?
Purchaser of lots 269 and 270.

4. On page 58 Mr. Higgins states that "nickel coins were first made three hundred years B. C. in the northern part of India." Will Mr. Higgins please give his authority for this statement? Also on page 52 appears a line "strangling a lion", which reads like nonsense. Will the editor please explain.
L. M.

5. What is the following piece? It is a silver quarter franc and on the obverse is a head not unlike that of Napoleon III. The inscription, however, reads HENRY V. ROI DE FRANCE. The reverse has the crowned arms bear-

ing three fleur de lis; at the sides are laurel branches and $\frac{1}{2}$ -F on each side of the arms. In the exergue is the date, 1858, and the mint mark A. This is undoubtedly an essay, but the A would signify that it was struck at the Paris mint. Also who was this Henry V? C. F.

Henri Charles Ferdinand Marie Diewdonné of Bourbon, duke of Bordeaux and Count of Chambord, was the son of Charles X and the last descendant of the older line of Bourbon. He was born in Paris, Feb. 29th, 1820, and has been a pretender to the French throne under the title of Henry V., since the death of the duke of Angoulême in 1844. After the fall of Napoleon III. in 1870 he brought his claim before the French National Assembly, but that body rejected him. He died in 1883.

The tokens or essays that our correspondent refers to are not rare, and were probably issued by some faction that espoused his succession. In 1831 and 1832, shortly after the death of Charles X., pattern coins of the value of one half, one, two, and five francs were issued with the name of Henry V. upon them, although he was at that time only about ten years of age. There is also a beautiful five franc piece of 1871, designed by Capel, which bears this title. Further correspondence on this subject would be welcome.

SOME UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

By all means stick to your "Month's Miscellany"; this in some ways is the best part of the magazine, as it is the "topical" part. By keeping the magazine right up to the minute is where you "win out."—Howland Wood.

The "new" NUMISMATIST received a day or two ago. I congratulate you on its fine appearance, and hope that it may continue to prosper. If we may take your initial effort as a sample of what the future numbers may be, I feel sure that the membership of the A. N. A. will have just cause to be proud of their official organ. With its present editorial staff and the entire membership of the Association willing assistants, both in contributions and advertisements, it seems that the future success of THE NUMISMATIST is assured.—B. Max Mehl.

I must send congratulations to you on the appearance of the first number of THE NUMISMATIST under your direction. It would be silly to say no improvement was possible, but I quite understand that you will be a more severe critic than myself. It takes time to be perfect, and I am really surprised at the amount of numismatic news that is crowded into the issue. Faithfully, S. S. Heal.

I am pleased with THE NUMISMATIST in every way, and the first number under the new regime would indicate that we will have the best magazine we have ever had. Your featuring the happenings among the dealers is fine.

Yours truly, Ben G. Green.

Please accept my hearty congratulations upon the January issue of THE NUMISMATIST. It is a most interesting number, and gives promise of excellent management for the future. Very truly yours, B. H. Saxton, Vice-Pres. A. N. A.

It is the best number I have read for an age. It is certainly fine and very interesting in every respect. You can be very proud of your first number and if you can keep it up this way surely no one can begrudge the price.

Respectfully, M. Marcuson.

Have you made good? Yes; and if anything, more than made good. By this I mean that you have given us *too good* a magazine, and we may have some difficulty to maintain the standard set. Yours truly, J. M. Henderson, Pres't A. N. A.

The first number of THE NUMISMATIST under its new management appears in a new cover, but with much the same arrangement as in former numbers under the old management. For collectors of coins and the American Numismatic Association in particular there could hardly be more pleasant and enjoyable reading. As there is such a wide brotherhood between coin and stamp collectors, in fact the two representative societies of the two hobbies are to meet together in convention at Chicago in August, this year, it should be the purpose of the philatelists and numismatists to bring this brotherhood to a better understanding with each other, if that were possible.—*Philadelphia Stamp News*.

Obituary.

LOUIS OSCAR ROTY.

Mons. Roty the celebrated French engraver of medals died on March 23rd. He was born in Paris in 1846 and studied under Ponscarne and Dumont. In 1875 he won the Prix de Rome, and at the time of his death he was a member of the French Institute.



Among Roty's principal productions are :

Medal for the International Electrical Exhibition held at Paris in 1881. 80 mill.

Medal commemorative of the death of Gambetta, 1882. 68 mill.

Medal for the one hundredth birthday of E. Chevreul, the celebrated chemist, 1886. 68 mill.

Medal commemorating the erection of the Statue of Liberty in New York City, 1886. 69 mill. On the reverse is a portrait of Bartholdi.

Plaquette of Louis Pasteur the physician and chemist, 1892. 67 by 48 mill. Issued on Pasteur's seventieth birthday.

Plaquette for the Chicago Exposition, 1893. 50 by 50 mill.

Plaquette issued on the funeral of President Carnot, 1894. 80 by 57 mill.

Plaquette for the Paris Exposition, 1900. 51 by 36 mill. The reverse represents views of the Grand and Petit Palais in Paris.

Besides these medals Roty designed some of the later coins for Chili, some of the Haitian coins from La Foresterie's models, and the 100 franc gold piece of Albert I, of Monaco. The most famous of all his works are the present French silver coins with that strong and graceful figure of the Sower on them, illustrating the agricultural character of France and the sturdy strength of the people. So popular and characteristic has this "Semeuse" become that it to-day stands everywhere for France.

H. W.

VARIETIES OF THE 1909 LINCOLN CENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NUMISMATIST:—The question as to the minor varieties of the San Francisco 1909 Lincoln cents having been referred to twice of late in THE NUMISMATIST, I assume that the matter is of sufficient importance to have additional light thrown upon it. The first note was to the effect that these cents existed in two sub-varieties, in one of which the S is directly under the 0 of the date and in the other under the space between the 9 and the 0. The query was then made as to whether these minor varieties existed in the cents both with and without the V.D.B., and I am now in a position to say that they do exist in both.

On looking over twenty-five of these 1909s with the V.D.B. as received from the mint I found them to be about equally divided between the two varieties, but my twenty-five without V.D.B. were all alike, i. e., the S below the space only.

Thinking the matter of sufficient interest I then took up the matter with the mint officials and, as the replies cover not only this but other points, I consider them of sufficient interest to quote them in full, as it is always well to have even small points officially decided.

My first letter was principally an inquiry as to whether these different positions of the S existed in both types. To this I received the following reply.

The Mint of the United States at San Francisco.
Superintendent's Office,
February 2, 1911.

W. C. Eaton, Commodore, U. S. Navy,
Hamilton, N. Y.

Sir: The mint mark is put on dies by hand. The difference in location of the S on the specimens you possess was no doubt due to a misplacing of the initial when the die that eventually struck your pieces was being perfected. We do not know that any other issues exhibit this peculiarity.

The mints carry only current issues of coins struck by them and we cannot supply you with specimens issued prior to 1911.

The 1911 one cent pieces are ready for distribution. We do not manufacture nickels; half and quarter dollars, and dimes will be issued during the year.

Respectfully,

(Signed) E. D. Hawkins, Chief Clerk.

On receiving this reply, in sending for the new cents, I made a few more inquiries bearing upon the case, especially as to whether the same dies were used for the cents without initials, by erasing the initials, or whether new dies were used. To this I received the following answer.

The Mint of the United States at San Francisco.
Superintendent's Office,
February 14, 1911.

W. C. Eaton, Commodore, U. S. Navy,
Hamilton, N. Y.

Sir: In return for your remittance of February 7, 1911, I am enclosing to you herewith, by registered mail, 25 uncirculated, Lincoln-head design, one cent pieces issued by the San Francisco Mint during 1911.

Entirely new dies were made for the coinage of the non-initialed one cent pieces of the Lincoln-head design of 1909.

We do not make proof coins of any denomination.

The life of a die for one cent pieces is about 150,000 coins. The number of dies used depends upon the demand for the coin and cannot be definitely answered at this time.

Respectfully,

(Signed) E. D. Hawkins, Chief Clerk.

From the above I made two deductions. First, as entirely new dies were made for the 1909 cents without initials we need not look for the differences that exist on those with initials. Second, that as the S was put on by hand we might find not only that difference in position but any other. As a matter of fact, I have today received from a Western dealer the looked for variety, no V.D.B., S directly under the 0, so am in a position to positively state that these minor varieties exist both with and without the initials. I may add that two other dealers had looked over their stocks of hundreds of these cents without finding any differences but, nevertheless, as 150,000 were made from each die they can not be so very rare. Of course as new dies were made the existence of these differences in both can only be a coincidence.

Neither my twenty-five 1910s nor my twenty-five 1911s show any differences, but as the S was put on by hand such differences may occur at any time. In my 1910s the S is always practically below the 1, though a trifle to the left. In my 1911s it is below the space between the 9 and the 1. Should other collectors find other positions I would be glad if they would let me know.

Very cordially,

Hamilton, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1911.

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1873 ½ dollars at 75c. each
1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899
½ dollars at 75c. each
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The Numismatist

VOL. XXIV.

MAY, 1911.

No. 5

NUMISMATIC ELEMENTS.

A STUDY OF THE FIRST PRINCIPLES OF NUMISMATIC SCIENCE FROM AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES.

As a ground work for Beginners and an aid to adepts in Coin Collecting.

By FRANK C. HIGGINS, F. R. N. S.

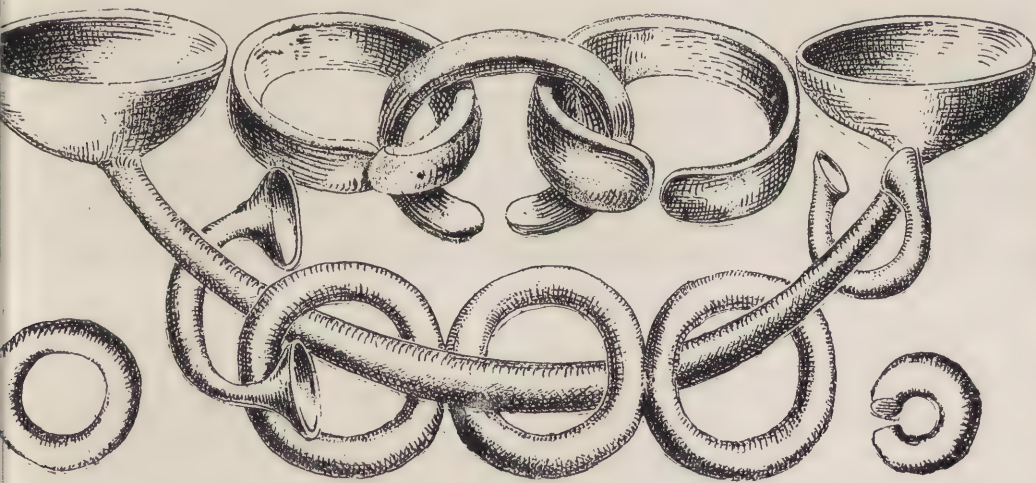
President of the New York Numismatic Club.

Continued from February number.

III. THE SHAPES AND FORMS OF COINS.

1. RING LIKE COINS.

It is generally believed that the oldest form of a medium of exchange in precious metal was in the form of rings, both large and small, which might have served the purpose, incidentally, of personal decoration.



Such rings are to be seen upon the monuments of the ancient Egyptians and are alluded to by classic authorities. They supplied a transitional stage between objects of barter and true money but were certainly made of agreed weights and values. Gold rings passed current throughout the Orient among not only Egyptians but the Jews, Hittites and other races as well as among the Germanic peoples of the north. The Sagas and Eddas of the Northmen are full of references to a currency of rings.

2. BAR FORMED MONEY.

Bars of metal have served as money from the earliest ages to the present day. Such were naturally the shapes of the pieces of metal newly melted from the ore,

but they were often worked into bars of definite size and weight per section for greater convenience in handling and transmission. These bars have been of all sorts of shapes from thick and heavy ingots down to mere "skewers," as they were called, from the Greek *ὀβελίσκος* (from which "Obelisk" and "*Obolus*" are derived).

Schliemann found such bars in the refuse heaps of Troy and identifies them as the Homeric talents ("Talent" originally meant "property" or "possession"). Herodotus recounts that the Kings of Persia caused the precious metal they received as tribute to be cast in earthen jars which, when it had cooled, were broken, and from the ingots thus formed, pieces were cut off as required. The story of the iron skewers of King Pheidon of Argos has been told in THE NUMISMATIST, and the *pecunia* or cattle stamped bars of the Romans are well known to those versed in the lore of coins. Closer to our day come the copper bars of the Dutch in Java and the Brazilian gold ingots stamped on one end from coin dies. Both are of the early half of the nineteenth century.

3. GLOBULAR SHAPED MONEY.

The most primitive money is, of course, the mere lump of metal, cast in a crucible, and these could pass by weight like all other crude metal. The Siamese tical money is, however, a slight advance from the rough lump in being doubled upon itself and stamped with one or more punch marks.

4. DATE FORMED MONEY.

Certain Persian coins of early times long puzzled antiquarians because of their peculiar oval form, but it was finally recognized that this shape recalled a still earlier employment of dates in barter.

5. SWORD AND KNIFE SHAPED COINS.

The Chinese *Tao* or Knife money, sometimes called "Razor money," is well known as one of the most curious coin shapes. The tale of its institution through a Chinese General having ordered his men to exchange their knives for provisions which they lacked, is only relatively true, as the Mongols ever since their Bronze Age have used sword blades, knife blades, hatchet and arrow heads as objects of barter, and the Chinese *Tao* shape is simply that of the old Scythian knife. Such knives were employed by the Anglo Saxon and Danish invaders of England and have been found in the River Thames, but British archaeologists recognize that they were obtained from the far northeast. More curious is the manner in which the blade dwindled in size and the suspension ring was flattened to receive an inscription, until in the end as a frog develops from a tadpole the Chinese "Cash" came into existence.

6. SQUARE FORMS OF MONEY.

Money of a rectangular character is of very ancient record indeed. It includes in a measure the "Bar money" already alluded to (§3.) and the electrum bars of Halicarnassus.

The ingot is not, however, the chief object of our research. Square coins were issued by many ancient Kings, among them those of Bactria and Indo-Scythia. The square *Bu* money of the Japanese is also well known,—*Ich*i denoting "one" and *Ni* "two," etc.



Square coinage started in Europe with the square bracteates of Basle during the Middle-Ages followed by numerous others in other places. The most noteworthy square and lozenge-shaped monies of Europe, however, are the innumerable so-called "Siege" and "Necessity" Thaler, Ducats, etc., issued during times of war.

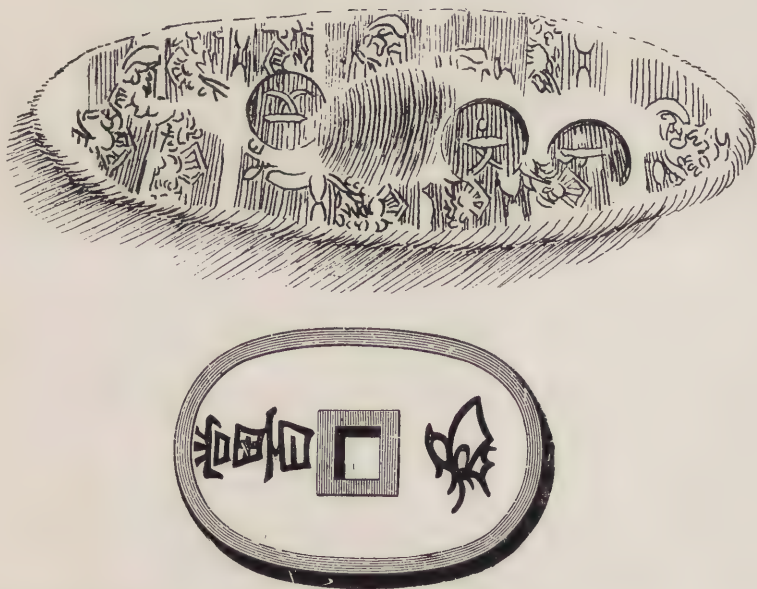


7. OTHER POLYGONAL FORMS.

Siege and Necessity pieces, medals, jetons, etc., and certain Oriental coins stamped upon bar or sheet metal, have often been clipped in hexagonal, octagonal and other odd geometric forms for convenience.

8. OVAL COINS.

We have already mentioned the "date" money of the Persians. The thick oval fabric of early ancient coins was largely the result of their being struck upon crucible formed bullets of metal, but the modern Chinese and Japanese have pur-



posely made oval coins, and an oval form has been given to many tokens, jetons and medals of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries for the purpose of distinguishing them from current coins.

(To be continued.)

UNUSUAL NUMISMATIC SPECIMENS.

The following are some fragments that the present writer sent the late Dr. Heath before his demise. They were mislaid at the time and only recently came to light. They were to have been run under the general heading of "Unusual Numismatic Specimens."

As many years have now passed since anything has appeared in the columns of *THE NUMISMATIST* under this caption a word of explanation for the benefit of our new members may be appropriate.

In looking over the returned copy and reading the annotations appended by Dr. Heath it seems like a direct and personal message from beyond the Great Divide and memory lifting the veil of the present pours forth a flood of recollections of the events of the past: of the years that record the beginning and early history of the A. N. A. with its trials and struggles, when sneers and disparagements was handed us in generous measure, but we were held together by the earnest and untiring efforts of our lamented founder. No matter how dark the future, he always by his example encouraged us to press forward; "Ever Onward" was his watchword, for he had an abiding confidence that time would see the rich fruition of our endeavors.

Back in the Eighties and Nineties the writer was fortunate in obtaining quite a number of numismatic specimens that were somewhat uncommon, but many were rich in historical interest.

The Doctor being fairly well acquainted with the contents of my cabinet expressed the wish that I prepare and forward him sufficient copy for one installment each month. This it was my pleasure to do, and the matter thus prepared was published under the heading of "Unusual Numismatic Specimens."

Inasmuch as the MSS. bear a number of annotations by Dr. Heath it seems best that they should be put into type without change, as it may be the last matter that will ever be printed containing notes from the pen of our faithful leader and distinguished founder.

B. P. WRIGHT.



DUKE OF CUMBERLAND MEDAL.

Obv. Duke of Cumberland mounted on his charger, holding his sword aloft.
Legend, "DUKE OF CUMBERLAND:"

Rev. At the left a standing figure has transfixed with his sword a figure (Charles Edward) who is attempting to grasp a crown that surmounts a column at the right of the field.

Legend, "COME BACK AGAIN." In exergue, PRETENTER (sic). Brass size. 21.

This legend when addressed to one just having received two feet of cold steel could not have produced as much pleasure as the words seem to indicate.

It is not easy to determine what the designer intended by this reverse, for Charles Edward did not die in this manner, nor at the hands of the Duke of Cumberland. It may be meant for a representation of the death of Roderick Mackenzie, who did suffer death in about this way. During the strict search that was made by the Royal troops after the battle of Culloden, the Pretender had to seek many hiding places, one of them being a hut, where he remained for nearly forty days. One morning one of his adherents informed him that the hut was entirely surrounded by Royal troops, and that all was lost.

The Pretender exclaimed, "Then we must die like brave men with swords in our hands." "No, my prince," said Mackenzie, "let me take your name, and

face the approaching parties. I know what my fate will be; but while I keep our adversaries employed, your royal highness may find means to escape." Roderick Mackenzie then rushed forth, sword in hand, and upon meeting the Royal troops suffered death in nearly the method depicted on this medal. In falling, Mackenzie, true to his promise, exclaimed to the troops. "You know not what you have done; I am your prince." Notwithstanding his assertion, the soldiers cut off his head and carried it to the Duke of Cumberland, who took it by post-chaise to London, where several persons declared it was the head of Charles Edward, as the likeness was so remarkable.

So sure were the authorities that they had the right head that the reward of £30,000 was paid and they withdrew the troops, thus enabling the Pretender to make his escape into France. His decease occurred in Rome, January 31st, 1788.

History would have paid higher honor to his memory had he met his death in the tragic manner shown on this medal, for he died a common sot over 40 years after the destruction of his hopes at Culloden.



"THE PLAGUES OF ENGLAND."

Obv. Bust facing the left.

Legend, "GEORGIUS III. D.G. REX. "I. Kirk" on the truncation.

Rev. A figure representing Truth seated upon a cloud, from which rays emanate. She holds two tablets of the Law in her lap; in her right hand is an olive sprig; her feet rest upon a dragon having six heads. These heads represent the Pope, the French King, the Pretender (Prince Charles), the devil, Folly, and Poverty.

The dragon was named in satire "Hexandria," or the "Plagues of England." Part of the satire is, that in botany "Hexandria" denotes a plant having six stamens; the word is from two Greek words, "Hex"-six and "Aner"-Male. The dragon has six male heads, that in the mind of the designer constituted the "Plagues of England." The dragon holds a ribbon inscribed "REBELLIO." Legend, "VERITAS LIBERAVIT." DEC. MDCCXLV. Truth free us. Signed "I. Kirk, F." Copper size. 19.

In cutting this design Kirk seems to have had in mind a caricature published, against the conduct of the French Nation, in giving support and aid to the Pretender, as it bears the same individuals as Kirk cut into the die.

The title of the caricature was "French Folly, or The Plagues of England." The word "Rebellio" on the ribbon refers to the Jacobite Rebellion.

Following is another medal, struck from the same obverse side, but combined with a new reverse die, also cut by Kirk.



Rev. A map of the British Islands guarded by a fleet of eight ships. At the left is seen the hand of God reaching out from a cloud, holding a sword. At the

right is the Legend, "PERFICIT MIRACULA"; below, the date 1745. The point of the sword is in the immediate vicinity of the Isle of Skye. It was here "the young Pretender" first put his foot on Scottish soil, or as one of the ballads punningly relates,

"His descent was from sky as the by he'd declare
His design was strange castles to build in the air."



A "POPISH PLOT" MEDAL.

- Obv. Bust of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey facing the right. Legend, "E. GODFREY MORIENDO RESTITUIT REM."
E. Godfrey, by dying, he restored the Protestant interest.
- Rev. Reversed faces joined, one representing Pope Innocent, the other the Devils. Legend, "ECCLISIA PERVERS TENET FACIEM DIABOLI."
A preserve church shows the face of the devil.
These medals were cast in brass. Size, 22.
Some were made with loops that they might be worn as badges.

This Medal commemorates the death of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey and belongs to the series of the "Popish Plot Medals."

This plot was supposed to be a Roman Catholic conspiracy to massacre all the Protestants, burn London, kill the King (Charles II), and make England a Catholic nation. The fabric of the plot came out of the brain of Titus Oates, who, in the summer of 1678, went before Sir Edmundbury Godfrey the acting magistrate with his remarkable deposition.

As Godfrey had been somewhat active against the Jesuits in his official capacity, the report of his being missing being given out by his friends on the morning of October 12th, and the finding of his body in a ditch near Primrose Hill five days later, which showed unmistakable evidence that he had been murdered, gave credence to the story of Oates.

A certain Wm. Bedloe testified that he was present at the murder and upon his testimony Green, Berry, Hill and Kelly were tried, condemned, and executed. Some of whom were said to be Jesuits.

These events following in rapid succession so inflamed the public mind that the so-called "Popish Plot" attained marked notoriety.

Dryden (in his Absalom and Achitophel) calls Godfrey "Agag" and Oates "Corah."

"Corah might for Agag's murder call,

In terms as coarse as Samuel used to Saul."

See (I Sam. XV.) Agag was hewed to pieces by Samuel.

Hepworth Dixon in his work "Her Majesty's Tower" (vol. 1, p. 299), throws considerable light on the plot. His idea being that Oates who had but recently returned from Spain met some Jesuits at White Horse Tavern. Pipes and tobacco and mugs of ale produced some convivial conversation. Oates being in needy circumstances carried the "small talk" enlarged by his own vivid imagination, to King Charles.

The King gave Oates a big fee for his story and sent officers to seize a number of Catholic Lords and lodge them in the Tower. About all the real truth the "plot" contained is that Oates received a pension of 1200 pounds a year, but his enjoyment was short, for in less than seven years he was convicted of perjury on two indictments and sentenced to be publicly whipped, stand in the pillory, and be held in perpetual imprisonment.

That Sir Godfrey was murdered and four felons paid the penalty for this crime is beyond question, but the legend on the medal stating that "by dying he restored the Protestant interest" is a historical error that has required years to correct.

Dryden's description of Oates is :

" His long chin proved his wit, his saintlike grace
A church vermillion, and a Moses face.
His memory miraculously great.
Could plot, exceeding man's belief relate."



WAS MINORCA SOLD FOR FRENCH GOLD?

- Obv. Admiral Byng standing facing the left. He is represented as holding out his hand to receive a bag of gold from some one entirely concealed, save a right fore arm and hand holding the bag. Behind Byng is a ship riding at anchor. Above the legend, "WAS MINORCA SOLD," in exergue, "FOR FRENCH GOLD," at the left "BY" and at the right "B."
- Rev. William Blakney standing holding a flag before a fort from which three guns are firing. A ship is at the right. Legend above, "BRAVE BLAKNEY REWARD." In exergue, "BUT TO B. GIVE A CORD."
- These medals are rather scarce in fine condition. Copper size, 22.

Admiral Byng was the son of old Admiral Byng of Queen Anne's days, who had been raised to the peerage by the title of Earl of Tarrington.

In the years 1754-56 the French and English nations were at war. During the month of January, 1756, word reached England that the French contemplated an attack on Minorca, which was considered a second Gibraltar.

Blakney held the fort, with a small body of troops, which Byng was sent to succor, but from one cause and another, he did not reach Minorca until the French had landed 16,000 men, who laid siege to the fortress held by Blakney. When Byng arrived, May 18th, the French fleet of 13 ships made its appearance, then the two hostile armaments were formed in battle array, but no action took place. Night falling, the French withdrew. The next day (May 19th) about noon the French fleet appeared. After Byng had formed his fleet in line of battle, he gave the signal to engage, but "in so contradictory a manner that it caused confusion among his fleet." Only one ship, under the command of Rear Admiral West, did effective service. The French fleet withdrew and Byng called a counsel of war, and representing the strength of the enemy as superior to his own, advised a withdraw, thus leaving Blakney to his fate. Blakney held out for five weeks and then made an honorable capitulation. When the news reached England the country was thrown into fury at what was considered cowardice and treacherous conduct on the part of Byng. Many persons thought the French had purchased the Admiral, or by giving him gold persuaded him to withdraw his fleet.

Neither could claim a victory as both had disappeared. The newspapers published many different accounts, but the following is one of the best.

" We have lately been told
Of two admirals bold,
Who engaged in a terrible fight ;
They met after noon,
Which we think, was too soon,
As they both ran away before night."

The French admiral was De la Galissoniere, who was no more desirous of fighting than Byng. So great was the fury that orders were issued to place Byng under arrest and send him home a prisoner. He was court-martialed on his return and shot, his execution taking place on his own quarter-deck in the year 1757.

Blakney was raised to the peerage for his brave defence, but he did not live long to enjoy the honor, as he died in 1761.



KEPPEL MEDAL.

Obv. Bust of Viscount Keppel. Legend, "THE HONBLE AUGUSTUS KEPPEL ADMIRAL of the Blue."

Rev. Standing figure of Justice holding an uplifted sword in her right hand, and balances in her left. One foot rests upon a prostrate figure, in chains, representing Envy. A ship is in the left field. In exergue, "Feb. 11 : 1779" These medals are not common. Brass size, 22.

The subject of this medal was born April 2nd, 1725. entered the English Navy under Lord Anson, and passing in rapid succession through the minor naval grades he became commander of the Sapphire frigate in the fall of 1744. Three years later, in venturing too near the French coast, he was captured. For this error of judgment he was brought to a court-martial, but was exonerated, and soon after appointed commander of the frigate Anson, and despatched to the Mediterranean, where he negotiated a treaty of peace with Algiers, Tripoli, and Tunis.

An amusing incident occurred at an audience he obtained of the Dey of Algiers, for the purpose of demanding the restoration of some vessels that had been captured by pirates. His bold bearing rather angered the Dey, who exclaimed, "I wonder at the English King's insolence in sending me such a foolish, beardless boy."

Keppel made reply, "Had my Master supposed wisdom to be measured by the length of the beard, he would have sent you a he-goat." This reply so enraged the haughty potentate that he ordered his Mutes to bow-string Keppel.

The Admiral did not weaken, but coolly pointing to his ships, said: "If it be your will to put me to death, there are Englishmen enough in that fleet to make me a glorious funeral pile."

The Dey saw the point, and ordered the return of the ships the pirates had taken. In 1754 Keppel was commander of the squadron that conveyed General Braddock's troops to Virginia. October 21st of the same year he was promoted to rank of rear admiral of the blue, and was sent to Cuban waters. In January, 1778, Keppel was stationed in home waters. On the 17th of June he discovered two French frigates reconnoitering his squadron and ordered chase. One ship was captured. Although the French and English were not at this time at war, soon afterwards two more French vessels were taken, and by papers found in the prizes, the admiral learned that the enemy had more than thirty sail in line and 12 frigates ready for the sea.

Keppel returned to port for re-enforcements and upon their receipt he again sailed. On the 27th of July the two fleets came into action off Ushant.

The English received rather more damage than they inflicted. Night falling, Keppel spent the time repairing his ships for what he considered would be a "fight to finish on the morrow," but the enemy did not appear.

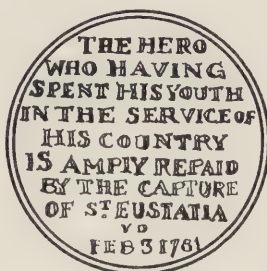
The French commander reported that the English had the advantage and did not follow it up. Keppel returned to port to refit. After he had put to sea, certain anonymous notes appeared in the papers reflecting upon his conduct.

Finally, Sir Hugh Palliser, his second in command, published obnoxious remarks concerning Keppel. The war of words waxed warm between the two English Captains. The report of the French commander, confessing that the English had the advantage, coming to England, a court-martial was ordered.

This threw the populace in a frenzy of excitement, for Keppel was a popular hero and Palliser was thought to be actuated by jealousy. On the date mentioned on the medal, Feb. 11, 1799, the charge against Keppel was solemnly declared ill founded and his behavior was that of a brave, judicious and experienced officer. His acquittal was followed by the most enthusiastic rejoicing on the part of the public and both houses of Parliament. The city of London and West India merchants honored him with a vote of thanks for his gallantry and skill.

This medal was struck to commemorate his acquittal. Soon afterwards he was created Viscount of Edoon. His death occurred Oct. 2nd, 1786. ("Memoirs of the Georgian Era, Vol. II., art. Keppel.")

MEDALS OF RODNEY.



Obv. Bust of Rodney to right in naval uniform. Legend, "G. B. RODNEY."

Rev. "THE HERO WHO HAVING SPENT HIS YOUTH IN THE SERVICE OF HIS COUNTRY, IS AMPLY REPAID BY THE CAPTURE OF ST. EUSTATIA FEB 3D, 1781." Brass size, 22.

This medal is Betts No. 579, but he does not give the size.



Obv. An entirely different bust of Rodney facing the left, in naval uniform. Legend, as on the above.

Rev. Two ships engaged. A fortress on the left. Legend above, "RODNEY FOR EVER."

This medal is very rare. Pewter size, 24.

Betts has one in Pewter but it differs from this (see his No. 580).



Obv. Another bust of Rodney facing the right, in naval uniform. Legend, "ST. GEORGE BRIDGES RODNEY, ADMIRAL OF YE WHITE."

Rev. Rodney's flagship surrounded by a cable, a fortress in the distance. Brass size, 21.

This is interesting as it gives us his title in full. Medals of Rodney are not easy to obtain.

Doctor Marvin (one of our Honorary Members) and Lyman H. Low, who edited Betts' work *American Colonial History*, in a foot note at bottom of page 269 states "we have not seen these two medals of Rodney."

Lord Rodney was born at Walton-upon-Thames, England, in 1718. He gained a decisive victory over the Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent in 1780, and captured St. Eustatia in 1781, and defeated the French fleet under Count de Grasse in the West Indies the following year. His death occurred in 1792. Rodney had such a passion for gambling that he had to leave England and reside in Paris, and often was in want for small sums for his personal necessities. Becoming acquainted with a French nobleman he borrowed sufficient to return to England in 1778.

While in Cleveland-row St. James, he delineated on paper a plan of naval manoeuvres of breaking or intersecting a battle line of a fleet of war-ships under the command of the French Count de Grasse.

The French Government hearing of this and already having a high opinion of Rodney's abilities, sent Duc de Birou to offer him a position of high rank in the French Navy. Rodney replied, "Monsieur le Duc, my distress is indeed great, but no temptation can estrange me from the service of my country. Had this offer been voluntary on your part, I should have considered it an insult, but I am glad that it proceeds from a source (i. e., the King of France) that can do no wrong."

Soon afterwards Duc le Chartres informed Rodney that he had been appointed commander of the French fleet that would proceed against Admiral Keppel, and asked his opinion of the probable result of an engagement of the two fleets. Rodney answered, "My opinion is that Keppel will carry your Highness home with him, to teach you English."

Rodney gave personal orders for every manoeuvre during the 12 hours of the hard fought battle of St. Eustatia. Not once did he leave his quarter deck, and all the nourishment he had was obtained from a lemon.

In the language of to-day, he "hauded the lemon" to the French Admiral without once losing his presence of mind or showing any signs of fear.

In the "Life of Rodney" this anecdote is given: "During the famous victory of the 12th of April, 1782, a bantam cock perched himself upon the poop of Rodney's ship and at every broadside that was poured into the *Ville-de-Paris* clapped his wings and crew." Rodney took special care of this bantam until his death.

THE PRODUCTION OF PAPER MONEY.

A Paper by J. E. Ralph, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Read Before
The New York Numismatic Club, February 10, 1911, by George H. Blake.

(Concluded from page 142.)

In connection with any scheme for changing the design of our paper currency it is necessary to emphasize certain features which are absolutely essential to all notes. First of all, certain wording is required by law on each of the different certificates, for example take the wording for Silver certificates:

"Silver Certificate. This certifies that there has been deposited in the Treasury of the United States of America, one silver dollar, payable to the bearer on demand. Washington, D. C. Series of 1899. Act of August the 4th, 1886."

A
Signature of the
Register of the Treasury.

Silver Certificate

A
Signature of the
Treasurer of the United States.

This plan shows the essential features of a note which are required by law. Add to this the above wording, and it will be evident there is very little space left for any artistic embellishments, especially when it is necessary to leave plenty of blank space to allow the silk fibres of the distinctive paper to show through. There are two other important points to be considered in connection with designs.

First:—There must be distinctive denomination numbers in each corner of the note. The importance of the legibility of the counter to those who are constantly handling paper money in banks and commercial houses should not be underestimated. The denominational counter should be so distinct and legible as to allow quick reading of the denomination. The distinctive feature of the note is the second important point. This is the portrait which should occupy a prominent part of the design, and when carefully engraved, is the best possible circumvention against counterfeiting. There is no portion of the engraving on the banknote that is superior to a portrait in identifying a note.

Other points in favor of this suggested change may be summarized, as follows:

1. To make the denominational counter or figure more distinct and legible.
2. To prevent as far as possible the raising of the denomination of a note by adding another figure.
3. To incorporate added safeguards against counterfeiting.
4. To improve on the artistic value of the design, retaining the present necessary and praiseworthy simplicity.

At the same time it seems also desirable to take advantage of this opportunity to consider the question of a change in the size as well as design of the paper currency. While this question is under consideration in the Treasury Department, it seems appropriate that the arguments for and against the change in size of the notes should be widely discussed throughout the country, as nothing more intimately concerns the affairs of the people than their money. It is only after a fair presentation of both sides of this question, that any judgment should be formed.

It seems wise so consider this question of the size of paper money from two points of view:—

1. From the point of view of the Treasury Department in the interests of economy.
2. From the point of view of the banks and commercial houses.

I. From the point of view of the Treasury Department in the interests of economy.

The present size of the paper currency is 3.04 inches wide by 7.26 inches long, and it is suggested that it be reduced to 2½ inches wide by 6 inches long, the same size as the Philippine paper currency which has proved such an unqualified success. It is estimated that the proposed change will result in a saving of about \$700,000.

II. *From the point of view of banks and commercial houses.*

1. Notes being small and capable of being carried flat by individuals will be preserved in that shape, and would therefore be more readily handled by cashiers, tellers and clerks, and be capable of being closely packed.

2. It will not be necessary to change dimensions of cash drawers, tills, compartments, etc., which now hold the present size of notes, as they will also hold the money of the proposed size. This would not be true if the suggestion were to enlarge and not to make smaller the existing size.

3. Banks as well as Sub-treasuries could store probably 25 per cent more notes in their vaults.

4. By actual experiments by the bank clerks and tellers of banks in the city of Washington, it is found that the proposed size of notes does not tend to cramp the hand of those persons manipulating them, as do the present size of notes, and that they are just as easily handled and counted as the old notes.

Against these many advantages in favor of the adoption of the new size of notes, the only objection to the scheme that seems worthy of consideration is that for some time there would be two sizes of paper money in use, which would probably cause inconvenience and annoyance to the business public and to bank tellers, but this objection could be overcome largely by preparing in advance, a sufficient quantity of notes of the new size so that they could be exchanged for notes of the old size on a fixed date, simultaneously, or nearly so, with all sub-treasuries, banks, or other large financial institutions. Preparing for the change, including the preparation of designs and plates and the printing of notes, would probably require about 18 months, and within that time a sufficient quantity of new notes could probably be prepared to make such exchange. The actual exchange could be substantially effected within a few months. The paper money in the hands of the general public would automatically change very rapidly, owing to the probable general desire to secure the new currency as soon as possible, on account of its novelty.

It will be noticed that these objections are based on the temporary inconvenience caused, and it is admitted that such temporary inconvenience may work slight hardship on some people and may cover a period of several months. But surely such considerations should never be allowed to stand in the way of permanent progress and permanent economy.

The above arrangements for the exchange of notes of course refers only to the United States notes and gold and silver certificates and can be made operative under Department authority, not therefore requiring special legislation. In order, however, to effect a reduction in the size of national bank currency without the necessity of legislative authority, at the same time continuing the many present designs, it will be necessary to change or eliminate all of the 12,000 plates now in use. Each national bank has at present one or more distinctive plates bearing an inscription giving its title and location. Continuing the present design and at the same time reducing the size of the note would necessitate the engraving of over 12,000 new plates. This could doubtless be done only by the Government's assumption of the expense of the new plates — a very expensive operation, as each plate costs \$75, making a total expenditure of \$900,000.

The difficulty, however, about reduction in the size of national bank notes could readily be overcome with great advantage and economy, by adopting a uniform circulating note which would do away with the necessity of special notes for individual banks. Legislative action, however, would be necessary to bring about the desired result. If this should be brought about there will perhaps be no appreciable expense whatever thrust upon the banks in the adoption of a similar sized note. The adoption of such a note would necessitate the preparation of only one hundred plates, and would result in the following advantages:—

1. Uniformity with United States notes and certificates, thus making all paper issues in circulation the same size.

2. Reduction in the force of the office of the Comptroller of the currency in receiving currency from the Bureau, and its shipment to banks.

3. Reduction in the vault space required by the Comptroller of the currency.

4. There would be no necessity for the Comptroller of the currency to carry a reserve supply for each bank, as his stock would be common to all banks. The present reserve supply of national bank notes in the Treasury is as follows:

Total balance.....	\$664,930,970
Average amount on hand for each bank, about 68% capital stock.	
Emergency currency	\$650,000,000
Average amount for each bank, about 67% capital stock.	

5. Saving of a large number of sheets which are held ready for issue, but which are cancelled because the banks for which they are prepared go into liquidation. This item was 654,000 sheets in the last fiscal year. At present the Treasury has to keep a reserve on hand for each of the 7,000 active national banks. This would result in an estimated saving of \$40,000 a year.

6. Reduction of force in National Bank Redemption Agency through probable elimination of assortment of character numbers of the notes submitted for redemption.

7. In time of panic or money stringency the proposed uniform currency would be particularly helpful. The banks could then send the necessary amount of bonds to the nearest sub-treasury and get its equivalent in currency. This could be done in the short space of time required for counting the bonds and making the book entry. In 1907, banks sending to Washington for their own notes had to wait sometimes three or four weeks for their currency.

The proposed reduction in the size of the paper currency ought to and would be popular with the public, because it could be more easily handled, once the strangeness and newness of it had worn off. Also, it could be carried in a pocket book of ordinary size with less folding. This fact would tend to prevent it from becoming soiled and torn as soon as the present notes, which have to be folded and creased two or three times.

A REVIEW OF THE MONEY CONDITIONS FROM THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN CALIFORNIA IN 1849 TO 1870.

By W. C. MOORE of Lewisburg, Ohio.

The experiences of the "Forty-niners" in the western El Dorado, together with some accessories, namely: the discovery of gold in 1858 near Pike's Peak, then in western Kansas now Colorado, and that on the Jefferson fork of the Missouri River a little later; the discovery of silver in 1859 on Mt. Davidson, then in Utah now Nevada, and the finding of the precious metals in 1862 then in eastern Washington now Idaho, completely changed the West in one decade and was no small factor in causing indirectly quite a shortage in the money matters at the time. The great West at that period bore little resemblance to its present appearance. Then the circulating medium was not sufficient to carry on business developments, and all the foregoing events mentioned probably together with some other minor happenings, meant new investments and new enterprises which in turn meant hurried calls for more and quick money. The Government not being able to meet these conditions and satisfy the immediate needs, and the fact that gold and silver were plentiful in the new West, encouraged the bringing about at this period of the now much talked of and much coveted private issues or territorial coinages.

After Polk's confirmation in his annual message of the rumors that gold had been discovered in California, the cry was "Westward Ho!" Many people trailed the western route. Money became so scarce in those days that some of the citizens were forced to the issue of territorials; these issues being struck at a time when money was so great in demand, might well be termed western necessity money. It is an accepted fact and well grounded, that these private coins did well their part in these trying times and in early western trading.

Some of the most important and most prominent of these issues numismatically were those coined by Baldwin & Co., Cincinnati Mining & Trading Co., Augustus Humbert, Kellogg & Co., Moffatt & Co., U. S. Assay Office, Pacific Co., Wass, Molitor & Co., and Templeton Reid, all of California. Those most active in other sections were Clark, Gruber & Co. of California, Oregon Exchange Co. of Oregon, and the Mormons of Utah.

The abundance of gold quarters, halves and dollars stamped in California in those early pioneer days did well their part in facilitating commercial matters. While these minor gold pieces were working in the West, the East to a great degree had to be content with small denominational paper money, enclosed postage stamps, etc., for small transactions, gold and silver being at a premium. The small denominational money was known as Postage Currency and Fractional Currency, dubbed by many as "shin-plasters."

The Federal government did much experimenting in the striking of a number of different denominational pieces during that trying period. The silver three-cent piece came in 1851. The bronze two-cent piece arrived in 1864, the nickel three-cent

piece came in 1865, and the five-cent piece or nickel in 1866. The twenty-cent piece found its way in the seventies. The two-cent bronze; the three-cent piece, both the silver and the nickel coinage; the twenty-cent piece; together with the gold dollar which appeared first in 1849, and the three dollar gold piece, first coined in 1854, all may well be termed Uncle Sam's experimental coins because of their short lives. These various coinages, though very limited, all came at an opportune time, as much small change was sadly needed for the restoration and stimulation of confidence. The official records at this time show that the mintage of the standard silver dollar was neglected and its coinage was indeed very limited. The western emergency coin or trade dollar made its appearance in the early seventies. This coin during its short life did much to facilitate trade in the West. The twenty-dollar gold piece or double eagle first saw the day in 1849, at which time the records show that only one eagle screamed, this one now being in the government exhibit at the Philadelphia Mint. In the middle fifties, because of the fact that copper out of the cent was worth more than in the cent, the authorities reduced this coin of small denomination from its original large size to its present size.

With the advent of the Territorials in the West, the Federal Congress strongly pushed the issue of large denominational currency to more nearly satisfy eastern conditions. In 1862, United States notes, called "Greenbacks," were put in circulation and made legal tender after much debate. When the government began to issue paper money the banks suspended specie payments, and all gold and silver coin disappeared from circulation. Being without small change, postage stamps and "token" pieces of brass, copper, etc., came into use, as previously stated. This state of affairs caused Congress to issue its \$50,000,000 in paper fractional currency. Both the greenbacks and fractional currency were merely "promises to pay." Coin soon commanded a premium because the government did not pay on demand.

After much warm debate, Congress in 1863 established the national banking system. The notes of State banks were driven out of circulation in 1865 after Congress had imposed a tax upon them. At this time each National bank was entitled to issue national bank notes to the value of ninety per cent of the bonds on deposit, since changed to one hundred per cent. In 1864 the Confederate money depreciated like the old Continental money had in Revolutionary times, and about this time our own Federal currency lacked stability, and nobody seemed anxious for it in payment of debts. In 1873 it was decided to cancel instead of reissuing the greenbacks as they came into the treasury, but after those in circulation had only slightly been reduced, Congress ordered their cancellation stopped.

Bonds of 1863 contained the provision that they should be paid "in coin," while those issued in 1862 merely provided that the interest be paid in coin. Some demanded that these bonds should be paid in greenbacks and that the bonds be taxed. This was termed the "Ohio idea" because the idea was so popular in Ohio. Its supporters were nicknamed "Greenbackers." In 1869 Congress provided that all bonds should be paid in coin.

The half decade immediately following the Rebellion was a time of great prosperity, wild speculation and extraordinary industrial development in our country, especially east of the Rockies. "More money" was the slogan. Paper money circulated at less than its face value as measured in coin as previously stated. Money conditions went from bad to worse and Congress so as to quiet the disturbance was forced in the seventies to redeem fractional currency at its face value in silver coins, and greenbacks in specie.

Obituary.

WILLIAM L. WENTWORTH

Mr. Wentworth, a member of the A. N. A., died in the Soldiers' Home, in Noroton, Conn., on April 26th, and he was buried in Maplegrove Cemetery, at Chicopee, Mass. He was associated with his father in business during his younger life, his father being one of the early contractors of Chicopee. For a number of years Mr. Wentworth was in business in Springfield, conducting an antique shop. He was considered one of the ablest numismatists in the Connecticut valley, and was often consulted in matters relating to antiques and numismatics. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in one of the Chicopee companies that went to the front, serving for a period of three years.

MODERN CHINESE COPPER COINS.

Entered in W. F. Dunham Manuscript Prize Competition.

Continued from last month.

Concluded.

GLOSSARY.

In order to make these Notes as instructive as possible, I append an abridged glossary and translation of all the Chinese characters found on the coins mentioned in this work.

(Note.—The inscriptions are written from left to right so as to adapt them to the English style of composition, while on the coins themselves they are found inversely, that is, from right to left.)

MAIN INSCRIPTIONS, inscribed in the field of the Rev.

大清銅幣 "Tai Ching Ti Kuo Copper Coin" found on all the issues of the coins of the General Series bearing this name.

光緒元寶 "Original Coin of the Kwong Su Period" seen on all the issues of the Regular Provincial Series, with the exceptions below.

光緒通寶 "Currency of the Kwong Su Period" met with only in the 1 cash piece for Hu Peh.

Note.—The Miscellaneous 1 cash pieces have the above first two characters only. (Kwong Su).

PROVINCES and other localities, inscribed either above or on each side of the Rev.

The following will be found on each side of the Rev. :—

戶部 "Board of Revenue," in all the coins of the Tai Ching Ti Kuo Series, as well as in those of the Hu Poo Regular Provincial issue.

清江 "Ching Kiang" (or Tsing Kiang).

北洋 "Pei Yang."

The following will be found round the top part of the Rev. :—

安徽省造 "Issued for the Province of An Hwei."

浙江省造 "Issued for the Province of Che Chiang."

奉天省造 "Issued for the Province of Fung Tien" (or Feng Tien).

河南省造 "Issued for the Province of Ho Nan."

湖南省造 "Issued for the Province of Hu Nan."

湖北省造 "Issued for the Province of Hu Peh."

江西省造 "Issued for the Province of Kiang See" (or Kiang Si).

江南省造 "Issued for the Province of Kiang Nan."

江蘇省造 "Issued for the Province of Kiang Soo."

吉林省造 "Issued for the Province of Kirin."

廣東省造 "Issued for the Province of Kwang Tung."

福建官局造 "Issued by the Government Office of Foo Kien."

The following will be found both ways, that is, in some cases round the top part of the Rev., while in others, on each side of the Rev.

山東省造 "Issued for the Province of Shang Tung."

NOTE.—Where the Chinese characters indicating the mint or locality are found on each side of the Rev., the top part is taken up by a Manchu inscription.

It is unnecessary to again repeat the symbols and meanings of the countermarks in the centre of the Tai Ching Ti Kuo issues indicating the locality, as this subject has already been fully dealt with in the early part of these Notes.

VALUE INSCRIPTIONS, usually found round the top part of the Rev., unless otherwise stated.

The following are found on the 20 cash pieces:

當制錢二十文 "This coin is regulated to the value of 20 cash," on the coins of the Tai Ching Ti Kuo Series, as well as those for Hu Poo and Pei Yang provincial issues.

每元當制錢二十文 "In each yuan, this coin is regulated to the value of 20 cash," on the coins of An Hwei and Kiang Soo provincial issues.

當二十 "Value 20," on the coins of Che Chiang provincial issue.

每枚當制錢二十文 "Each one of this coin is regulated to the value of 20 cash," on the coins of Foo Kien provincial and F. K. Custom House issues.

當制錢廿文 "This coin is regulated to the value of 20 cash," on the coins of Fung Tien provisional issues. The character for "20" is here abbreviated.

每元當制錢二十箇 "In each yuan, this coin is regulated to the value of 20 pieces," on the coins of Kirin provincial issue.

The following are found on the 10 cash pieces:—

當制錢十文 "This coin is regulated to 10 cash," on the coins of Tai Ching Ti Kuo Series, as well as those for Hu Poo and Pei Yang provincial issues.

每元當制錢十文 "In each yuan, this coin is regulated to the value of 10 cash," on the coins of An Hwei, Kiang Nan, Kiang Soo, Shang Tung and Kwang Tung provincial issues.

當十 "Value 10," on the coins of An Hwei, Che Chiang, Hu Nan, Hu Peh, Kiang Si and Kiang Soo provincial issues.

黃銅當十 "Yellow copper, value 10," on coins of Che Chiang provincial issue.

每枚當錢十文 "Each one of this coin is regulated to the value of 10 cash," on the coins of Foo Kien provincial and F. K. Custom House issues.

當十銅元 "Value 10, copper yuan," on the coins of Hu Nan provincial issue. The first character is on the right and the second on the left side of the Rev., while the remaining two are round the bottom part.

當錢十文 "Coin valued at 10 cash," on the coins of Hu Nan provincial issue.

當十黃銅元 "Value 10, yellow copper yuan," on some of the coins of Hu Nan provincial issue. The first character is on the right and the second on the left side of the Rev., while the remaining three characters are round the bottom part.

當十銅元 "Value 10, copper yuan," on the coins of Kiang Nan provincial issue.

每元當制錢十箇 "In each yuan this coin is regulated to the value of 10 pieces," on the coins of Kirin provincial issue.

每百枚換一圓 "One hundred to a dollar," on the coins of Kwang Tung provincial issue (cent). This inscription is the same as on the present copper sen issues of Japan.

The following are found on the 5 cash pieces:—

當制錢五文 "This coin is regulated to the value of 5 cash," on the coins of Tai Ching Ti Kuo Series, as well as those of Hu Poo provincial issue.

每枚當錢五文 "Each one of this coin is regulated to the value of 5 cash," on the coins of Foo Kien issue.

每元當制錢五文 "In each yuan, this coin is regulated to the value of 5 cash," on the coins of Kiang Soo provincial issue.

The following are found on the 2 cash pieces:—

當制錢二文 "This coin is regulated to the value of 2 cash," on the coins of the Tai Ching Ti Kuo Series.

The following are found on the 1 cash pieces:—

一文 "1 cash, on the coins of the Miscellaneous issue.

零用一文 "For use as 01 cash," on the coins of Pei Yang provisional issue. It is curious to note the zero or decimal point before the 1.

NOTE.—The "yuan" above mentioned corresponds to the silver or Mexican dollar in value.

DATES, inscribed on each side, dividing the top and bottom inscriptions round the Rev.

壬寅	"(19)02"	丙午	"(19)06"
癸卯	"(19)03"	丁未	"(19)07"
甲辰	"(19)04"	戊申	"(19)08"
乙巳	"(19)05"	己酉	"(19)09"

Miscellaneous inscriptions, found on each side of the Rev.

閩關 "Custom House," on the coins of F. K. Custom House issue.

庫平 "Treasury Weight," on the coins of Kiang Si provincial issue.

I can not terminate these Notes without expressing my great indebtedness to Mr. Howland Wood, who has kindly and ably corrected the proofs as well as seeing these articles through the press. His expert knowledge of Far Eastern numismatics has been of invaluable help: without such aid, it would have been impossible for me, at such a great distance, to have undertaken the publication of these Notes, in a satisfactory manner.

H. A. RAMSDEN, F. R. N. S.

District Sec'y of the A. N. A.

Yokohama.

for the Far East.

THE COMMERCIAL ELEMENT IN NUMISMATICS.

W. H. WOODIN.

It is a most unusual proceeding for a numismatist to make any comments on an auction sale of his own coins, but I am very desirous of proving that the science of numismatics is a paying investment if a collection be formed with some judgment. An important and scientific collection of anything cannot be formed unless the collector is intensely interested in the subject and willing to devote much time to the study of all matters closely connected to the line he has selected. He must be an enthusiast, and such an one that his friends will consider him slightly demented in that direction. A high government official recently told me that he considered all ardent numismatists as slightly insane.

I have the deepest sympathy for people who cannot find some fad in which they can at times forget all the worries of life and spend refreshing hours. Fads as stimulants simply outdistance cocktails, and they are not so hard on the stomach. Now, I do not want to be called mercenary, but I desire to present a few facts about the advisability when making a collection of anything to mingle a little commerciality with the altruistic enthusiasm that is so necessary to enjoy a fad. Please do not misunderstand me. I do not consider myself any more intelligent than anyone else, but I do want to thoroughly impress the fact on everyone that the time to form collections of things is when no one is collecting that particular series. I have made all kinds of mistakes in collecting,—mistakes from this very commercial point of view that I am talking about, but I did manage to form a collection of United States gold when not many were interested in it, and I want to give the readers of THE NUMISMATIST the benefit of my experience.

Mr. J. Colvin Randall of Philadelphia started me on this line. In 1888 I was engaged in forming a collection of English silver when I had the good fortune to meet Mr. Randall. He was very enthusiastic on the subject of United States gold and speedily made a convert of me. I have always thought that the gold issues of the United States are the most attractive in every way of all our regular issues, so I easily became an enthusiast. I began on the half eagles, and I might say I am still collecting them. It was very easy to get into gold dollars, quarter eagles and eagles, and in a few months I was a full-fledged United States gold collector. Randall used to say to me, "United States gold coins are the cheapest things in the world to-day. Collectors pay hundreds of dollars for specimens of other issues and wont pay twenty dollars for a half or quarter eagle of which only four or five are known. You pick up United States gold and ten years from now you will find them bringing the highest prices of all the issues."

I bought the first few pieces of my collection from him. Then came the Cleanay and Davis sales, when I gathered in quite a few pieces, always under Mr. Randall's

advice. It never seemed to make any difference whether I bought from him or anyone else. He would go to endless trouble to write me pages about anything I asked. When the Parmelee sale was announced there was great excitement among all numismatists. Now was the last chance to complete your series — to replace your "good" coins with proofs.

I gathered together my collection of English coins and after interviews with several dealers sold them all to Proskey for \$1,400.00, I believe, making a good round loss on them. I was after the United States gold issues now in earnest and bound to get all I could. At the Parmelee sale I fell afoul of H. P. Smith. He would often insist on topping me when I would bid, saying, "You've got to pay more for that piece, young fellow." We had several arguments during the sale, for I thought he was running prices up on me and let many pieces go on that account. Later I found he was really buying to complete his own magnificent collection of United States gold.

I bought my 1838 proof eagle at this sale, paying \$45 for it. I bid the 1839 proof up to about this figure, but Henry Chapman overbid me and took it. It seems foolish now to have let it go, but in those days \$45 to \$50 was a big price for an eagle. The 1798 five dollar gold piece, small eagle reverse, only brought \$50. On the first day of the Parmelee sale, just before the auction began, I purchased of Mr. Parmelee the 1793 cent, which was sold as Lot No. 760 in my sale. I paid the old gentleman \$5 for this cent after about ten minutes' bargaining. I found him quite a shrewd trader and his knowledge of coins was as great as the magnificent collection that he brought together could testify.

I think it may be interesting to collectors to know the prices I paid for my gold dollars and quarter eagles, so as to make a comparison with the prices they brought in the sale of March 2nd, 3rd and 4th, when they were disposed of, so I herewith present a

SCHEDULE.

GOLD DOLLARS.

Price at			Price at			Price at			Price at		
Date	Cost	Sale	Date	Cost	Sale	Date	Cost	Sale	Date	Cost	Sale
1854D	2.50	18.50	1857	3.00	25.00	1863	8.25	46.00	1868	2.50	13.50
1854	5.00	65.00	1858	3.00	19.00	1864	10.25	30.50	1869	4.00	23.00
1855	1.30	35.00	1859	3.00	20.00	1865	8.25	47.00	1871	2.50	9.00
1855D	20.00	31.00	1860	2.50	12.50	1866	3.25	15.00	1872	5.00	14.50
1856	2.25	30.00	1862	3.00	14.50	1867	3.25	32.00	1875	13.00	86.00

QUARTER EAGLES.

Price at			Price at			Price at		
Date	Cost	Sale	Date	Cost	Sale	Date	Cost	Sale
1796 no stars	15.50	71.00	1831	11.00	47.00	1868	4.00	29.00
1796 with stars	40.00	79.00	1832	4.00	27.00	1869	4.00	20.00
1797	44.00	310.00	1833	14.00	17.00	1871	3.50	8.75
1798	20.00	58.00	1834	8.00	15.00	1872	3.50	15.50
1802	6.76	25.50	1836	11.00	17.25	1873	3.50	12.50
1804	5.00	35.25	1842	5.00	40.00	1874	3.59	40.00
1805	20.00	31.75	1857	5.00	41.00	1876	3.50	9.25
1806 o. 5	20.00	96.00	1858	5.00	29.00	1877	8.50	10.00
1806 o. 4	20.00	30.00	1860	5.20	12.00	1879	3.50	5.60
1807	4.00	25.00	1861	3.20	12.00	1880	3.10	7.25
1821	20.00	63.50	1862	3.50	11.25	1881	3.20	12.00
1824	8.75	51.00	1863	5.00	141.00	1882	2.55	5.00
1826	41.88	152.50	1864	3.50	41.00	1883	3.50	6.50
1827	8.00	8.00	1866	3.50	20.00	1884	2.65	7.25
1829	11.50	66.00	1867	3.50	15.00	1885	3.50	14.75
1830	5.50	25.00						

I have only given the prices of the coins that I purchased years ago when gold was so cheap. You will note that beside the vast amount of pleasure I have enjoyed in gathering the collection, a very handsome profit has been made. The above list will show how United States gold went begging during the years 1888 to 1898. It seemed to us at that time as if United States gold coins would never be appreciated. The column giving the prices obtained at my sale shows what a great change has taken place, and I firmly believe that many of these pieces will prove to be most profitable investments to the purchaser.

My collection of \$3 gold pieces, which was practically completed many years ago, cost me between \$500 and \$600. This, of course, does not include the 1870 S. mint piece, which I obtained only several years ago. You will notice in my sale that the 1875 three dollar gold piece brought \$610, which is more than the whole collection cost.

Now, there are just as many opportunities to the careful and far-seeing collector to-day as then. Take the line of mint marks in United States silver coins. See how they have advanced in value during the last few months; and yet I am sure a few years hence present values will seem absurdly low. Look at the prices the mint marks of United States gold brought at my sale. Very few of the eagles and twenties over face value and many of the quarter eagles at the same rate. Here is a field in the same condition as to values as silver mint marks were a few years ago. These pieces are fast disappearing from circulation, for all of the designs up to 1907 are obsolete and are being rapidly melted up. During the next few years if ten new collectors should begin on gold mint marks startling advances in values would be made.

Die varieties offer a most attractive field and one that is not nearly explored as yet. I hope some time to publish a small work on the half eagle—that is, if a point is ever reached where the field looks as if it were nearly covered. So many new varieties keep coming up it looks almost unending. Note the wonderful array of die varieties of the silver dollar, half and quarter dollars in Hazeltine's Type Tables, and there are many more that escaped the eyes of that careful compiler. There are many, many other fields, interesting and unexplored and well within the reach of collectors of the most modest means. So it should be easy to form a collection of coins that, when you have passed away, will be an asset and not a liability for your family.

THE DUTY ON MEDALS.

The following letter is self explanatory.

Honorable Oscar W. Underwood, M. C.,
Chairman, Committee of Ways and Means,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

April 20, 1911.

My dear Mr. Chairman:—

At the suggestion of a dear friend, a member of the House of Representatives, I take the liberty of drawing to your attention and through you the attention of your Committee to the anomalous discrimination of the present tariff against the collectors of medals.

Foreign coins and foreign postage stamps are admitted free of duty, while there is a duty of 45 per cent ad valorem upon foreign medals. Medals are certainly works of art, their importation interferes with no infant industry of the United States which needs protection, and the gross amount of duty secured by the Government is certainly infinitesimal. The duty imposed upon medals can, therefore, not be treated as a revenue measure. It is simply a survival of the ancient doctrine that everything which is imported must be taxed to the highest extent, regardless of the necessity, utility or propriety of the tax. There are many thousands of collectors of medals throughout the United States, most of them of limited means, who are deprived of much pleasure through the imposition of this tax. The study of medals is in itself an education, and the levy of this prohibitive duty is, therefore, practically a tax upon education.

Another point of view to be considered is that many collections of medals are left to public and other educational institutions, and that such collections would be greatly enriched if there were perfect freedom of importation. Coins are sent from Europe to American collectors on approval. They select what they please, and return the rest. The same is done in the case of postage stamps. By reason of the fact that medals cannot enter this country except upon the payment of duty, collectors of medals are deprived of this privilege. They must send definite orders and they must keep what they get, even though misdescribed, as if they return the pieces, they would have to lose the forty-five per cent duty.

These are but a few of the reasons which impel me to ask you, now that you are about to revise the free list, to place medals on a parity with coins and postage stamps. Such action would meet with the unbounded approval of the many thousand collectors throughout this country, and I am sure would appeal to your sense of right and justice.

I have the honor to remain,

Very truly yours,

(Signed) WILLIAM POILLON.

The Numismatist

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Official Organ of the American Numismatic Association

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At several former conventions of the American Numismatic Association one of the subjects under discussion was an attempt to obtain a uniform classification of coins according to their condition. The movement was considered necessary and it originated probably from the fact that every collector is naturally anxious of putting his specimens in the most favorable light. In case a collection is sold considerable confusion and disappointment is the result, especially if the purchaser be a distant one, who has to depend upon the seller's description. We are speaking now of instances where a single coin or an entire collection passes direct from the custody of one collector to another, and we are not referring to sales at auction which are conducted by persons of experience whose rating of condition the average buyer is satisfied with.

The American Numismatic Association appointed a committee to take up this question but we have heard no recent agitation concerning the matter and we suggest that it be revived at the forthcoming Convention in Chicago.

We also advocate that at this same Convention a Committee be appointed to establish a uniform numismatic nomenclature which it will be obligatory for all members, both dealers and collectors, to adopt. If a revision of this kind be reported and adhered to we will no longer see references in catalogues to "quarters," leaving the reader in doubt whether the quarter dollars of the United States or quarters of veal are implied. Perhaps sooner or later some of our cataloguers will also learn that the plural form of "Thaler" is the same as the singular, and not "Thalers," and that our smallest copper coin is a cent and not a penny.

The editor of this magazine wishes to acknowledge the receipt of a cheque for one hundred dollars from a donor who desires to have his name remain unknown. The money is to be applied to the publication of THE NUMISMATIST, and if possible an average of forty pages per number is to be kept up.

We take this method of tendering our sincerest thanks to the generous giver and if others will follow his example we on our part will still further enlarge each month's issue and give to our readers not only the best numismatic publication in this country, but — we assert it in all seriousness — in the entire world.

A NEW WORK TO BE PUBLISHED.

In this number of THE NUMISMATIST will be found an article on Confederate Currency by Mr. W. W. Bradbeer, who is well known as a collector and one of the foremost students of Confederate paper money.

Mr. Bradbeer is now engaged in preparing a book on this subject and will publish it in the near future. It will contain information of new and important discoveries which he has made, and will be a valuable reference work for collectors, as well as entertaining reading for the general public.

Before publishing his book, Mr. Bradbeer has consented to write several articles for THE NUMISMATIST on topics relating to Confederate issues of bonds and paper money, and we feel that our readers will be enlightened as well as entertained by the perusal of these articles.

THE MONTH'S MISCELLANY.

The steamship *Katuna*, which arrived in the port of New York on April 16th, brought about 1500 tons of Chinese and Korean money. The coins, which are on the ship's manifest as "copper cash," are mutilated copper and brass condemned by the government and they are to be sold as old copper and melted. They were shipped at Chemulpo, Korea.

An April 18th, Representative Morris Sheppard of Texas introduced a bill in the House of Representatives providing for the coinage of a two and one half cent piece.

As many of our readers are interested in the coins of the far East it may be news to them that Messrs. Jun. Kobayagawa and Company of Yokohama have just purchased from Peking, China, the large collection of Chinese coins belonging to Mr. Ro, the Rector of the Chinese University at that capitol, and himself one of the greatest living authorities on the subject. To give an idea of the importance of this collection, we will mention that it is over three times the size of the collection in the British Museum and includes many extremely rare pieces which are not often met with. As this collection, as a whole, may find a resting place in America, the news has a double interest to American numismatists.

The erosion of the sea at Cofachel, in South Travancore, says the *Madras Pioneer*, has caused very old and curious gold, silver and copper coins with beautiful inscriptions and engravings to be unearthed in large quantities.

Switzerland is now issuing ten franc pieces in gold.

Messrs. Otto Helbing Nachfolger, of Munich, announce that on July 1st they will move to more commodious quarters at Lenbachplatz, 4.

At Lyman H. Low's 160th auction, to be held in May, the second portion of the Howorth collection, comprising the copper coins of France and Italy will be sold. At his 159th sale, held on April 29th, some of the prices realized were as follows:—

No.		No.
116	C. Breton 698; very fine..... \$5.25	263 U. S. Cent, 1843; obv. and
236	Canada \$100 bill of Counties	rev. of 1844; very fine..... \$1 60
	of Leeds and Grenville.... 2 10	315 Spaulding Bryan Dollar, 1896;
252	U. S. Cent, 1808; very fine... 4 00	very fine... 1.60
253	" " 1813; " " .. 2.30	351 Schwarzenberg Thaler, 1696;
257	" " 1821; fine .. 6.25	extra fine..... 2.10
259	" " 1826; very fine... 2.50	407 Nevada Centennial Dollar,
260	" " 1827; " " .. 3.00	1876. Proof in copper.... 21.25
262	" " 1833; extra fine.. 2.00	

The Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain awarded the Telford gold medal on April 27th to William J. Wilgus, the New York civil engineer, for the paper read by him before the recent session of the Institution.

Several members of the British Numismatic Society in this country have been assessed duty for their copy of the *Journal* issued a few months ago. Mr. Bauman L. Belden, the Director of the American Numismatic Society, has taken up this matter and we publish the following letter received by him, so that those who have paid the duty can now take steps toward the refunding of the same.

Treasury Department.
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, April 26, 1911.

Mr. B. L. Belden,
847 Jersey Ave.,
Elizabeth, N. J.

Sir: Referring to your letter of the 30th ultimo, in relation to the assessment of duty upon the publication issued by the British Numismatic Society of London, England, New York mail entry D-97015. I have to advise you that the Collector of Customs at New York reports that the publication in question is entitled to free entry under paragraph 517 of the Tariff Act of August 5, 1909, as claimed by you, and that the duty collected thereon will be refunded.

Respectfully,

(Signed) C. P. MONTGOMERY,
Chief, Division of Customs.

Since the death of Mr. Bosler, Assistant United States Treasurer at Philadelphia, the office has been temporarily filled by Mr. Gibson, and the recent announcement that the Senate had confirmed the latter as the permanent occupant of the post has elicited much favorable comment. Mr. Gibson's latest appointment is a fitting climax to a career of long usefulness in the public service, during which he acquitted himself in a manner well worthy of emulation. With a sound business training and wide experience, Captain Gibson has in the short period of his incumbency demonstrated his entire fitness for the position; and, in our opinion, Mr. Taft acted in his usual discriminating manner in the appointment of the new Treasurer. Since the beginning of his active career he has always been noted for the thorough, conscientious way in which he discharged all his various duties, and in this way he has always held the regard of his superior officers, while his considerateness and uniform courtesy endeared him to all under him. In reference to the appointment and confirmation of the new Assistant Treasurer, the attitude of Senator Penrose must not be overlooked; he waived the rights of all candidates for the position who had no practical training for one having many years' experience in the Treasury Department and in deference to the wishes of the higher officers.

At the great sale of the Baldinger collection held by Adolph E. Cahn at Frankfurt a. M. on April 5th and following days, some of the prices realized were as follows. The figures quoted are the approximate equivalents for Reichsmarks.

No.		No.	
22	Tarentum Didrachm; fine... \$56.00	841	Johann Friedrich. Double ducat, 1623; v. f. \$59.00
100	Naxos Tetradrachm; v. f. 68.00	842	Same. Thaler, 1621; v. f. 64.00
108	Syracuse " fine .. 30.00	843	Same. Double Thaler, 1613; v. f. 46.00
113	Syracuse Agathocles; Gold drachm; unc. 41.00	875	Wilhelm Ludwig. Gold medallion, n. d., of the value of 7½ ducats; unique 385.00
186	Pergamum. Attalus I. Tetradrachm; v. f. 36.00	886	Friedrich Karl. Ducat; 1681; v. f. 38.00
192	Ephesus. Didrachm; v. f. 31.00	972	Duke Friedrich. Pattern double Convention Thaler, 1798; made in England; v. f. 100.00
193	Magnesia ad Maeandrum. Tetradrachm; v. f. 90.00	1026	Wilhelm I. Quadruple ducat, 1844; unc. 191.00
223	Cyrene. Gold stater; v. f. 54.00	1145	Oels. Double Thaler, 1674; v. f. 52.00
252	Italia Incerta, as. lion, rev. horse; probably inedited.. 341.00	1194	Montfort. Half Carolin, 1735; v. f. 38.00
253	Umbria. Ariminum Quincunx; v. f. 185.00	1248	Isny. Thaler. 1538; v. g. 94.00
254	Same. Biunx; fine. 28.00	1325	Ulm. Gold regimental Thaler, 1667; v. f. 104.00
407	Rome. Vibia family. Aureus. v. f. 31.00	1386	Same. Dicken 1502 v. g. 32.00
756	Valens. Bronze medallion; v. f. 41.00	1435	Russia. Gold coronation medal, 1883; unc. 106.00
800	Württemberg. Ulrich. Ducat 1537; v. f. 55.00	1511	Augsburg. Gold gulden, 1562; v. f. 28.00
803	Same. Medallion Half Thaler 1537; v. f. 72.00	1534	Fugger, Raimund. Silver portrait medal (1530); v. f. 681.00
804	Same. One third Thaler or Dicken, n. d.; v. f. 75.00		
820	Ludwig. Gold gulden, 1575; v. f. 80.00		
822	Same. Thaler, 1585; v. f. 34.00		

During the week of May 1st to 8th Mr. Farran Zerbe delivered lectures in Paterson, N. J., and a coin exhibition was held under the auspices of the Second National Bank of that city. Mr. Zerbe's collection representing thousands of types of coins and paper money was a great attraction, and the bank officials added Mr. Vreeland's collection of gold coins, making this the largest numismatic exhibition that Paterson has ever seen. Mr. Zerbe's collection was displayed on the main floor of the bank building and that of Mr. Vreeland was in the directors' room.

The bronze plaque illustrated in this number was issued by the International Art Exhibition of Buenos Aires, in the Republic of Argentina, to commemorate the first centenary of the independence of that country. The exhibition was held last February, and through the courtesy of Mr. Paul S. Chambers, the Vice-President, we are enabled to reproduce the medal.



At the great auction sale in Munich conducted under the auspices of Messrs. Otto Helbing, Nachfolger, which was referred to in the March number (p. 98) some of the principal prices realized were as follows:

No.		No.	
895	Styria. Maximilian I. gold gulden, 1514; ex. f.; inedited \$102.00	1456	Trier. Gold gulden, 1503; very good..... \$144.00
936	Ferdinand III. Ten ducats, n. d.; extra fine..... 108 00	1711	Lauenburg. Oval gold portrait medal, 1614; fine.... 150.00
1071	Bohemia. Ludwig II. Ducat, 1525; extra fine..... 110 00	1998	Berne. Ducat, 1594; v. f. . . 325.00
1150	Poland. Wladislaus IV. Ducat, 1644; very good.. 135.00	2132	Freiburg. Double ducat, 1620; very good..... 235.00
1261	England. James II. Gold medal, 1688. Landing of William III. at Torbay; v. f. 105.00	3505	Bohemia. Ferdinand III. Triple Thaler, 1648; v. g. 275.00
1384	Mainz. Lothar Franz. Piece of 50 ducats, n. d. 512 00	5771	Poland. Wladislaus IV. Five ducats, 1674; ex. fine 225.00

On April 3rd the extraordinary high tide along the Suffolk coast washed up hundreds of gold, silver and bronze coins of early Saxon times in the neighborhood of Aldeburgh. Large quantities of antique bronze rings and ornaments, supposed to be relics of the submerged city of Dunwich, were also cast up by the sea. On May 13th these articles were the subject of an inquest at the Old Moot Hall, Aldeburgh, when the jury decided that the find was not "treasure trove," and the coins were handed over to the Board of Trade representative.

The Swedish Academy of Sciences have elected E. W. Dahlgren, the State Librarian, to succeed Prof. Oscar Montelius as director for the term 1910-11.

CORRECTION. On page 121 of the previous number a serious error has occurred. By referring to the illustration it will be seen that the two Kronor pieces were issued respectively in 1897 and 1907; the issue of the first of these coins was therefore not belated ten years as stated, and there are not two types of 1907.

On May 5th a gold medal was presented to Andrew Carnegie in the Pan-American Building in Washington, D. C., in recognition of his services as a philanthropist and of his gift of the funds which provide for the erection of the new home of the Pan-American Union in that city. The medal was voted to Mr. Carnegie by a unanimous resolution of the Fourth International Conference of American States which was held in Buenos Ayres last summer. The design is by Sally James Farnham of New York. The medal is three and a half inches in diameter and one-quarter of an inch in thickness. One side is a portrait of Mr. Carnegie and the words "Benefactor of Humanity." The other side has this inscription: "The American Republics to Andrew Carnegie, 1911," with the names of the twenty-one American Republics around the border. In the centre is a figure of a woman representing America pointing to the Pan-American building as evidence of Mr. Carnegie's interest in the promotion of peace, commerce and friendship among the American Republics.

NOTICE OF CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS AND PLACE OF MEETING.

The Hotel La Salle, corner of La Salle and Madison Sts., has been selected as official headquarters for the A. N. A. convention in Chicago, Aug. 28th to 31st inclusive.

The rates at this house are as follows: One person in room with hot and cold running water, \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day; or \$3.00 and \$4.00 per day for two persons in a room. Single rooms with bath attached, \$3.00 and \$3.50 per day; or \$5.00 per day for two persons occupying one room. One suite of two single rooms with bath between, \$5.00 and \$6.00 per day; two persons taking one of these suites at \$5.00 per day would give an individual rate of \$2.50 per day. There are two public baths on each floor for the free use of patrons. Parties intending to be present at the convention may have reservations made by addressing the chairman of the committee, Mr. F. J. Loer, 1535 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

The place for holding convention sessions and making exhibits will be in the Art Institute, located on Michigan Avenue opposite Adams St. Those who intend to make exhibits of their coins are requested to notify Ben G. Green, Masonic Temple, Chicago, of about the space desired so that arrangements may be made in advance for cases.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. A meeting of the above named society was held in their room in the Old State House on May 12, 1911, Dr. Storer in the chair. The routine business was soon transacted and a number of coins and medals were shown. Mr. Shumway, the Rhode Island colonial medal and a number of Hard Times tokens. Mr. Crosby, an impression in wax, presumably from a die, showing an eagle with a shield alongside and the inscription TWO DOLLARS RHODE ISLAND. No one present could offer any explanation about this. Mr. Joy showed two fine specimens of private gold, namely: the Miner's Bank ten dollars and the Pikes Peak eagle of 1860. Mr. Wood exhibited a New England shilling and several of the more recent foreign issues, some of which are illustrated on other pages. Mr. Tilden showed twenty-three of the rarer of the Hard Times tokens and several pattern cents. Dr. Storer showed a number of naval medals. Mr. Wood then read a paper from Mr. H. A. Ramsden of Yokohama, Japan, on a find of twenty hitherto unknown ancient Chinese coins called Carapace or Tortoise back money. The twenty pieces from this find were also shown in conjunction with this paper. The pieces have been mentioned by only two or three of the older Chinese writers, but it is doubtful if any of these authors ever saw specimens, and it is highly probable that these pieces are the only specimens known to-day.

The following members were present: Dr. Storer, Messrs. Joy, Wood, Bird, Shumway, Tilden, Crosby and Wheeler. Mr. Boyle was present as a guest.

HOWLAND WOOD, Secretary.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. A regular meeting was held on March 30th at Carnegie Hall Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The meeting came to order at 8.15 P. M., Mr. Shinkle in the chair. Exhibits were made by Mr. Hunter of twelve of Sage's historical tokens in bronze; by Mr. Shinkle of five varieties of pattern ring cents of 1884-'85 struck in pure nickel; by Mr. Gies, quarter eagles of 1833 and 1859 S., half dollar of 1877 S., Massachusetts cent of 1788, and two 1793 cents, Crosby 11 J, one with lettered edge and one with vine and bars; by Mr. Wilharm, half eagles of 1834, 1837 and 1857.

The Society acknowledges the receipt of Mr. Adams' pamphlet on the private gold coinage of California. Meeting adjourned at 9.45 P. M.

A. C. GIES, Secretary.

VEREINIGTE NUMISMATISCHE GESELLSCHAFTEN VON DEUTSCHLAND UND OESTERREICH. Since the year 1906 the German and Austrian numismatic societies have co-operated to bring about the most complete results in their respective fields. Fourteen societies have united and now publish their transactions and proceedings in the *Berliner Munzblätter*, which was made the Official Organ at the general assembly at Posen, in September, 1910. These general conventions are held annually and exhibitions by the various members form a prominent feature. The meeting this year will be held in Gratz, Austria, next September. The general director is Dr. Emil Bahrfeldt, well known on account of his work on the coinage of Brandenburg.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. A meeting was held on April 20th, Dr. Arthur J. Evans, the Vice-President, in the chair. Mr. Leonard P. Johnston was elected a Fellow of the Society and Messrs. Coleman P. Hyman, W. Longman, H. Oppenheimer and Professor H. Brown were proposed.

Mr. W. J. Hocking exhibited specimens of recent Imperial and Colonial coins and a composite medal illustrating the effect of the blows from the dies in striking; he also explained the process by which the design is transferred from the sculptor's wax model to the actual dies. Mr. Garside showed a specimen of the very rare proof crown of 1879. Mr. F. A. Walters, F. S. A., brought a fine specimen of the second brass coin of the empress Domitia struck at Alexandria, of which only one other specimen in much poorer condition appears to be known. Dr. Arthur Evans exhibited a series of ancient British coins illustrating the gradual degradation of the type.

Mr. G. F. Hill read a paper on a hoard of Roman and British coins found in South Hampshire near the Dorset border. The hoard, which was contained in an earthenware pot contained 667 pieces in all, including 13 Republican denarii dating from the period 171-151 B. C. to Octavian; two denarii of Tiberius and Vitellius; 21 asses from Claudius to Hadrian; imitations made in Gaul or Britain of denarii or asses (including two of Julius Caesar and Vitellius); 83 silver and 206 copper British coins of the usual South West type; 9 silver British of another

known type; 1 silver and 1 copper coin of a type hitherto known to occur only in the Channel Islands; two blanks for striking coins and — the special feature of the hoard — over 300 cast copper coins showing the final degradation of the native British type, the head on the obverse being represented by a Y-shaped object accompanied by pellets. Some 40 varieties of this type were distinguishable in the hoard. Previous finds have shown that the struck copper coins from which the cast ones were derived were in circulation to about the end of the first century after Christ.

The Roman coins found in this hoard indicate that the native British coinage in its final stage of degradation went on to about the middle of the second century. Certain coins cast of tin were previously known but their attribution to Britain was not quite certain; there could be no doubt, however, of the British origin of these cast coins. When the moneyer lost the art of engraving dies he evidently took to casting coins in flat moulds. There was some reason to believe that they were afterwards hammered out to give them the appearance of struck coins. The question might be asked whether these coins were specimens of a regular currency or whether they were the produce of a single individual's experiment and never in general circulation. Their lack of wear as contrasted with the struck coins might incline one to the latter view but on the whole there were no serious reasons for doubting that they were current coins. The paper gave rise to an interesting discussion in which Mr. Grueber, Mr. Roth, Mr. Monckton, Mr. Stephenson and Mr. Walters took part.

CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. The 88th monthly meeting of the above Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, May 5th, Vice-President F. Elmo Simpson presiding. The following 17 members were present: Messrs. Carey, V. M. Brand, Brenner, Simpson, Leon, Vercoeur, Holmes, Baker, Loer, Wilson, Davis, Puttkamer, Green, Verkler, Nelson, Scully and Dr. Baker. Mr. Albert L. Von den Berghen was present as a visitor.

A notification was received from the Chicago Philatelic Society of their removal from the rooms May 1st. The resignations of Messrs. W. H. Mann and A. F. Van Order were received and accepted. Mr. A. L. Von den Berghen was elected to membership.

The Convention Committee on Hotels reported having visited all the principal hotels in the city, and gave rates offered at each. On motion the Hotel La Salle was unanimously chosen as the headquarters for the Convention.

Under Exhibitions, Mr. V. M. Brand showed 4 patterns of coins for the 1st Republic of Cuba, and 13 patterns for the coinage of Hayti as a Kingdom and Empire, all in silver, and Mr. Green showed the Dr. Heath Memorial Medal.

The following magazines were received since last meeting: Mehl's Monthly, Numismatischer Verkehr, Spink's Circular, Philatelic West and The Numismatist, all for April; Auction catalogs from Green, Dr. Hirsch, Low, Merwin-Clayton Co. and Schulman; Catalog with fixed prices from Cahn, and a priced catalog from Low. The Report of the Director of the Mint on the Production of Precious Metals in 1909 was added to the library.

Adjourned to meet June 2nd, 1911.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

REVIEWS.

Modern Copper Coins of the Muhammadan States of Turkey, Persia, Egypt, Afghanistan, Morocco, Tripoli, Tunis, etc., by W. H. Valentine, 8vo., 203 pp. Spink & Son, Ltd., London, 1911.

In this volume Mr. Valentine gives descriptions and illustrations of about a thousand coins struck during the last three centuries. From the title page above quoted one can scarcely obtain a fair idea, however, of the immense amount of information which has been collected from various sources to make this work as complete as possible. Commencing with Turkey, the reader is taken through Egypt, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers and Morocco, to Nigeria, (for which place the Royal Mint has recently struck a new coinage) and from thence back to East Africa and Arabia. Crossing from there to Europe, the tour continues through the Crimea, Georgia, Persia, (under which section about thirty autonomous coin issuing cities are enumerated), Afghanistan, the central Asian divisions of Russia, and it finally terminates in Chinese Turkistan.

The author cites his authorities in every instance, and where specimens are not enumerated in the catalogues of the British Museum, Neumann, Fionrobert, etc., he has obtained information from the private collections of Mr. Daniel F. Howorth and Mr. Howland Wood.

To the average collector the book is of great value, as it enables him to determine without much difficulty many of the coins which have confused him heretofore. Even without a knowledge of Arabic such illustrations as those on pages 43, 99, 121, etc., will assist him to properly classify his specimens; and if he is in possession of a number of the falus of Morocco, the plate on page 69 will interest him as showing how these coins are first cast in moulds, and then broken off singly, thus accounting for the peculiar flat portion of the edge, which is a characteristic of nearly all specimens.

In looking over these illustrations one prominent feature presents itself, and that is the crudeness of execution of some of these copper coins, as compared with the gold and silver issues of the same ruler. One example will suffice to make our point clear: On page 63 (No. 39) a piece of two falus of Muhammad I., dated 1188, and struck at Tetwan, is given, and its appearance leaves much to be desired from an artistic standpoint. On comparing this with a silver coin of the same ruler and same mint, dated 1195, only about six years later (B. M. Cat. Oriental Coins, V. No. 305) the student must arrive at the conclusion that while much care was bestowed by the mint officials upon certain of their products in gold and silver, a corresponding indifference seems to attach to the output in copper.

Of omissions there are very few but some specimens in von Zambaur's *Contributions a la Numismatique Orientale* (Num. Zeitschrift xxxvi.) have evidently been overlooked by Mr. Valentine. We note a type of Kazwin (v. z. No. 211) not referred to on page 134, a dated specimen of Yazd (v. z. No. 216), those on page 150 being all undated, and a few others.

The book contains no less than 78 plates and six colored maps of the countries whose coins are enumerated; there are also to be found brief historical data, a list of mints, and a general index.

A. R.-F.

In the April number of THE NUMISMATIST occurs an article by Mr. E. H. Adams relative to the Pattern Silver Dollars of 1836, 1838 and 1839 in which the writer expresses the opinion that the 1839 Dollar with stars on the reverse may be "Unique." The late DeWitt S. Smith had four varieties of the 1836, three varieties of the 1838, and two varieties of the 1839 Dollars. He described the 1836 Dollar with milled edge and the one with No Stars, as "Unique," also the 1838 and 1839 Dollars with stars on both sides, as "Unique," which were the only ones known at that time.

H. O. GRANBERG.



Souvenir medals of silver and bronze were distributed at the opening of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City on April 19th.

The medals have been designed by the Whitehead & Hoag Company, of Newark, N. J. On one side is a reproduction of the completed cathedral. On the other is the seal of the Episcopal diocese of New York, with the lettering "Consecration of the Cathedral Choir, St. Saviour's Chapel and St. Columba Chapel, April XIX., MCMXI."

All proceeds derived from the sale of the medals will be applied to the building fund; they can only be obtained from Dr. George F. Nelson, 416 Lafayette Street, N. Y. City.

PERIODICALS AND CATALOGUES RECEIVED.

From Messrs. Jun Kobayagawa & Co., of Yokohama, we have received a 16 page circular giving a list of their Japanese, Chinese and Korean coins now in stock. The pamphlet is extensively illustrated and prices are attached.

The Yorkshire Numismatic Fellowship, a Society to promote the study of coins, medals and tokens, have issued a report of their transactions for the years 1909 and 1910. A number of meetings have been held, and the Society appears to be in a flourishing condition. Two illustrations of scarce sixteenth century tokens accompany the report.

One of the finest catalogues that we have received for some time is that of the Rev. Percy Barron, issued by Dr. Jacob Hirsch of Munich. The collection consists entirely of Greek and Roman coins, and comprises 1300 lots, to be sold on May 11th, and the following days. The usual careful descriptions which are to be found in all of Dr. Hirsch's catalogues are in evidence here and the book is illustrated with 39 well executed plates.

From Hans Meuss, Hamburg, the successor of H. Nerong, we have received catalogues 3 and 4 describing nearly 3000 coins, medals, books, etc., all with prices attached. An interesting item is the Thaler of Wallenstein, 1629, issued for Mecklenburg and valued at 350 Marks (about \$88).

The collection of Richard Grabner is offered at auction on May 20th by C. G. Thieme of Dresden. From an historical standpoint this is one of the most interesting catalogues that we have seen for a long while, including as it does only bracteates and uniface coins of the Middle Ages. The catalogue includes about 2800 lots and is illustrated with four well executed plates.

A NEW ASSISTANT TREASURER.

The ranks of the New York Sub-Treasury have been decimated recently by the death of George S. Terry, Assistant Treasurer, and George W. Marlbor, Cashier. Mr. Terry, who died on April 14th, had been in charge about two years. Mr. Marlbor died a few days later, after a term of service in the Treasury Department extending over 45 years.

As successor to Mr. Terry, President Taft has named Charles S. Millington of Herkimer, N. Y. Mr. Millington, who was born in 1855, has been in the banking business all his life. Starting as a bank clerk, he worked his way rapidly to the front, becoming a Cashier, a Vice-President, and then a President. During the last few years he has been President of both the Herkimer National Bank of Herkimer, N. Y., and the First National Bank of Dolgeville, N. Y. He served a term in Congress, representing the 27th N. Y. district, and was a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency. It is expected that his administration will be ably conducted, as he is undoubtedly better qualified to fill the position than any other who has occupied the place in recent years.

The position of Cashier will not be filled until Mr. Millington has taken charge of the Sub-Treasury. Among those mentioned for this place is Mr. Edward W. Hale, the present Deputy Assistant Treasurer. Mr. Hale is thoroughly familiar with the sub-treasury business in all its details, having entered the Treasury Department in Washington under F. E. Spinner, Treasurer, in 1863 when a very young man. Mr. Hale is the logical man for this place, and would prove an able assistant to Mr. Millington in conducting the affairs of the largest sub-treasury in the United States.

CONFEDERATE CURRENCY.

More interest attaches to Confederate Currency than is commonly supposed, as it is really the Epitome of Confederate history. Those who collect such relics, and take sufficient interest in them to become familiar with the important facts and persons associated therewith, acquire a knowledge of Confederate History in a manner not to be easily forgotten. Busts of many of the great men of the South adorn the several issues, and the possession of such notes begets a desire to know who those men were and what part they played in the great struggle between the North and South.

The Allegorical designs which characterize many of the notes of 1861, should appeal to those of æsthetic taste; and to those versed in Greek and Roman Mythology.

The varying times of the currency; proposed redemption, and the provisions made for its being funded into 4 per cent bonds, afford a lesson in "high finance."

Then the currency's apparent inflation after the second year, together with the drastic measures adopted to coerce the unwilling creditor, and overcome distrust in the various "promises to pay", are matters which cannot fail to interest the average person.

No less important are the eight different kinds of water marked paper to be found in the issues of 1861, 62 and 63. Outside of the "C. S. A." in block and script letters the others have received little or no notice. That of "J. Whatman 1862" is distinctly English, and rare. That of "Hodgkinson & Co., Wocky Hall Mills" is extremely rare. The large "N. Y." found in two types is also rare, and proves beyond doubt that in some instances contraband of war was supplied by the North.

Due attention has never been paid to Confederate Currency. Information that would enhance its value and stimulate interest has been withheld, no valid reason appears why the number of notes issued of a given denomination and series should not have been published long ago. It is expected however that in the near future such information as will impart new interest to Confederate Currency will be supplied.

W. W. B.

FORGERIES OF ANCIENT COINS.



1

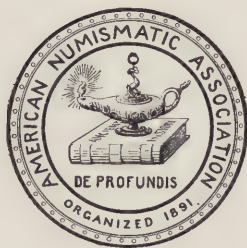


2



Judging by recent reports a lively manufacture of Greek Coins is going on, and collectors will perhaps be soon obliged to keep a tabulated list of the 1911 products, and quotations of prices. From the *Numismatic Chronicle*, Part IV, 1910, we learn of forgeries of silver coins from Caesarea Mazaca which is said to be a notorious center of the industry. From the *Blatter fur Munzfreunde*, Feb. 1911, under Varia, we read, "Struck Forgery: Egypt, Octodrachms of Ptolemy IV Philopator, varieties of Svoronos, XXXVII.1, gold, 27.6 gr., edge strikingly regular, the circle of dots flat and too regularly formed (from Moscow, in commerce, Jan. 1910.) In the same column, is the following: "Forgeries: Odessa, 12 10. The police captured two swindlers Hauchmann and Jankowski. Both were engaged in making ancient Greek coins of Olbia (Odessa) and ancient jewelry."

To these items, we may add the fact that a certain Greek who has visited this country before, has lately been exhibiting a number of forgeries among which the most striking is a set of silver coins supposed to represent the coinage of Scyros, one of the islands of the Aegean, famous as early as the days of Homer, and of which no coins are known. There is a large silver piece struck over a tetradrachm of Acanthus, as well as several smaller pieces. The larger coins of the group have on the obverse a tripartite leaf and to right and to left two goats standing back to back in a heraldic position. The reverse has a formal design in which the leaf of the obverse occurs again. A smaller coin which may be a genuine piece has the foreparts of goats confronting, and a stellar design somewhat similar to the larger coins, (see figures 1 and 2). Here we have the characteristic feature of this offering, namely the cunning intermingling of good and bad pieces, which, however, has not been, so far as I have heard, too great a lure for our collectors. B. A.



The American Numismatic Association

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S. H. Hamer, Halifax, Yorks, England, for British Isles.
H. A. Ramsden, 34 Water St., Yokohama, Japan, for the Far East.

The members of the Association will be pleased to hear that a copy of volume one, of "Corpus Nummorum Italicorum," has been contributed to the Library of the Association by the Author, His Majesty, Victor Emanuel, King of Italy.

This book comprises 532 pages of text, and 42 full page plates. It is now at the disposal of members and can be secured from the Library upon application, the recipient to pay express charges both ways. A comprehensive review of the book will be published later.

Mr. A. B. Coover, Chairman of the Biographical Committee, resigned some time ago. It is desired to continue this work, and bring it to completion, and active work will soon be commenced, and we trust the members will save the Committee extra work by responding promptly to letters from the Chairman. Mr. Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, Ohio, has been appointed Chairman of the Committee.

In the revised By-Laws, provision was made for two new districts. Upon recommendation of the General Secretary, I appoint W. G. Curry, Baraboo, Wis., as District Secretary of District No. 6, which now consists of Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota. District No. 8 will be provided for later.

The Annual Convention of the Association will be held in Chicago, Ill., August 28-29-30-31.

These conventions grow in interest each successive year, and this year will be no exception. From advance information we can assure the members; that they will not have cause to regret attending this year's convention. Western hospitality is proverbial. Note the dates and arrange vacations accordingly.

Columbus, Ohio, May 17th, 1911.

J. M. HENDERSON, President.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

NEW MEMBERS TO BE ADMITTED JUNE 25TH, 1911.

- 1496 E. H. Holstine, McDonough County, Colchester, Ill.
- 1497 L. Langfelder, Fort Smith, Arkansas.
- 1498 A. S. Bullock, Fort Smith, Arkansas.
- 1499 Henry C. Buland, 312½ No. Mill Street, Pontiac, Ill.
- 1500 Wm. H. Schwarz, 523 Elm Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- 1501 E. A. Hoare, Detroit, Mich.
- 1502 Arthur W. Kopp, M. C., Platteville, Wis.
- 1503 William F. Englehart, Jr., 205 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1504 Avon Hulme, 2741 Hemphill Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications have been received. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to July 25th they will become members on that date, and will be published as such in the July issue.

APPLICANTS.

PROPOSED BY

W. A. S. Bird,	Walter P. Innes
601 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas.....	G. L. Tilden
Rev. Edward P. McAdams,	Louis W. Knight
Glyndon, Maryland.....	F. G. Duffield
J. C. Dain,	F. H. Shumway
571 Congress St., Portland, Maine.....	G. L. Tilden
Otto Helbing,	A. R. Frey
13 Maximilianstrasse, Munich, Germany.....	Howland Wood
Johannes Haugan,	W. G. Curry
614 Oak St., Baraboo, Wisconsin.....	Chas. C. Getchell
A. J. Jansen,	*W. C. Bonham
Sioux Falls, South Dakota.....	*P. Brimhart
Adelard Fortier,	Ludger Gravel
325 Laganchetiere St. East, Montreal, Canada.....	G. L. Tilden
W. G. Wilson,	R. Hosbury
Stony Ridge, Ohio.....	G. L. Tilden

* Non-members.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

M. P. Carey, 5811 Prairie Ave., Chicago, Ill., to 4714 Laflin St., Chicago, Ill.

G. L. Tilden

Worcester, Mass., May 16, 1911.

General Secretary.

LIVE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ITEMS.

By EDGAR H. ADAMS.

"Steigerwalt's Messenger" for May contains the following reference to the "clover cent" of 1793 which no doubt will be read with much interest by all collectors of American coins. "Edgar H. Adams, usually accurate, is certainly 'away off' in that paragraph of his article on page 53 of the February NUMISMATIST referring to what he calls 'the four leaf clover variety of 1793 cent.' His first error is in stating that none have been offered since the Parmelee sale in 1890, when the fact is that the Parmelee specimen was the first of the three to be offered at auction. Parmelee did not have two, as stated by Adams, as a glance at the catalogue of that sale would have shown. His specimen, described as 'good,' was really 'fine,' and the best known. It was Lot 671, and was bought by the writer for \$79, sold a few months later to the late Dr. Thomas Hall of Boston for \$90, and is now owned by V. M. Brand, who bought Dr. Hall's collection. At one of Frossard's sales at Kennedy's Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, on December 20th, 1894, a specimen described as 'very fair' sold for \$120. It was this cent that incidentally caused the historic fight when Frossard and another prominent dealer, both veterans, rolled around the floor of the auction room, trying to kick each other, and the late H. P. Smith lost a diamond pin in the confusion incidental to separating them. The only other specimen I can recall as being offered at auction was a poor specimen sold in Philadelphia on December 17, 1895, as Lot 823 of the Winsor sale, for \$21. The most comic error of Adams is in calling it the 'four leaf clover' cent. While there has been some dispute as to whether the leaves are strawberry or clover, and whether they are combined with a strawberry or with a clover blossom, there are certainly only three leaves; how a 'four leaf clover' could be construed it is difficult to tell."

Mr. Steigerwalt's "usually accurate" sounds pretty good, and contains some comfort in view of his rather caustic endeavor to supply the numismatic readers with all the facts in regard to the rare variety of the clover, strawberry, or whatever kind of leaf one may choose to call that borne by the 1793 cent to which we referred in a recent number of THE NUMISMATIST. Mr. Steigerwalt's data no doubt is correct in regard to the sale of the various known specimens of the clover or strawberry variety. But we are inclined to doubt that there is anything wonderfully comical in the statement that shown just below the bust is a 'four leaf clover'. Certainly the coin is called by many the 'clover' cent, and there are certainly more than three leaves upon the sprig. Just what the fourth contraption represents is obscure enough to puzzle cent experts who are more skilled than I can ever hope to be. Very few persons have had the opportunity of examining this cent variety, and it is not remarkable that there should be some uncertainty regarding its exact character. Mr. S. S. Crosby is inclined to believe that the leaves represent neither clover nor strawberry, but in his work on cents and half cents says that he thinks the coin should be properly called the "Cotton Leaf Cent," showing three cotton leaves and a cotton ball. The opinion of Mr. Crosby is surely as convincing as that of Mr. Steigerwalt's, who commits himself only so far as to say 'three leaves,' and doesn't attempt to definitely inform us just what constitutes the fourth extension of the sprig. Mr. Crosby has thoroughly handled the subject of this variety of cent in his work above mentioned, and his authority as a United States coin expert needs no further confirmation than the mention of his name. Now when such an eminent expert as Mr. Crosby expresses his opinion to be entirely different from that of Mr. Steigerwalt and many other coin experts in this particular, why is still another offhand designation of the variety by one who makes no claim to expertness in this line so marvelously grotesque? Mr. Brand informs me that he has both varieties of this cent, and that he was offered \$1500 for one of them shortly after he purchased the collection of the late Dr. Hall.

THE NUMISMATIST is in a position to state for the benefit especially of the quarter eagle collectors that the long-sought-for 1854 \$2.50 goldpiece of the San Francisco mint has come to light, and is now in the collection of Mr. H. O. Granberg of Oshkosh, Wis. This rare mint mark recently came to Mr. Granberg's notice, and of course was carefully examined by him. It was found to be authentic beyond a doubt. Mr. Hudson Chapman has also examined the coin, and has stated that it was the only specimen of the variety that had ever been located. The coin is in a good state of preservation, but has seen considerable circulation. According to the mint report of 1854 exactly 246 quarter eagles were struck at San Francisco, but all seem to have disappeared until this specimen came to notice. This was the first year of the operation of the San Francisco mint, which produced very few coins for the reason that there was a great scarcity of acids used for refining the gold and also of silver used to alloy the gold to bring it up to the United States coin standard. It

was this scarcity of acids and silver that often compelled the branch mint to suspend coinage in the early fifties, and accounts for the tremendous productions of the private coining establishments of Wass, Molitor & Co. and Kellogg & Co.

That there is little chance of a coin being unique is once more proved. This time in the case of the 1839 Gobrecht silver dollar, with stars, mention of which was made in this department of last month's NUMISMATIST. It was not until 1911 that such a variety came to notice. No one seems ever to have heard of it, and it certainly never was offered for sale, so far as can be ascertained. However, Mr. Granberg has a specimen, and has had it for some time past. He obtained it with the silver collection of Mr. DeWitt Smith, which he purchased in its entirety. Mr. Smith had the coin labelled "unique," and Mr. Granberg says he regarded the piece as the treasure of his collection. That there are two known does not by any means lower the value of this great rarity, but rather has a tendency to maintain it.

We have learned upon what we regard as the best authority that the collection of Mr. George C. Earle of Philadelphia will be offered for sale by Mr. Henry Chapman some time in the near future. As the information has come from several sources there can be little doubt of its truth. Collectors indeed have a great treat in store for them, as the collection of Mr. Earle is one of the finest and largest that has ever been brought together in this country, and, if report is true, contains many of the greatest rarities of the American coin series. Chief among these is said to be the set of three Constellation pattern pieces, brought to light by Mr. John W. Haseltine of Philadelphia. Expert collectors are agreed that this set of cent, quint, and mark are the rarest and most interesting coins associated with the United States. Every one interested in American coins will await the catalogue of this extraordinary collection with the utmost eagerness, and it is safe to predict that numerous records will be made in the way of high premiums. The collection also contains what can safely be said to be the rarest of all the half eagles,—that dated 1798, with the small eagle on the reverse. There is one specimen of this rarity in the mint cabinet, and the other in the collection of Mr. Earle is the only one known to be in a private collection.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

6. What author or publisher first employed or recognized the dollar mark (\$) ?
Give date of publication of the work. W. C. M.

REPLIES.

4. NICKEL COINAGE. Some surprise having been expressed in several quarters at my assertion that nickel coins had figured in Indian numismatics in the third century B. C., I am pleased to give chapter and verse in support of a fact which I supposed was known to every member of the A. N. A.

The classic issuers of nickel coins were King Enthydemus of Bactrica, *circa* 220 B. C. and Queen Agathokleia of the same country, who reigned during an uncertain year, between Amyntas B. C. 135 and Antimachus B. C. 140, all monarchs of the Bactrian Greeks. These coins were not of pure nickel but of from one-fourth to one-half nickel added to copper. They, however, constitute the earliest recorded authentic use of this metal for purposes of coinage.

FRANK C. HIGGINS, F. R. N. S.

4. WHEN THE LION WAS STRANGLER. In the year 1861, "Prince," a powerful lion belonging to the Krenzberg menagerie while being transported from Hamburg to Harburg escaped from his cage near one of the Hamburg city gates and promptly took advantage of his freedom by attacking a horse attached to a wagon standing in the vicinity. Henry Rundshagen, the driver of the wagon, promptly threw a noose over the lion's neck, and being a very strong man he gradually strangled the animal. As the streets of the city were crowded with people, the municipal authorities promptly recognized this act of heroism which doubtless saved many lives. The Society for the Propagation of Arts and Sciences gave him a gold medal, and the Senate of the city rewarded him with a purse of a hundred Thaler. Rundshagen now conceived himself to be the most remarkable man of his age and began to exhibit himself as the "Savior of the City" in a newly constructed building in the market place, charging an entrance fee of four shillings. On one occasion a workman paid the admission money and after contemplating Rundshagen for a few minutes he enquired when the performance would begin, in the belief that the strangling incident was to be repeated. Upon being informed that there was no performance he demanded his money back, and when this was refused he engaged in a fight with Rundshagen. The authorities fearing further disturbances closed the exhibition and the affair is now almost forgotten.

COINS RECENTLY ISSUED.



KIAUTSCHOU, CHINA. Nickel. 5 cents and 10 cents.

Obv. Imperial crowned eagle imposed on an anchor. DEUTSCH KIAUTSCHOU GEBIET. At left of date, oak spray and acorn; at right, pine cone and needles.

Rev. Ins. in Chinese. In centre, Great Power Country money, Power Country being the Chinese name for Germany. At top, Tsing Tao, the name of the Capital. At sides, the values. At bottom, the value in relation to a higher denomination.

Kiao-chau, as we spell it, is on the south coast of the Shan-tung peninsula and since 1898 has been a German protectorate. It has an area of about 200 square miles.

The Shanghai newspaper *Tschung wai yi pau*, under date of Sept. 17, 1910, published an article the subject of which was that the new German nickel coinage (10 cash pieces) have caused great inconvenience in the district of Schantung. The authorities issued an order to the effect that the 10 cash pieces were the legally adopted standard and must be accepted in payments. Should anyone refuse them they are to be arrested and severely punished.

On the other hand the authorities ordered that in paying duty with these pieces an addition of from 20 to 30 per cent must be made on the face value. The merchants naturally followed their example and the consequence is that in Weihsien and to the west of that locality the 10 cash pieces are only computed at a value of 7 or 8 cash. Another feature is the rate of exchange, which varies as in the case of silver money. The Germans have taken advantage of these conditions and have made several millions of small coins. These are of three values: the single coin of 10 small cash; of 50 small cash; and of 100 small cash. As soon as the employees of the Schantung railway observed that these coins were not subject to fluctuations they promptly accepted them.—*From Blatter fur Munzfreunde.*



ROUMANIA. A new issue of the 50 bani in silver has appeared. It is from designs by Ernest-Paulin Tasset, a member of the Société des Artistes Français.



BELGIUM. The obverse of the new two centime pieces is of the same design as the previous coinage. On the reverse a crowned letter A has been substituted for the L on former issues.

CHANGES IN THE AMERICAN CENT.

The first United States cent coined outside of the Philadelphia Mint was struck at the San Francisco Mint, November 24, 1908. For many years—in fact, from the time the first mint was opened in 1793 until about five years ago—the law required all copper coins to be struck at the Philadelphia Mint. The necessity for coining the little coppers at the other mints became apparent fully ten years ago, but it took about five years' time to secure Congressional action in changing the law. The peculiarity of the law giving the monopoly of coinage to the Philadelphia institution was probably due to the original framing of the act at a time when there was only the one mint. The San Francisco Mint made on its first run of cents, 1,424,000 pieces; since then, up to the first of September last year, there has been coined there 860,000 additional pieces, or a total of 2,284,000 pieces, weighing seven tons and sixteen hundred pounds. Particular interest in the United States cent has been awakened throughout the entire country by reason of the recent radical change in the design of the coin. The new coin is popularly styled the "Lincoln penny," for the reason that on the obverse side it bears a most excellent portrait of the great President.

The new cent is the first material change in design of this denomination of our coin that has been made for forty-five years. When Congress established its first mint in 1792, the original coinage act provided that the copper cent should weigh 264 grains, but before any coins of this weight were struck, Congress found it desirable, in January of the next year, 1793, to reduce the weight of the cent to 208 grains. According to tradition in mint circles, copper bullion became worth in the neighborhood of 35 cents per pound at this time, and as it only required 33.65 cent pieces to weigh a pound, the Treasury authorities were confronted with the fact that their new coins were worth more than their face value as bullion, and Congress was again required to reduce the weight of the cent to 168 grains each, which gave 41.66 pieces to the avoirdupois pound. The act placed the face value of the coins below the bullion value for the time being, but subsequently the price of copper advanced, and people who wanted small amounts of copper for mechanical use found it more economical to melt up copper cents for the purpose than to purchase an equal weight of copper bullion. The records do show that for the first twenty-five years of the coinage of the coppers the cost of the metal to the Government averaged about 30 cents per pound.

The loss to the Government was greater by reason of the fact that up to some time in the forties the mint authorities had the blanks for the coins made in England and shipped to the mint at Philadelphia, where they were pressed and thus made into coins. After this time the blanks were made in the United States. To obviate any further possibility of the loss of copper money in circulation by its being melted up for the metal, and the further desire to adopt a less weighty and more convenient coin in place of the old, bulky original copper cent, Congress, in February, 1857, authorized the reduction of the weight of the cent to 72 grains, and changed the character of the metal employed. Instead of being made of all copper, as before, the coins were now to consist of 88 per cent copper and 12 per cent nickel, and were known as the nickel cents. Although the act making this change was not passed until 1864, the idea of the change was conceived over five years before, and the main features of the design of the little bronze cent which remained such a popular coin for forty-five years was made by the engraver in 1859. The weight of the coin was again materially reduced, this time to 48 grains. The reduction of the amount of metal made a corresponding reduction in the diameter and thickness of the piece, and, therefore, in a pound of metal there is now 146 pieces or cents.—Frank A. Leach, Late Director U. S. Mint, in *Sunset Magazine*.

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EARLY COLONIAL AND AMERICAN MONEY.

By F. G. MARKHAM.

THE early settlers of New England came to this country rich in integrity, stern in their rigid soberness, enterprising, with tremendous will power, but poor in pocket and this world's treasures in general. Possibly there was something more than a tinge of fanaticism in their treatment of those who differed from them in matters of religious belief, or in their governmental ideas.

Our forefathers found great difficulty in obtaining the means for trade and barter. The little money that they brought with them, and soon sent back for necessary supplies, rapidly exhausted their resources, and in their extremity they were obliged to adopt the Indian money of the period. This was made from various shells, and styled sometimes Sewan, Wampumpeage, or Wampum for short.

It was ordered by the General Court of Massachusetts, November 15, 1637, "That Wampum should pass at six a penny for any sum under 12 D." In 1639, owing to a failure of the crops, and especially corn, as all cereals were called (and corn was considered as currency,) Wampum was enhanced in value. Therefore, on October 7, 1640, it was ordered in the same General Court, "That White Wampum shall passe at 4 a penny, and Blew at 2 a penny, and not above 12 D at a time except the receiver desire more." It was not till 1661 that the law authorizing the use of Wampum as a legal tender was repealed, but its use as currency continued down to the time of the Revolution.

It may be profitable to say a few more words about this Indian money, and how it was obtained. All along the Atlantic coast there are numerous shell heaps, sometimes many acres in extent. Most people supposed these heaps were made by the Indians who secured the shell-fish for food. This was at least a secondary consideration, and the shells were used for manufacturing Wampum. The common clam and oyster shells possessed the smallest value. What we call the "winkle," something like a "conch," only black, was the one most sought after, and the inside, which had many of the colors of the rainbow, made it the most valuable Wampum. A whorl in the inside of the shell containing several colors was valued in the highest degree. About two miles from Sag Harbor, Long Island, there are shell heaps covering many acres in extent. A careful, and personal examination of these shells shows conclusively that the aborigines had a veritable mint, and "coined" in large quantities, as is proven by the flint drills, cutting tools, and curious Indian implements found among the shells. Largely these heaps are now covered with soil, and potatoes, corn and grass are cultivated over them. It is significant that other nations use shells of different kinds as money. This is especially true of Corea and Siam.



The very first money made by the early settlers was under the following Ordinance, passed by the same General Court, March 4, 1634, old style:—"It is ordered that muskett bullets of a full boare shall pass currently for a farthing apiece, provided that noe man be compelled to take above 12 D att a tyme in them." While this was good solid money, doubtless the fathers considered it as a military precaution as well as a financial provision, thereby retaining ammunition in case of war, and a constant circulating medium. As has been noted above, corn, including maize, rye, oats and wheat, were used as barter. Pelts, skins of the otter, beaver, mink, fox and the bear, were taken to the store and exchanged for cloth, rum, sugar, and molasses. In Virginia, tobacco was the standard for purposes of trade.

Before commencing the subject of Connecticut money, it will be necessary to clear the way by a rapid sketch of the money made for and by other states and plantations. The first real money struck for American circulation is known as the Sommer Island pieces. They are made of copper, and denominated shillings, sixpences, threepences, and twopences. The Sommer Islands are now known as the Bermudas, and the coins were struck when Captain John Smith was governor of Virginia, that is about the year 1609. At the present time less than half a dozen are in existence. As will be observed, the hog looks like the present animal by that name and the ship like the Columbus caravel.

THE CAROLINA ELEPHANT TOKEN.

It is not certainly known whether this rare piece was struck as money or as a half-penny token; probably the latter. The obverse of the coin represents an elephant facing the left, and the reverse has the inscription "God preserve Carolina, and the Lords Proprietors." There are also two or three pieces bearing a similar device, but with "New England" substituted for "Carolina and the Lords Proprietors." They were all struck in England. One variety has the spelling "Proprietors."

THE ROSA AMERICANA SERIES.

These well struck coins are the most interesting of the early Colonial series. The history of their introduction into this country is somewhat curious. Mr. William Wood, an Irish gentleman, obtained patents for coining tokens, both in Ireland and America, and here follows the manner in which they were procured. Just previous to the coronation of George I. he was on his way from Hamburg to London. In his company was a frail beauty, who obtained great influence over the king. She was raised to the peerage, under the title of the Duchess of Kendal. Wood was shrewd enough to approach the Duchess instead of the king, and undoubtedly induced her and George I. to grant the patents. There is excellent authority for the statement that the Duchess shared largely in the profits of the coinage. The coins for the most part bear the dates 1722 and 1723, and were in three denominations, twopence, penny, and half-penny. On the obverse of these coins was the device, head of George I. laureated, and the legend "Georgius Dei Gratia Rex." The reverse had for a device a complete double rose and the legend encircling the piece reads "Rosa Americana, Utile Dulci."

In Annapolis, Maryland, about 1783, a goldsmith by the name of I. Chalmers issued shillings, sixpences, and threepences in silver, as a private venture. It is said that he had the tacit consent of the Government for the issue, but no proof is shown. In 1659 Lord Baltimore, governor of the Province of Maryland, caused shillings and sixpences to be struck, but the rulers in Great Britain soon suppressed them. Virginia issued much paper money, but never an authorized coin. There are, however, many half-penny tokens, with "Virginia" and a coat of arms on one side, with the date 1773, and on the other a laureated bust of George III. They were struck in England, and never had much circulation in the Colonies, but from the great number now in existence, it is conjectured that the dies have been perpetuated, or reproduced.

THE LOUISIANA CENTS.

Various copper coins were struck about the years 1721, 1722 and 1767 for circulation in the French Colonies of America. There is no especial reason that they should be classed as Louisiana cents, except that this Territory was perhaps the most important of all the French possessions in this country.

NEW YORK MONEY.



New York State never authorized the coinage of metal money, still there are many pieces that bear the name "Nova Eborac," or New York. It is commonly supposed that English merchants trading with New York caused these coins, or more

properly tokens, to be struck in England, for the purpose of facilitating trade. But my own study leads to the belief that many, if not the most of them, were struck by our own Connecticut money makers at their mints near New Haven. They bear the date of 1787, when most of our Connecticut cents were struck. Ephraim Brasher of New York City caused to be struck in England what is known as the Brasher Doubloon. It was of gold, and had the weight and fineness of the Spanish doubloon. There are only four or five in existence at the present time. A specimen of this doubloon was sold in 1907 for \$6200.



TRADE TOKENS OF NEW YORK.

The first trade token issued in the United States was in 1789 by William and John Mott, Water St., New York City, manufacturers and dealers in watches and jewelry. It was a pretty little piece, somewhat smaller than the old copper cent. The next issue of tokens was by Talbot, Allum and Lee, India merchants in Pearl St., New York City. These cents bear the dates 1794 and 1795. The design and die work are especially fine. They were struck in England, and had a large circulation.

THE NEW JERSEY CENTS.



In 1681 a party of emigrants from Dublin, Ireland, came to New Jersey. Among them was one Mark Newbie, who brought with him a quantity of coins struck in Ireland. These were called Mark Newbies or St. Patrick half pence, from the design on the reverse which represented the saint in the act of banishing snakes. Such was the scarcity of money, especially small change, that the authorities of New Jersey permitted their passage, provided "No one shall be compelled to take more than five shillings in one payment." This coinage was struck in various metals, silver, brass, and very rarely in lead. The designs are crude, but quaint. The Legislature of New Jersey, on June 1, 1786, authorized the coinage of copper cents, not to exceed in value the sum of 1000 pounds. They were to be of pure copper, weigh six pennyweights and six grains each, fifteen coppers to the shilling. There were two Mint Houses, one in Morristown, the other at Elizabethtown. The house was standing in Morristown as late as 1855; it had been altered to a dwelling and was called "The Solitude." The owner and occupant was John Cleve Symmes, Chief Justice of New Jersey. He was uncle to another John Cleve Symmes, and the latter gentleman was father-in-law to General William Henry Harrison, once President of the United States, who was the grandfather of Ex-president Benjamin Harrison. The coinage commenced in 1786 and ended in 1788. The dies broke often and consequently there are many varieties; in my own collection there are over seventy different types.

THE VERMONT CENTS.

Vermont was the first State to issue an authorized cent, although not then in the Union. The Legislature of Vermont in June, 1785, granted to Reuben Harmon, Jr., the right to coin copper cents of a specified weight. The Mint was established in Rupert, the home of the said Harmon. The building was standing in 1856, but

instead of a coin house it was then a corn house. Reuben Harmon, Jr., in company with his father, emigrated from Suffield, Connecticut, in the year 1768. He was a



man of note, holding many important offices. The writer has a dozen varieties of these rare Colonials. Massachusetts coined cents and half cents in the years 1787 and 1788, and no other State coined half cents.

THE PINE TREE SHILLING.



This curious coinage embraces a series consisting of Pine Tree shillings, sixpences, and threepences, Oak Tree shillings, sixpences, threepences and twopences, and Willow Tree shillings and sixpences. They all bear the date 1652 with the exception of the twopence, which has the year 1662. They were coined for over thirty years yet they all bear the same dates, viz., 1652 and 1662. The original pieces struck were a shilling and sixpence, exceedingly crude, and bore on one side N. E. for New England, and on the other XII (shilling) or VI (sixpence). This lasted but a short time, and as but few were made they are now extremely rare.



The Act by the General Court of Massachusetts, authorizing the above coinage was passed May 27, 1652. A facsimile copy of the original Act is in my possession. It appointed one John Hull as Master of the Mint, and for compensation to the said Hull, he was to receive one shilling and sixpence for every twenty shillings coined.



John Hull associated one John Robert Sanderson with him. As a result they both grew very rich for those times, especially Hull. The General Court from time to time tried to modify the terms of agreement, but Hull held the Court to its bond. The well known Samuel Sewall married Hull's daughter, and a legend states that

she received as her dowry her weight in Pine Tree Shillings. The Mint House stood on what is now Pembroke Square, Boston, Mass. The oath which the Committee acting for the General Court obliged Hull and Sanderson to take, showed the spirit and spelling of the times, and contained the following sentence: "That they should by the help of God coin every shilling, of threepenny Troy Weight, and all other peeces proportionably, so neere as you cann."

CONNECTICUT MONEY.



This vigorous little State coined more copper than any other Commonwealth in the Union. Her principal die sinker, one Abel Buell or Bewell as it was then spelled, not only prepared the dies for his own state, but for Vermont, the New York coppers, probably some of those from New Jersey, as well as the "Fugio" or Franklin, otherwise known as "the mind your business cent." It is a matter of record, that Buell became an itinerant vender of dies, and visited the States before mentioned, peddling his peculiar wares as they were needed. Mention should be made that, owing to the crude method of coinage in those days, many dies were defaced and broken, and the new ones would be unlike the old. Hence the demand for dies, and this explains why so many varieties exist, and the difficulties encountered by numismatists in obtaining all the varieties. Connecticut was one of the first to make paper or fiat money; the first issue was in 1709 and it continued until 1780, when all Acts for that kind of currency were repealed. They continued to circulate until 1839, but with greatly depreciated value. Connecticut, unlike many other States, never wholly repudiated her paper money, but it must be confessed that much of it was never redeemed.

The first copper cents or tokens struck within the borders of Connecticut were the Higley or Granby cents. They were were not authorized by the State, though Higley was never molested. He was a native of Granby, now a part of Simsbury. He was by turns a doctor, a blacksmith, a copper mine owner, and a farmer. The copper obtained was unusually fine, soft, and easily worked, so that the coppers made by Higley were much sought after by goldsmiths to alloy their gold ware. This in a measure causes the scarcity of these coins and shows their extreme rarity and high value. The Granby mines were worked down to the time of the American Revolution, but were never profitable. In October, 1773, the General Court of Connecticut established in the subterranean part of the Granby copper mines a Colonial jail and public workhouse. Afterwards it was known as Newgate prison. All the law breakers of the State were confined here, many of the prisoners working in the mines. The buildings connected with the mines were three times burned. Many of the convicts escaped, and the suffering of those that remained was very great. These underground, dark, damp and unwholesome passages for confining prisoners, is certainly a blot on the fair name of our otherwise good old State. Ministers preached against the disgrace, newspapers added their anathemas, and finally in 1827 the State abandoned the old Newgate, and afterward built the present structure at Wethersfield.

John Higley was an ingenious blacksmith, and probably made his own dies. The cents were struck in 1737, 1738 and 1739, and bear several devices. The most common one has on the obverse a standing deer, and surrounding the deer the inscription "The value of three pence." On the reverse are three hammers each bearing a crown surrounded by the inscription "I am good copper." Another variety has on the reverse a broad axe encircled by the inscription "I cut my way through." Legend says this is supposed to be an attempt at a pun on the name of his State, "Connect-i-cut my way through," alluding of course to the axe. The first inscription as noted above was the value of threepence. Rum in those days was threepence a glass, and blacksmith Higley was wont to settle his score at the bar, with his own coin at the stated value. The landlord and the public objecting to take a half-penny's worth of copper for threepence, the ingenious blacksmith changed it to

"Value me as you please." Of course all this is tradition, but it seems well authenticated. Within the past few years Granby cents have been sold for seventy-five and even a hundred dollars.

The first regular authorized coinage of Connecticut was granted by the Assembly at New Haven in October, 1785. The Act reads as follows: "Resolved by this Assembly, that Samuel Bishop, Joseph Hopkins, James Hillhouse, and John Goodrich have liberty. And liberty and authority is hereby granted to them to establish a Mint for coining and manufacturing coppers, not to exceed ten thousand pounds lawful money, in value of the standard of British halfpence, and to weigh six penny-weight," etc. (The remainder of the directions in the resolution being to throw safeguards about the Act, and otherwise protect the State.) The above-named gentlemen, it seems, did not care to go into the coinage business, and so they sublet the contract to two wealthy New York merchants, Samuel Broome and Jeremiah Platt.

There were two Mint houses, one situated in what is now known as Morris Cove, and the other not far from the mouth of the Westville river in Westville. Defective coins of Connecticut, Vermont and New York, as well as perfect ones, have been found about the sites of these old Mint houses quite recently. The original dies of the "Fugio," or "mind your business" cent, were found a few years ago in New Haven, since which time many fine specimens have been struck in copper, silver, and even in gold. It is doubtful if the dies have yet been destroyed.

Connecticut cents were all struck during the years 1785, 1786, 1787 and 1788. Nearly all of them bore the inscription "Auctori Conne" (by the authority of Connecticut), and on the reverse "Inde et Lib" (independence and liberty). There are many variations in the wording, as well as in the shape, size, and position of the ideal head of Liberty, with which they are all graced. Some of the cents were struck over George III. halfpennies, some over New Jersey and Vermont cents. The result makes a curious combination, and they are much sought after by collectors. Though they were all struck during four years, the writer owns nearly 150 varieties. It can thus be seen that Abel Buell the die sinker must have led rather a busy life.

The tribute, or bonus paid by the State to the coiner, was one in twenty, and when the Act suspending the coinage passed on June 20, 1789, there was a large amount remaining in the Treasury. The Assembly passed two Acts for the disposal of these coppers. The first in 1790 directed the Treasurer to dispose of the copper coins in the Treasury in exchange for liquidated notes or securities at a certain fixed price. This Act did not unload the Treasury, and so in 1791 the Assembly again directed the Treasurer to dispose of the remaining stock to the best advantage, and report his doings to the Assembly. This was the last Act of money making so far the State was concerned.

1795 CENTS.

It is curious, while other early dates of cents are so prolific of varieties, that the year 1795 should have so few. The following are believed to be all at present known. As the reverses differ on each, they alone will be given.

1. "One Cent" high in wreath, which terminates in single leaves. A berry on either side of bow. Struck on lettered-edge thick planchets and also on thin planchets with no edge lettering.

2. "One Cent" nearly central, right branch terminates in two leaves. A berry on either side under bow. Lettered edge only.

A sub-variety of this has a small die-break between R and T of Liberty and is known as the hyphen variety.

3. There is only a berry to left of bow; none on right. Lettered edge only.

4. "One Cent" central. Berry to left of bow; none on right. The right wreath stem almost touches A. Thin planchet only.

5. "One Cent" central. Berries on either side of bow. The branches of the wreath are thick, with 20 leaves on right and 21 on left branch. The right wreath stem points to the right of A. Thin planchets only. This is, by far, the rarest of the 1795 varieties. Not a single specimen in any condition was found among an unpicked lot of nearly 300.

6. The Jefferson Head. As this is now generally conceded to be a counterfeit of the period, it does not merit any lengthy description. It is coarse work and bears no close resemblance to the other 1795's, nor to any other early date and never emanated from the United States Mint.—*Steigerwalt's Messenger*.

A VISIT TO THE OTTAWA BRANCH OF THE ROYAL MINT.

BY R. W. McLACHLAN.



Having occasion to run up to Ottawa, in April, in connection with the meetings of the Royal Society of Canada, I determined to visit the mint, notwithstanding the limited time at my disposal. All that appeared to me to be necessary was to call, ask to see the deputy master, and be admitted without further question. But I had not calculated on the ceremony surrounding admission to such an important institution.

On arrival I found all entrance barred by a tall iron gate, guarded by two Dominion policemen, one decorated with South African medals, who, from within an entrance lodge, scrutinized all seeking admission, and the other whose duty it was to open the gate should the scrutiny prove satisfactory.

I had corresponded with Dr. James Bonnar, the deputy master, and further, had secured a letter of introduction from an intimate friend of his, but, although I showed this to the guard, he could not admit me without a permit, which usually has to be applied for two or three days in advance. I was advised to put in my application for one at once, and most likely would receive it before leaving Ottawa. As I was about to do so, Dr. Bonnar's private secretary came out, on his way to luncheon, and on being referred to him, he asked for my card and the letter, and promised me an appointment for the next day at 11 30 o'clock, engaging to have the permit made out and in the hands of the guard at the entrance awaiting my arrival.

Although precluded from viewing the interior on that day, I took some mental notes of the exterior. The mint stands about sixty feet back from the street, is isolated from all other buildings, and surrounded on all sides by a strong iron railing, some twelve feet in height. This railing is pierced with only one gate. Like the Houses of Parliament, it is built of cream colored Nepean sandstone, but differs in style, being Norman rather than Gothic. The main doorway is flanked by two castellated turrets, while over the entrance stand the royal arms and supporters with the inscription ROYAL MINT carved in stone. The building, which is not large, consists of two stories with a high basement. In the rear is a one story engine room and boiler house with a high smoke stack.

The next day at the appointed time I stood before the entrance to the mint, and was handed the promised permit, which proved to be the desired *open sesame*. On crossing the courtyard and gaining entrance I found a large hall with beautiful mosaic flooring and artistically stuccoed and frescoed walls. After signing the visitors' book, I was conducted to the deputy master's office on the upper floor, where I was received most cordially. The deputy himself showed me all over the works. But before doing so he explained that, since the beginning of 1911, the mint had stood practically idle, awaiting the new dies bearing the effigy of George V.

On the same floor as the deputy master's office is a room set apart by the mint as a numismatic museum, to be acquired some time or other by the mint. There are plenty of glass cases but no coins to fill them. The cases are the upright ones, which I do not like as it strains one to look at them, while they give the room a most crowded appearance, and there is danger of the coins falling and being injured while placing or changing their position. I prefer flat cases, slightly tilted, with the glass close to the objects exhibited.

Descending to the basement, the first process shown was that of rolling. This is done by three rolling machines of different fineness, run by electricity, as is all the machinery in the mint. This does away with belting and gearing, as well as facilitating the starting and stopping of the machines. At Dr. Bonnar's request the men rolled some of the bronze bars from which the cent pieces are made. These bars, which were eighteen inches long by two wide and three quarters in thickness, were passed several times between each of the rollers, until finally coming from the last, they were stretched into a two inch ribbon four or five yards long of the exact thickness of the cent. These ribbons are then passed on to the cutting machine which punched from them the flans. These flans thus cut out were then put through the process which gives them the raised edge usually found on coins, and which is intended to protect the design from wear. As the rolling hardens the metal so as to make it unfit for striking, the blanks have to be annealed in a furnace to soften them. This annealing process has a tendency to dull or oxidize the copper, making it necessary to pass it through an acid bath to brighten it. The acid has to be washed off and the flans dried by putting them, along with a quantity of sawdust, into a revolving drum; from time to time more dry sawdust is added, and the drum kept revolving until the flans come out beautifully polished and ready for striking. Beech sawdust only is used, having been found the best for the purpose.

There are in the coining room five coining presses; one of these, recently added, is much more powerful than the others, being intended for striking the silver dollars, the coinage of which has been provided for in the latest amendments to the Currency Act. One of the presses was started working to show me the process, but of course no coining could be done until the new dies were ready.

In the same room as the weighing machines, the one next visited is a sorting machine, which consisted of a duck band a foot in width, which passed over rollers in such a manner as to show first one side of the coins and then the other. An expert stands over this machine, and can with ease pick out and reject all imperfectly struck specimens as they pass before him.

The automatic weighing machines, of which there are three, are marvels of accuracy. The coins which are fed to them are weighed one by one, and passed into their different receptacles, according as they are light, heavy, or of the proper weight. The latter are counted and put up in bags to be sent to the different deputy receivers general as they are wanted. The former are sent back to the melting pot, and the heavy ones are filed down to the proper weight.

From the weighing room I was conducted to the die room, where I was shown the old dies, hubs and matrices, which, on account of the death of Edward VII., will never be used again. Here I was accorded a great privilege in a sight of the matrices for the new one cent die, which had just arrived from the mint at London. This sight was granted on condition that it should not be mentioned in the newspapers. This promise I have kept, but received special permission to report it in *THE NUMISMATIST*.

The matrix is like the regular die, but is not turned down for the reception of the collar, having instead a wide margin inscribed "One Cent, Ottawa, 1911," and "reverse" or "obverse" as the case may be.

The design is considerably changed from that of Edward VII. On the obverse there is no inner circle, but the bust, instead, comes down to the lower edge of the coin and bears on the truncation the initials B. M., for Bertram Mackennal, the designer. The inscription, which consequently does not go all the way around, is shortened by making it graceless, and relegating the word "Canada" to the reverse. It reads GEORGIUS V REX IND. IMP. The reverse is much the same as that of the old cent, except that the word CANADA comes between "cent" and the date.

Although the matrices of the other coins had not yet come to hand, they were daily expected. So far no designers or engravers have been engaged at the Ottawa branch; first, because the designs for the new coins can be more readily made in London, and secondly, because no appropriations have been placed on the estimates for this purpose by the Dominion Government.

In the die room is a very powerful machine for impressing the hubs and dies, and Dr. Bonnar had one or two impressions made on soft steel from the new cent matrix, to show how dies are made.

I was next shown through the large strong vault in which the coins and bullion are kept. As there had been little if any coinage since the first of the year, on account of the required change of designs in the dies, it contained little else than a quantity of bronze bars for cents, a small stock of silver coins of Edward VII. dated 1910, and a few British sovereigns of George V. A quantity of

sovereigns were packed, ready to be sent to one of the banks. I secured one of these sovereigns at face value, \$4 87, for my collection.

The only difference between the Canadian sovereigns and those struck at the London Mint is, that the former bears the mint mark "C" for Canada. This mark may be seen on the ground of the reverse just under the right hind foot of the horse.

The reason why British sovereigns are coined at the Ottawa Mint rather than Canadian five and ten dollar gold pieces, is, that banks want the former, knowing that they will be accepted at face as coin the world over, whereas the latter anywhere outside of Canada can only be shipped as so much bullion.

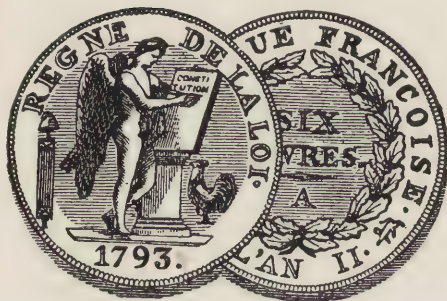
On enquiring if any commemorative or other medals had been struck at the Ottawa Mint, I was informed that only one private medal for the Open Air Horse Parade Association had been made at the mint from dies engraved elsewhere. There were 165 of these medals struck, 65 in gold, 50 in silver, and 50 in bronze. But as the dies were of inferior workmanship and as a number of medallists had raised objections to the government undertaking private work, all further orders would be declined. No commemorative medals could be made, as no engravers or designers were employed at the mint.

I was also shown a great curiosity—a die had been prepared with large uneven letters reading something like "First run of the Ottawa Mint." This was struck on a flan of the same size as that of the cent. Some eighteen of these had been struck, but most of them had been destroyed.

I was in all two hours going over the institution, and was treated throughout my visit with the greatest cordiality and consideration. On thanking Dr. Bonnar for his great kindness, he replied that it was only my due as an earnest and painstaking numismatist.

TWO USEFUL TABLES.

1. THE YEARS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.



Many collectors have French coins bearing the inscription *l'an 2*, or *an 12* (see illustrations), etc., and are puzzled as to the exact year to which they are to be assigned. These pieces are dated according to the French Revolutionary calendar, the origin of which is as follows:

In September, 1793, the French nation resolved that the Republic should form a new era, and that a calendar should be adopted on what were termed philosophical principles. The National Convention, therefore, decreed, on the 24th of November, 1793, that the common era should be abolished in all civic affairs; that the new French era should commence from the foundation of the Republic, namely, on the 22nd of September, 1792, on the day of the true autumnal equinox according to the meridian of Paris; that each year should begin at the midnight of the day on which the true autumnal equinox falls; and that the first year of the French Republic had begun on the midnight of the 22nd of September, and terminated at midnight between the 21st and 22nd of September, 1793.

The Republican calendar was discontinued on the 31st day of December, 1805, when the Gregorian was resumed. The annexed tables show the years of the French Republic as they correspond with the common years:

- L'an* 1. From September 22, 1792, to September 21, 1793.
 2. From September 22, 1793, to September 21, 1794.
 3. From September 22, 1794, to September 21, 1795.

4. From September 22, 1795, to September 21, 1796.
5. From September 22, 1796, to September 21, 1797.
6. From September 22, 1797, to September 21, 1798.
7. From September 22, 1798, to September 21, 1799.
8. From September 22, 1799, to September 21, 1800.
9. From September 22, 1800, to September 21, 1801.
10. From September 22, 1801, to September 21, 1802.
11. From September 22, 1802, to September 21, 1803.
12. From September 22, 1803, to September 21, 1804.
13. From September 22, 1804, to September 21, 1805.
14. From September 22, 1805, to December 31, 1805.

2. THE CONVERSION OF MUHAMMADAN YEARS.



(Silver metsqual of Muhammad Abd-Allah, Sultan of Morocco.)

The epoch of the era of the Hegira, or more properly Hijra, is according to the civil calculation, Friday, July 15th, A.D. 622, the day of the flight of the Prophet Muhammad from Mecca to Medina, and the first day of the era corresponds with July 16th of that year. As this era is a purely lunar one the Muhammadan year is shorter than the Christian, and it begins earlier in the season than the preceding year did.

To ascertain precisely the day on which any year of the Hijra begins would require elaborate tables, but by the following calculations the equivalent of Muhammadan and Christian eras can be ascertained with tolerable accuracy.

First method: Multiply the date of the above coin (1188) by 970203 and point off six decimals, then add 622 54; thus,

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1188 \times 970203 = 1152.601164 \\
 + 622.54 \\
 \hline
 = 1775.14 \text{ the date required.}
 \end{array}$$

Dr. Forbes has slightly improved upon this by using the multiplier .970225 and then adding 621.54. This gives as a result 1774 16.

Soret's method is to multiply the Muhammadan date by .97 and then to add 621.84. The result, 1774.20, is practically the same as that which Dr. Forbes arrives at. Dr. James Burgess has proposed a rule which is probably the easiest to remember. It consists in deducting three per cent from the date and then adding 622.

Example.	1188
Less 3% =	35
	1153
Add	622
	1775

The present Muhammadan year is 1329, which came in on Monday, January second, of this year, and will end on Thursday, December twenty-second.

H. W.

"GO WEST, YOUNG MAN," to Chicago, August 25th.

PICTORIAL CHARACTERS ON ANCIENT CHINESE COINS.

The study of ancient Chinese coins teaches us more than ordinary numismatic knowledge. Archaeology is enriched by their addition. In fact, the ancient coins may be considered as one of the most important branches of paleology. Ethnography has been able to solve no few problems from their evidence, but it is to paleography that they have proved most valuable.

The primitive Chinese writing, scratched on bone or bamboo, dates from prehistoric times. The Bak Sings, on their arrival on the borders of the Loh river, now Shensi province, in B. C. 2467, according to the common scheme of calculation, were certainly acquainted with the art of writing, but probably the native Chinese may have employed pictorial signs or hieroglyphics long before this event.

Many of these primitive and rudimentary characters are found on the ancient coins of China, and afford a most fascinating study. It is my purpose here to trace only a few of these archaic emblematic signs which most clearly resemble, pictorially, the objects they intended originally to represent.



(1) Fish



(2) Man



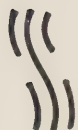
(3) Shell



(4) Dwelling



(5) Window



(6) River



(7) River



(8) River



(9) Peace



(10) Brightness

The serial sign (1) on one of the rare specimens of a medium size pointed Knife coin in my collection, as illustrated, requires no elucidation. The head, upper and lower fins and tail give this fish too lifelike an appearance to be misunderstood.

The erect biped with outstretched arms, (2) ideographically intended by the early Chinese to represent primitive man, is seen pictured on the Ku Pu or Cloth coins of Ta Yn, but more often met with as a serial mark in the three character large Knife coins of the State of Tsi.

That rare series of Spade coins with hollow handles is rich in archaic characters. The shell or bivalve, (3) a true representative of the original, a relic of the "shell currency," is seen in various forms and is easily recognized. A "dwelling," (4) so graphically represented by a man inside a hut, is too apparent to require further explanation. The "window," (5) with the lattice work represented by the crossed sticks, is too realistic to be mistaken. It would appear from this pictorial emblem that curtains were used even in those primitive times.

The sign for a river, of which I illustrate three different examples, (6, 7, 8,) found on the large and small Ku Pu coins of the city of Nieh, is most effective. The running river, the tortuosity of its course so happily rendered in one of the signs, flowing between the broken banks, is as true as nature. Could we suggest a better idea representing the great and historical waterways of the Flowery Kingdom?

The character representing "peace" or plain, (9) will, after the foregoing explanation, present no difficulty. The placid river, slightly curving between low lying banks, spanned by bridges, most assuredly conveys to us the indication of continued and uninterrupted pastures of a level expanse, forcibly suggesting the land of "peaceful serenity."

Known to most students of Chinese numismatics, the characters representing the mint mark of the smaller Ming Knife coins, (10) are easily interpreted. The sun, a round ball of fire, together with the crescent or half moon, the two great illuminants of nature, side by side, may be felicitously chosen to represent

"brightness." But does not the position of these two orbs suggest an eclipse? Such celestial phenomena certainly did not pass unperceived or unrecorded by the early Chinese, since one of these occurrences is authentically mentioned in the fifth year of Tung Chung, B. C. 1948, according to the Bamboo Annals.

Many more of these fascinating pictorial signs are to be found on the ancient coins of China, but the few examples above illustrated will be sufficient to give an idea of the pleasure that can be derived from studying the ideographic and archaic characters on those relics of bygone ages.

H. A. RAMSDEN, F. R. N. S.,

Yokohama, March, 1911.

District Secretary, A. N. A.

AN INDIAN TRADER'S MEDAL.



This medal was recently presented by Edward Knox Elder (a brother of Thomas L. Elder, who made the design), an Indian trader and store-keeper, at the seat of the Osage reservation, Pawhuska, Oklahoma, as a compliment to the Osage tribe, numbering over 2500 full and mixed bloods. The medal was struck by C. H. Hanson, of Chicago, Ill., and is holed at the top for suspension.

This is probably the first medal bearing Indian words which has ever been presented by a trader to a tribe of Indians. The quantities issued are 5 in silver, 25 in German silver, 25 in brass, 15 in copper, and 400 in aluminum. Two of those in silver, which have rings attached, were presented to Wah-She-Hah, the leading Osage chief, and the chief in power next to him. Those in German silver, brass and copper were presented to the lesser chiefs, and the aluminum ones to the braves and squaws.

The description is as follows:

Obverse: Bust of the leading Osage chief in a fur cap. "Wah-Shah-She (Osage) Kah-He-Kah (Chief) Wah-She-Hah" (Bacon Rind), two arrow-heads.

Reverse: Clapsed hands of a white man and an Indian; above them, the calumet and tomahawk. "Me-Kah-Shin-Kah (Little Coon) Wah-Shah-She (Osage) E-ko-wah-e-tah-pe (Friend of Osages) 1911 O'moie-kah-tha" (year 1911). In exerg, "E. K. Elder."

The Indian tribe has named Edward K. Elder "Me-Kah-Shin-Kah," meaning "Little Coon," to them a complimentary title, intending to convey that he is a "fortunate hunter who accomplishes whatever he undertakes." The Osages are the richest of the American Indian tribes, some of them possessing automobiles, servants, and houses with hardwood floors.

CACAO BEANS AS MONEY.

As an evidence of the isolation of Tuxtla, Southern Mexico, and to show the extent to which primitive customs still prevail, the fact may be mentioned that cacao is still used as money in the market, a custom that was general in many parts of tropical America at the time of its discovery. A common expression for cheap articles in the market is that they sell so many for a "cinco." This originally meant five cacao beans, but to allow for the fluctuating value of the cacao a "cinco" actually consists of from two to five cacao seeds, but the ratio will be uniform throughout the market. In making a purchase the necessary question is "Cuanto es cinco?" (how many are five?) The money value of the "cinco" is about one half cent Mexican.—*National Geographic Magazine for March.*

VAGARIES OF COLLECTORS.

This short article, written perhaps in a rambling manner, has to do somewhat with the recruiting of new material in the science of numismatics. We desire to outline briefly, what we consider probably the three great influences that start men to thinking numismatically, incentives that bring about such enthusiasm in the science of collecting as to cause action.

In glancing over the annals of things numismatically, we do not find a great many examples of where one particular coin or coinage has appreciably advanced the interests of coin collecting in general. But when such is true, the coin in question must be something of more than the ordinary and counted as one of the unusuals. It must therefore be something to attract and hold the eye of even the most unimaginative. The coin must possess beauty in an artistic way as well as in a mechanical sense. We must admit that not every coin is endowed with these qualities.

Sometimes it is the oddity in the shape of a coin which draws the attention of some non-coin collector. To illustrate one of the many ways by which coins attain and hold their popularity with at least some, we call attention to some of the curious Oriental coins. Some of the strangest coins of the world are here reviewed.

The bronze China fork or "Pu" money issued by the usurper, Wang Mang, A. D. 7-22. The bronze China razor money or "Tao" money, of the third century B. C. The bronze knife money of Wang Mang, A. D. 7. The Porcelain money issued by private people and gambling houses of Siam, which at the time was the only small currency in extensive use for over one hundred years. The copper wire money used in Nejd, Arabia. The gold and silver tical or "bullet money" of Siam. The "Manilla" or ring money of Africa. The bar money or "Bonk" used by the English and Dutch on the island of Java. The "shoe money" of China, made of Sycee silver and cast by the wealthy to pay for their taxes. The larin or fish hook money, formerly used in Ceylon. The hat money, made of tin, used until very recently, at Pahang.

In the very oddity and uniqueness of such coins lies their power. They have a peculiar charm and fascination which few, if any, coins struck since enjoy. They are cause for much meditation and when looking back into their history, we are reminded of the curious manners in which early peoples lived, and many times their study looms up, as it were a Sphinx riddle before us. Ask several of your collecting friends what impelled them to engage in the study of those particular coins. Perhaps their answers will vary some in the minor details, but we venture the opinion that they were essentially the same, in that they were actuated to take up and probably specialize in these curious coins because of their distinct and unusual shapes.

On account of the multiplicity of museums and the fast growth in numbers of collectors, together with the fact that perfect specimens of many of the odd-shaped coins are fast becoming rare, their popularity, instead of diminishing, increases. As their popularity grows so does their value, in proportion. It might be surprising to learn the number of recruits among the collectors that these odd-shaped coins have been the means of enlisting in the ranks of numismatics. If for no other reason than this we should be glad that they were issued. If to gain recruits for the science, it takes such curious coins to excite the curious, what evil is committed?

In this age of fast living it is the new and the novel which win more than a fleeting glance from the crowd. A business man will become interested in a defaced and mutilated coin or a foreign and curiously shaped coin when otherwise he would merely think of it as simply a necessary bit of copper, nickel, silver or gold, required to be exchanged in his business relations to himself and others. It must needs be something unusually rare and altogether foreign to the ordinary, indeed, to interest a busy man to such extent that he stops to further investigate. A coin whose shape is so different from our own will attract almost any intelligent attention, and not unusually they will wish to learn more about it than is found on the obverse and reverse, with the result, many times, that they become collectors to a greater or lesser degree. One who becomes acquainted with numismatics in such a manner is worth generally many of those who are persuaded to collect by their more or less enthusiastic coin friends.

Aside from the curious coins as begetters, there are the "Commemoratives," termed by many as the recruiting sergeants of coin knowledge. Their coming is heralded by the daily press, and the publicity thus gained is generally advantageous to the science as the articles often contain some reference and valuable information to coin collecting, thereby bringing the subject before the reading public which otherwise would probably never hear of its existence.

Such coin issues usually commemorate some historical event. The coin often serves a two-fold purpose, that of keeping fresh in the people's mind the event which it celebrates, and, when the designs are attractive, tending to create a more than passing

interest in the coin itself; thus in many instances starting the spark for that sort of enthusiasm which leads to the point where the interested are forced to advance further.

Sometimes a coin is minted to advertise a large exposition and in a sense can be counted an integral part of the fair and as such is looked upon by the many who are unable to attend. Then it is, that the coin is purchased by such and held as a souvenir, thus often creating and spreading a lasting influence which would not be gained in any other way.

As a rule commemoratives may be classed as speculatives because of the fact that they are disposed of by the authorities for much more than their face value so as to partly cover the cost created by the exposition.

For illustration along the commemorative line, we here make mention of the following which are the most attractive to American collectors.

The World's Fair pieces commemorative of the discovery of America and a remembrance or token to both Columbus, the discoverer, and to the Spanish Queen who aided his project. The Washington-Lafayette dollar of 1900, commemorating an historical incident. Both of Louisiana Exposition gold dollars, the Jefferson and the McKinley coinages, of 1902 and 1903.

The writer wishes to state that the commemoratives of the Chicago World's Fair roused his enthusiasm to such a high pitch and thus opened the way for further study along numismatic lines. Without a doubt the Columbian coinages—the Isabella quarter, and more especially the Columbian half-dollar of both the years 1892 and 1893—imparted a fresh impetus to coin collecting in this country. Many of the present day collectors date their starting at the time of the World's Fair held in that great city on the lakes. At that time some old collectors who had drifted away contracted the fever anew and once more became enthusiastic students. Again we repeat that commemoratives have undoubtedly been instrumental in a large degree in converting many non-collectors to the tenets of coin collecting and we dare say that the time is not far distant when their value as a recruiting agent will become more and more apparent to all interested in numismatic science.

Some are drawn to and enlisted in the cause, not because of the curious or the speculative, but because of the beautiful, both in a mechanical and in an artistic way. The popularity of many a coin has died as it were, because of the fact that the design was unattractive, and yet the mechanical details of the same were practically perfect. A person is usually drawn to a coin with a beautiful design and made to sit up and take notice of the artistic in the world about him. With most people a dollar is a dollar, briefly a coin is a coin. Their interest wanes at that point and is absolutely devoid of enthusiasm. They think not of the beauty, but of its monetary value and center their minds upon what the piece of metal will purchase. Too many hoard rather than collect.

Some cherish a warm regard for this coin, others for that coin. Tastes will differ. The coins above mentioned are the ones which appeal to the great non-collecting public probably more than any others. As a rule it is not the rare coin, which is so jealously guarded, that has gained its recruits, but in the odd and beautiful coin, the one whose design is pleasing to the eye, there lies a recruiting ground of coin collecting for at least some years to come.

We hear sometimes of some collector friend who began his work, being interested in and taking a fancy to some old coin dated probably in the eighteenth century which incidentally came his way and which was not worth a dollar so far as the monetary value of the thing was concerned, but, nevertheless, it had the desired effect and was instrumental in starting a good cause.

The person who is attracted to coin collecting, brought about by or through any of the above mentioned agencies, is generally a permanent collector and, as time passes, he will, beyond the shadow of a doubt, become one of the mainstays of the science of collecting.

Lewisburg, Ohio.

W. C. MOORE.

"THE TIME".....AUGUST 28, 29, 30, 31st.

"THE PLACE".....CHICAGO.

"THE GIRL".....A. N. A.

A NUMISMATIC MYSTERY.

Templeton Reid Was Known Only By His Coins.

EDGAR H. ADAMS in *New York Sun*.

There are many coins which have a romantic interest for the collector on account of their historical associations, and yet others which have an equal interest because little if anything can be learned of their origin. To the latter class belong the coins issued by Templeton Reid assayer, who struck gold pieces of various denominations at his private mining establishment near the gold mines in Lumpkin county, Georgia, in 1830.

While the denominations of these coins and their designs are definitely known, next to nothing has ever been learned about Templeton Reid. All that is known is that in 1830 when the gold mines of Georgia were furnishing a not inconsiderable proportion of the gold production of the United States he conducted an assaying and smelting establishment at which gold coins of the denominations of \$2.50, \$5 and \$10 were struck.*

Scarcest of the Reid coins is the ten dollar piece dated 1830. On the obverse it bears the denomination and the inscription "Templeton Reid Assayer," while the reverse shows the words "Georgia Gold," surrounded by a circle of stars. The gold pieces of this denomination struck in 1830, 1831, 1832 and 1833 weighed 248 grains, were of a fineness of .942 and had an intrinsic value of \$10.06. There is one other variety of this denomination undated, but of equal rarity with the dated specimens.

The only specimen of the ten dollar piece now known is in the mint collection at Philadelphia, where it has been preserved through the foresight of former United States Assayer Dubois, who was instrumental in organizing the collection of coins at the Philadelphia Mint.

Next in rarity comes the five dollar piece, also dated 1830. The last specimen sold brought \$555 at one of the Low sales a couple of years ago. It is probably the only specimen definitely located with the exception of one in the mint collection.

The third denomination, that of \$2.50 showed the same design as the five and ten dollar piece. It weighed 60½ grains and was of a fineness of .932, with an intrinsic value of \$2.43. A couple of hundred dollars would be needed now to buy one of the little gold pieces.

After he ceased coining in 1834 nothing more is heard of Reid until 1849, when it is supposed that he removed his coining tools and machinery to California, where gold had just been discovered. There he struck gold coins of the denomination of ten and twenty-five dollars.

The California issues of Templeton Reid now exceed those of his Georgia mint in point of rarity. So far as is known there is in existence but a single specimen of each denomination and these, like the earlier issues of Reid's Georgia mint, owe their preservation to Mr. Dubois.

From appearance, the coins were struck from California gold without artificial alloy, and the value of the ten and the twenty-five dollar piece was, respectively, about \$9.75 and \$24.50. The ten dollar piece differed greatly in design from any of the coins issued by other private establishments. On the obverse, around the extreme edge are three concentric lines close together. In the centre of a wide field is the date, "1849," and around the border just inside the circles is inscribed "Templeton Reid Assayer." On the reverse in the centre of the field enclosed in three lines similar to those on the obverse, are the words: "Ten Dollars," and around the inner edge of the circles "California" at the top and "Gold" at the bottom.

The twenty-five dollar piece was unique not only in design but also in denomination, as no other coin of an equivalent value was ever issued in this country. It shows a single line around the obverse border inside of which is an ornamental circle similar to that on the borders of some of our present silver coins. Around this inside circle is "Templeton Reid Assayer." At the top is the denomination in Roman numerals, XXV., surmounted by a dollar mark, and below is the date 1849.

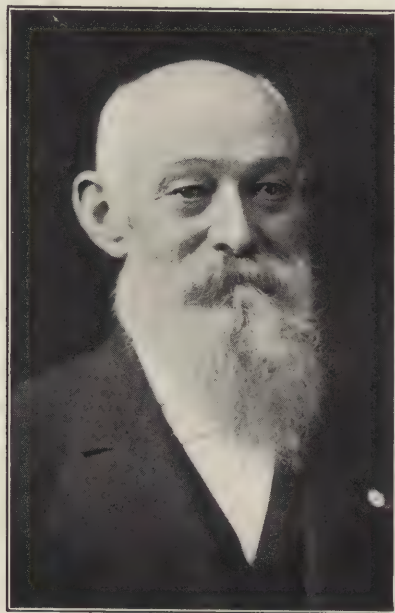
The reverse has the same kind of ornamental border as the obverse, at the top being the word "California" in a curve, below which is the value, "Twenty-five."

*Since the publication of this article several Templeton Reid Georgia ten dollar pieces have come to light. It is not known definitely how many of each variety: but there are probably not more than four known of either variety.—E. H. A.

Still further below is a diamond shaped ornament with the words "Dollars" and "Gold" at the extreme bottom.

Careful investigation in California fails to bring to light the slightest scrap of information regarding Reid. It is not known even where his plant was situated. Those who are interested in his history as connected with his coin issues would almost conclude that he never went to California, but for the existence of the two gold pieces which were struck in California gold, about which metal there are distinguishing features which positively identify it.

Obituary.



ROBERT T. KING.

Mr. Robert T. King, who was elected an honorary member of the American Numismatic Association at the convention held in Columbus, Ohio, in 1907, died at his home in that city on Tuesday, June 13th, aged seventy-five years.

He was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, and has been a resident of Columbus since 1868. For many years he has been associated with the Knight Templars and was prominent in Masonic circles, being a past master of Magnolia Lodge and Columbus Council.

Mr. King was also the President of the Columbus Numismatic Society and Treasurer of the Ohio State Numismatic Society, and always took an active part in their meetings. He has been a typical collector of coins for over forty-five years and never purchased duplicates nor sold a single coin. His specialty was historical coins irrespective of the time, place, and locality, and his cabinet included specimens from the ancient Greek series to the most modern issues.

The funeral took place at his residence on June 15th under the auspices of the Mount Vernon Commandery, and President Henderson represented the American Numismatic Association, providing a beautiful floral tribute.

"GO WEST, YOUNG MAN,"—To Chicago, August 28th.

WILD BOAR ON BANK NOTE.

How It Came to be Used on Ten Yen Bill of the Japan Bank.

Only those well versed in the history of Japan have any idea of the reason why the wild boar is used as a decoration on the back of the ten yen note of the Japan Bank. The story dates from the early dawn of the country's history, from the beginning of the period which may be said to be historical in contrast with that part which is wholly mythological, and has to do with the era of the empress Shotoku, 769 A. D.

It seems that after this empress had deposed the Emperor Junnin in 765 that the man who had been most useful to her in her deposition was a certain Dokyo. Dokyo became, with the favor of the empress, the most powerful man in the empire, and although he was a monk there is no doubt but that all the while he was in the service of the empress as her most trusted retainer he was planning to seize for himself the imperial throne.

Through a follower of his own he had it suggested to the empress that the god of war, Hachiman, had told him in a dream that if the empress would secure the throne to him after her decease, that the empire would enjoy forever after years of unbroken peace. The empress, however, replied that she was powerless to do this, but agreed to consult the oracle of the god before giving her answer.

Her Majesty thereupon sent Wake-no-Kiyomaro, whose picture adorns all the old notes of the Bank of Japan, and instructed him to procure an answer from the god on this question. Before setting out on his mission, however, Kiyomaro was approached by Dokyo, who told him that the empress was favorably inclined toward the project of setting him on the throne and that if he would see that a favorable answer was sent back he should have many favors showered upon him in the next reign.

The reply of Kiyomaro was not at all to the liking of Dokyo, who banished Kiyomaro, after mutilating him in a horrible manner. During his banishment he was one day walking in the mountains, when he found that he had completely lost the way. He was in a very difficult position, when suddenly he saw a herd of wild boars directly in front of him, seemingly making off in a straight path through the mountains. He at once set out to follow them, and after much hard climbing Kiyomaro found himself on a main road in front of a temple. But looking for his guides, he found that they had vanished. He at once fell on his knees in prayer to the gods, and went on his way rejoicing.

This great favor was vouchsafed to Kiyomaro because he had refused to be a party to the crime of placing upon the heavenly descended throne a line of emperors who were in no way capable of occupying the throne once held by the celestial spirits.—*Japan Advertiser*.

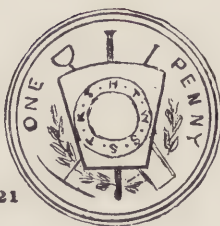
A DOLLAR — WHAT IS IT?

"A piece of paper," says one. No, more than that. "Circulating medium," says one. No, more than that. "Something that you borrowed from your friend," says another. No, more than that. That dollar is a part of my life. I worked hard yesterday and earned a dollar. I might have spent it in a minute's time and been no richer for the investment, but I did not spend it. It was the only tangible thing I had out of the whole day's existence. The joy, the opportunity, and the privileges of the day had gone into the silence of the eternity that has passed. That dollar is my yesterday. I may spend it, and start tomorrow bankrupt. I may keep it and tomorrow need not work at all, because my yesterday's dollar will pay for the services of one who may do the work better than myself; or, I may work again tomorrow and the next day, and the next, and save my yesterdays until I have long years of yesterdays, strong and capable of toil, who shall labor for me and keep me in comfort when my body is too weak to toil. A dollar is part of a man's life, and as he guards his health to take care of the future, so should he guard his dollars to secure the full service of the past.—George Wood Anderson, in *National Magazine*.

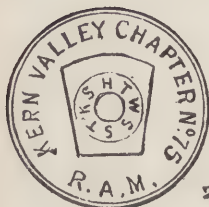
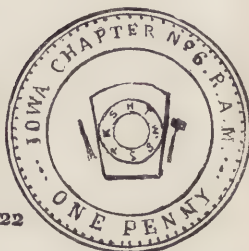
"GO WEST, YOUNG MAN," to Chicago, August 25th.



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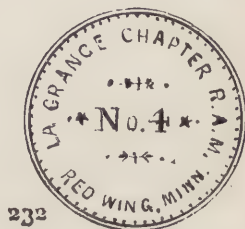
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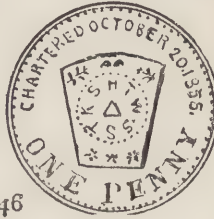
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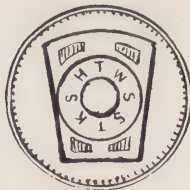
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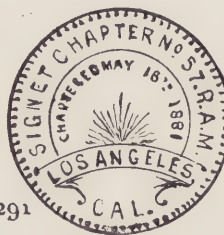
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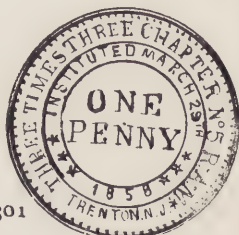
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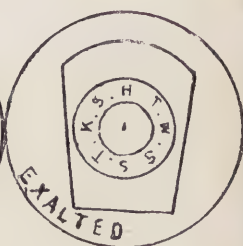
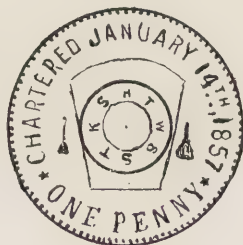


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A COMMENDABLE ACT.

Announcement has just been made of the donation to the State of New Jersey by State Senator E. R. Ackerman, of his collection of Colonial and Continental Currency. This collection is said to be almost complete, containing many rare notes in fine condition. It will be suitably mounted for display in the State House in Trenton, and will be known as the Ackerman Collection.

New Jersey is to be congratulated upon the acquisition of this interesting collection, and much praise is due Senator Ackerman for his public spirited gift to the State in which he resides, and in whose councils he serves. It will be enjoyed undoubtedly not only by the people of New Jersey, but by many others from all parts of the country who visit Trenton every year. In making this gift, Senator Ackerman has set a worthy example to numismatists and collectors in general who have gathered articles of educational and historical value. Exhibits of such things greatly stimulate public interest, and aid in the dissemination of knowledge concerning them. Persons of means who have similar collections can make no better disposition of them than by donating such to a public museum or library which will display them to the best advantage.



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Yearly Subscription, U. S., \$1.50; Foreign, \$1.75.

Trial Subscription, First Six Months, 75 cents.

Mr. W. Howard Gibson, the Assistant Treasurer of the United States Sub-Treasury at Philadelphia, has suggested that it would be well for numismatists to enquire into the subject of the alloy in our copper coinage, with a view to creating an interest in this matter. It appears that the condition in which large amounts of copper coins are presented for redemption necessitates a change in their component material, or rather in the relative proportions of the same. Within the last seven months more than one hundred thousand one cent pieces were deposited at the above mentioned Sub-Treasury, so covered with verdigris that they could not be counted by the rotary counters, and with great difficulty by tale.

Now we believe that the law determines that the cents must contain seventy-five per cent of pure copper but it is silent as to the composition of the alloy. The officials of the Mint state that the twenty-five per cent of alloy is zinc, a metal which is volatile at a low temperature, and probably much of it is lost in fusing with the copper.

While of course it is not practical to change the design of the one cent piece, there is an open field for metallurgists and chemists to begin experimenting, and if they discover a new combination of metals which conforms in weight, dimensions, and legal requirements to the present issue and yet will not develop a poisonous external coating, they will have earned the gratitude of all.

Of course the question as to where next year's Convention is to be held will come up at the Chicago meeting of the American Numismatic Association and we offer a suggestion, which, although a departure from our previous customs, may appeal to the members on account of its novelty.

The Conventions have always been held heretofore in large cities and in some instances in conjunction with national exhibits or other expositions. Then why not assemble in 1912 in one of the historical mint-towns? Two of these, that is, Charlotte in North Carolina and Dahlonega in Georgia must appeal to all collectors on account of their associations with our coinage.

It may be urged that those attending will not find the hotel accommodations that they have been accustomed to; but surely we can deny ourselves the comforts of the modern hostelry for once, and instead of holding our meetings in a hall or a room we could assemble and transact our business on the veranda of a cottage overgrown with *Ampelopsis Veitchii*. As to the good things that we will have to eat and drink,—well, the Southerner can provide for the hungry man as well as his Northern brother.

N'oubliez pas la réunion à Chicago qui aura lieu
le 28 Août et le jours suivants.

THE MONTH'S MISCELLANY.

From Mr. S. H. Hamer, Halifax, Yorkshire, we have received the following interesting note: "On page 116, *in re* 'Pickling Coins with Acid,' we are informed that the annealing process hardens the metal, whereas it softens it. The metal becomes hard by being rolled to the required thickness, and the blanks or 'flans' require to be softened before they receive the impress of the dies."

Mr. Thomas L. Elder has found it impossible to answer the demands upon his time in cataloguing his numerous sales of coins, antiques, etc., and at the same properly edit his magazine. For this reason *The Elder Magazine* will no longer be issued. As the most of his customers have been receiving this magazine free of charge in the past, he does not feel obligated to refund for any of the subscriptions in cases where as many as twelve copies, or a year's issue, have been received, but those who have up to this time paid a year's subscription and have not in the past received the above mentioned copies, will have the amount due them refunded on receipt of advice.

According to the London *Tit Bits*, a Yorkshire collector, Dr. A. A. Payne, of Hillsborough, Sheffield, has been amassing medals for over twenty years, and has a collection of 2,500, worth £26,000. He has fifty medals that have been connected with either the peerage, baronetage or knightships.

At Ben G. Green's sale held on May 12th, some of the principal prices realized were as follows:

No.		No.	
75	Half eagle 1804; very fine... \$14.25	186	Encased stamp 30c.; Kirkpatrick and Gault; v. g... \$10.00
138	Cent 1793, liberty cap; v. g... 19.00	197	North West Company 1820 Breton No. 925; good..... 25.00
139	Cent 1793, as last; fair 11.25	198	Another; good but pierced.. 15.50
144	Cent 1804, perfect die; fair . 5.10	313	Washington cent 1795; fine 26.50
154	Dime 1796, perfect die; v. f. 9.00	387	South African Republic five shillings 1892; brill'nt prf. 8.25
170	Gold dollar 1854, D; fine.... 13.50	388	Same 1892; uncirculated.... 5.10
174	Gold proof set, 1908..... 76.00	444	Half dime 1805; good..... 7.60
175	Pattern cent 1851; copper... 11.00	459	Half dime 1860; uncirculated 9.25
180	" five cents 1883 8.10		
184	Encased stamp 12c.; Brown's B. T.; very fine..... 8.10		
185	Encased stamp 12c.; J. Gault; about fine 7.00		

It is reported that the Chinese Minister Scheng, who has been made superintendent of the monetary commission by Prince Tse, was not satisfied with the coins which were struck prior to his arrival in Peking. The Chinese characters were not sufficiently distinct, and the value in English was omitted on the one dollar pieces. Scheng therefore ordered that such coins as had already been finished were to be melted at once, and the mint officials at Tientsin were notified to make improved designs for the one dollar, fifty cent, twenty-five cent and ten cent pieces. The five cent nickel coins are to be issued later. The principal mint at Tientsin is making rapid progress with the one cent pieces in copper, and it is the intention of the Chinese Government to have all the new coins in circulation by the end of the present year. In order to accomplish this the branch mints at Canton, Foochow, Wutschang and Tschingtan are to be continuously operated in conjunction with the principal mint.

Not a little surprise was occasioned the other day by a young woman who walked into a bank at Pittsburg, Pa., and asked for 10,000 Lincoln cents. It was Eva Tanguay, who was playing in a local theatre, and who throws away 500 cents at every performance when she sings "Oh, You Money." She brought a supply from New York, but this was exhausted. The trust company supplied her with 1,000, and then wired to the mint for a shipment of 10,000. While scattering the money, Miss Tanguay wears a coat of mail fashioned out of cents. There are 3,500 cents on the coat, which weighs about thirty-five pounds.

A tetradrachm of Thermae Himerenses, the work of Kletias, which was recently sold in Munich (see Dr. Jacob Hirsch catalogue, XXX., No. 359,) has interesting historical associations. The Carthaginians had conquered and destroyed Himera, B. C. 408, and had driven away the greater portion of the inhabitants. The remainder of the populace were permitted to remain in the town, and formed a settlement near the hot springs for which Himera was famed. A new town, largely peopled by Carthaginians, arose, and received the name of Thermae. Both

silver and copper coins were struck, the latter continuing until after the rise of the Roman dominion, B. C. 241. The tetradrachm above referred to is one of two known examples.

At the great sale of Greek and Roman coins, the property of the Rev. Percy Barron and others, held under the auspices of Dr. Jacob Hirsch in Munich on May 11 and following days, some of the principal prices realized were as follows, the figures being the approximate equivalents of Reichsmark:—

No.		No.	
20	Populonia. 10 litra; ex. fine. \$ 406.00	403	Syracuse. (B. C. 400). Hundred litra in gold, by Kimon; extra fine. \$575.00
23	Same; ex. f.; rare variety. 1062 00	430	Same. (B. C. 300). Eight litra; uncirculated. 575.00
52	Cumae. (B. C. 480-423). Didrachm; extra fine. 375 00	441	Abdera. (B. C. 400). Didrachm; extra fine. 1830.00
55	Same. (B. C. 343). Didrachm; extra fine. 750.00	449	Amphipolis. (B. C. 400). Tetradrachm; extra fine. 1100.00
93	Tarentum. (B. C. 280). Gold stater; extra fine. 430.00	488	Pyrrhus. (B. C. 300). Tetradrachm; extra fine. 375.00
100	Tarentum. (B. C. 500). Drachm; extra fine. 418.00	489	Delphi. Tetradrachm; probably struck during the Pythian games, B. C. 346; extremely rare. 1500.00
177	Metapontum. (B. C. 500). Didrachm; very fine. 700.00	809	Rome. Pomponia family. Denarius; uncirculated. 140.00
178	Same. Similar; very fine. 600.00	861	Marcus Antonius and Marcus Antonius filius. B. C. 34. Aureus. Only eight specimens known; extra fine. 1500.00
189	Same. Didrachm; unc. 431.00	866	Augustus. Aureus. Unc. 140.00
294	Croton. (B. C. 400). Didrachm; extra fine. 456 00	933	Vespasianus. Aureus. Ex. f. 575 00
301	Locri. (B. C. 340). Didrachm; extra fine. 775 00	980	Hadrianus and Trajanus. Aureus. Extra fine. 186.00
315	Terina. (B. C. 400). Didrachm; extra fine. 990 00	983	Sabina. Aureus. Ex. fine. 380.00
316	Same. Similar; very fine. 531.00	1000	Faustina mater. Aureus; v. f. 150.00
331	Camarina. (B. C. 450). Didrachm; extra fine. 420.00	1022	Faustina junior. Aureus. Uncirculated. 150.00
332	Same. Tetradrachm; ex. f. 588.00	1046	Pertinax. 1st B. Very fine 140.00
334	Catana. (B. C. 500). Tetradrachm; extra fine. 645.00	1079	Julia Domna. Aureus. V. f. 165.00
335	Same. Similar tetradrachm; very fine. 450 00	1105	Marrinus. Aureus. Unc. 130 00
348	Gela. (B. C. 400). Tetradrachm; inedited and probably unique. 2506 00	1110	Elagabalus. Aureus. Unc. 152.00
349	Same. Tetradrachm; ex. f. 1200 00	1237	Numerianus. Bronze medallion. 255 00
359	Thermae Himerenses. (B. C. 400). Tetradrachm by Kleitias, only two known; extra fine. 1525.00	1245	Maximianus Hercules. Bronze medallion. 225.00
383	Segesta. (B. C. 400). Tetradrachm; extra fine. 444 00	1246	Carausius. Aureus. Ex. f. 580.00

Total amount of the three days' sale about \$55,000.

Leo Hamburger of Frankfurt a. M., announces that he will sell this Fall a fine collection of rarities in which gold coins and Thaler of Breisach, Constance, Hagenau, Thann, and Wallenstein will be well represented.

In the sale of the Sandeman Collection, mentioned elsewhere, lot 82 is a tetradrachm of Olynthus (before B. C. 500) weighing 259 grains, which is thus described: "Quadriga to right, driven by bearded charioteer, who holds a goad in his right and reins in both hands, horses walking slowly in step; reverse, incuse square of irregular mill-sail pattern." This probably unique coin is the identical one published by Dr. Barclay V. Head in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, N.S., XVIII (1878), p. 85, and is mentioned in the *Historia Nummorum*, ed. 1887, p. 185; ed. 1911, p. 208. It was originally in Mr. G. Finlay's collection, which Mr. Sandeman purchased in 1877. Dr. Head remarks: "The fine archaic style of the art on the obverse is a proof that the coin is the work of a skilful Greek engraver of an early period." In G. Finlay's "History of Greece," p. 86, M. Postolaka refers in a footnote to the above described coin in the following terms: "Le superbe tétradrachme archaïque me semble à cause de l'aire creuse de fabrique macédonienne, mais de quelle ville je ne puis pas préciser."

At the sale of the Silva and Vianna collections held by J. Schulman in Amsterdam on April 10-12, some of the principal prices realized were as under, the equivalents of Dutch florins being given.

No.		No.	
2	Portugal. Sancho I (1185-1211). Gold morabitino. Extremely fine.....	1206	Bahia (Brazil) Dobra of eight escudos, 1732; unc.....
	\$54.00		\$40.00
151	Portugal. John III. (1521-1557). Gold portuguezó; very good.....	1616	Serro Frio (Brazil) Gold bar stamped in 1809; monogram V. C. R.....
	121.00		181.00
252	Portugal. Philip (1580—). Gold four cruzados; good.	1771	Bahia (Brazil) Peca of 6400 reis, 1828; v. g.....
	80.00		36 00
259	Portugal. John IV. Gold four cruzados, 1646; v. g.	2032	Portugal. Half peca, 1722; gold; v. g.....
	74 00		80 00
299	Portugal. Alfonso VI. Gold four cruzados, 166? v. g.	2033	Portugal. Dobra of eight escudos, 1725; v. g.....
	300.00		50.00
445	Portugal. John V. Essay in bronze of a dobra of sixteen escudos, 1731; v. g.	2034	Portugal. Dobra of four escudos, 1725; gold; very rare; good.....
	70 00		64.00
446	Same. Gold eight escudos, 1732; uncirculated.....	2112	Portugal Gold medal struck on occasion of the erection of the Temple of the Sacred Heart, 1779.....
	40.00		80 00
944	St. Thomas. Gold four Xerafins, 1819; very fine..	2374	Brazil. Silver medal, Betts No. 26; extremely fine...
	36.00		100.00
1130	Pernambuco. 4000 reis, 1702; gold; very good....	2375	Pernambuco. Silver medal, Van Loon, 190; 1630; v. f.
	80 00		52.00
1181	Minas (Brazil) Dobra of 20000 reis, 1727; gold; unc.	2393	Silver cross of Montevideo; 1817-22; very fine.....
	48.00		56 00
1189	Rio (Brazil) Dobra of eight escudos, 1730; gold; unc...		40.00

According to the London *Daily Mail* "more than thirty thousand South African war medals and clasps are awaiting ownership at the medal branch of the royal ordnance stores, Woolwich. Most of the missing claimants are members of the various irregular corps which existed during the war only. Each of the medals is stamped on its rim with the rank and name of its owner, so that identification becomes comparatively easy."

Mr. E. H. Adams is preparing a series of eighteen photographic plates to illustrate every variety of the Jackson and "Hard Times" tokens. There will be twelve obverses and reverses on each plate, numbered according to the specimens described in the work by Lyman H. Low.

At T. L. Elder's 50th sale, held June 5 and 6, the following prices were obtained:

No.		No.	
264	Gold Three Dollars, 1859; proof.....	527	\$50. Round. 1850; fine.....
	\$17 25		\$310 00
266	Same, 1860; proof.....	529	Colorado. Clark & Co. 1860. \$5.00; uncirculated.....
	17.25		32.00
270	Same, 1865; uncirculated...	533	Utah. \$5.00. 1849; very good
	23 25		29.00
272	Same, 1869; proof.....	534	Same; fine
	17.25		34.00
525	A. Humbert. \$50. Octagonal; 1852; fine.....		125 00

Medals in gold, silver, bronze, and white metal have been issued in commemoration of the coronation of King George V., of England. The obverse bears the busts of the King and Queen Mary facing to the left and separating the inscription "George V. Mary." The reverse depicts King George V. crowned, enthroned, and wearing his coronation robes, holding the royal sceptre in his right hand and in his left the orb. On his left side Queen Mary is seated, crowned and robed, holding a sceptre. On the extreme left of the medal is Britannia standing and holding her trident in her left hand and a branch of myrtle in her right. At the feet of the King rests the British Lion, behind which is the Union Shield, the rising sun in the background. Behind Her Majesty the Queen is a view of Westminster Abbey. Below, to right and left, are amorini, linking together festoons of the national flowers. The exergue, in three lines, reads: "Homage of the British Empire, 1911." The inscription above reads "God save the King."

At the sale of the second portion of the D. F. Howorth and A. Lindegard collections, held by Lyman H. Low on May 31, some of the prices realized were as follows:

No.			No.		
8	France. Denier Tournois, 1618; extremely fine.....	\$2.65	393	Pattern half dollar, 1838; copper proof.....	\$35.00
43	France. Token of Lefevre, 1792. 20 sols; fine.....	2.75	404	Pattern 5 cents, 1866; nickel proof.....	4.10
189	Piedmont Siege 10 soldi for Alessandria, 1746; v. g.	2.10	438	Sweden. John III. Rixdaler, 1573; fine.....	13.75
232	Naples and Sicily. Pattern 5 centesimi, 1813; proof....	2.65	439	Sweden. Charles IX. Rixdaler. 1610; very good....	8.00
275	Ascoli. 2 baiocchi; fine.....	2.85	440	Sweden. Gustav III. Rixdaler, 1631; fine.....	7.75
380	U. S. Cent, 1827; extra fine..	2.65	442	Sweden. Ulrica. Rixdaler, 1719; very good.....	7.75
385	Twenty cents, 1877; proof...	2.50			
386	Same, 1878; proof.....	2.50			
389	Five cents, 1877; proof.....	2.75			

Last year THE NUMISMATIST reported the discovery of a large number of coins in the island of Gothland, and recently another "find" has been made. While ploughing in a field near Lökruna an urn was brought to the surface containing 214 silver coins and portions of coins as well as a necklace. The coins have been offered to the Swedish government.

Toward the latter part of May, 1909, a remarkable "find" of German silver coins was made at Mechttersheim, a village south of Speyer in the Rhenish Palatinate. It consisted of 3446 silver pennies and 521 fragments, or rather pennies cut in half. The greatest portion of these were struck at Speyer under Henry I. of Scharfenberg, who was bishop from 1067 to 1073. The treasure has been acquired by the Historical Society of the Palatinate, who placed it in the hands of Mr. C. W. Scherer for classification and description. His results are now being published in the *Berliner Munzblätter*, and excellent illustrations accompany the paper.

At the sale of the Julius L. Brown collection held by S. H. Chapman on May 30 and 31, some of the principal prices realized were the following:

No.		No.	
1	Persia. Darius I. Gold daric; fine..... \$20.00	363	Bavaria. Max. Emanuel II. 1679-1726. Quintuple marriage ducat; proof..... \$28.00
2	Mytilene. Lesbos. B. C. 400. Electrum hecta; ex. fine.. 14.75	372	Transylvania. Sigismund Rokoci. Ten ducats, 1607; uncirculated..... 75.00
3	Macedonia. Philip II. Stater; very fine..... 45.00	374	Saxony. Johann Georg. Four ducats, 1630; uncirculated.. 11.50
7C	Tarentum. B. C. 300. Didrachm; uncirculated..... 22.00	616	Japan. Oban, 1725; fine..... 46.00
17A	Judæa. Simon Maccabeus. B. C. 143-135. Shekel; fine. 20.00	617	— 5 gold Kobang; fine.. 11.00
45	Rome. Lucius Verus. 161-169 Aureus; uncirculated; found in the Vatican garden in 1895..... 27.00	636A	Carolina. Half-penny, 1694; very good..... 20.00
46	Rome. Commodus. 177-192. Aureus; fine..... 25.00	642	Continental Dollar, 1776; pattern in pewter; proof.. 16.00
124	England. Mary I. Sovereign, 1553; the earliest dated coin of the English series; very fine..... 35.00	648	Washington half dollar; pattern; very fine..... 40.00
133	England. Charles II. Pattern Broad by T. Simon, 1662; extra fine..... 10.00	670	Eagle, 1795; uncirculated... 32.00
140	England. George III. Coronation medal in gold, 1761; extra fine..... 15.00	728	Pattern gold dollar, 1836; brilliant proof..... 39.00
144	England. Gold medal to the officers of the American Arctic Expedition, by Wyon; probably unique... 25.00	729	Stella. Four dollars, gold, 1879; proof..... 108.00
		730	Another variety; proof..... 110.00
		754	Utah. Two and one half dollars, 1849; very good..... 40.00
		755	Utah. Five dollars, 1850; ex. fine..... 50.00
		756	Silver dollar, 1795; unc..... 24.00
		794	Half dollar, 1797; fine..... 50.00
		900	Half dime, 1794; unc..... 15.00
		934	Cent, 1799; very good..... 12.00
		940	Cent, 1804; very good..... 14.00

Mr. Harry A. Gray of Roxbury, Mass., sends us an interesting communication in which he calls attention to an error in the catalogue of the Morris collection. Lot 393 in this sale is the medal made from the wreck of the steamship "Beaver," and the cataloguer states that this vessel was the first to cross the Atlantic Ocean. Mr. Gray refers to Hunt's *Merchant's Magazine* for the year 1847 (Vol. 16, page 172) and also to a work by W. & R. Chambers, published in London and Edinburgh in 1867. Both of these publications give the credit to the steamship "Sirius," Capt. Roberts in command, which left Cork on April 5th, 1838, for New York, where she arrived on the morning of April 23rd. The "Great Western" left Bristol on April 8th of the same year, and being a much larger vessel she arrived in New York also on the 23rd of April, but not until the afternoon; so there is no doubt that the credit of being the first steamer to cross the Atlantic belongs to the "Sirius."

Coinage executed at the mints of the United States during the month of April, 1911.

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
Double Eagles.	229,000	\$4,580,000.00
Eagles.....	30,100	301,000.00
Half Eagles..	468,500	2,342,500.00
Quarter Eagles	759,680	1,899,200.00

Total Gold. 1,487,280 \$9,122,700.00

Half Dollars...	168,000	\$ 84,000.00
Dimes.....	1,150,000	115,000.00

Total Silver. 1,318,000 \$199,000.00

Five Cents....	9,758,000	\$487,900.00
One Cent.	2,469,000	24,990.00

Total Minor. 12,257,000 \$512,890.00

Total Coinage. 15,062,270 \$9,834,590.00

Coinage executed at the mints of the United States during the month of May, 1911.

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
Double Eagles	171,528	\$3,430,560.00
Eagles.....	37	370.00
Half Eagles...	404,078	2,020,390.00
Quarter Eagles	150	375.00

Total Gold. 575,793 \$5,451,695.00

Half Dollars..	74,153	\$ 37,076.50
Quarter Dollars	500,153	125,038.25
Dimes.....	1,620,153	162,015.30

Total Silver. 2,194,459 \$324,130.05

Five Cents....	378	\$ 18.90
One Cent.....	20,920,378	209,203.78

Total Minor. 20,920,756 \$ 209,222.68

Total Coinage. 23,691,008 \$5,985,047.73

Coinage for Gov't Philippine Islands:—
One-centavo pieces, 800; value, \$8.00.

On June 3, 4 and 5, the little town of St. Dié, in the Vosges, France, was the scene of a notable celebration in honor of the 400th anniversary of the publication of the "*Cosmographiae Introductio*," in which this continent was first termed America. The name found general acceptance, and since then St. Dié has always considered it her chief pride that she is the godmother, the "marraine;" of the New World. Medals in bronze and silver have been issued in commemoration of the anniversary with portraits of personages connected with the early typography of the town.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. May 18th.: Sir Henry H. Howarth, President, in the chair. Prof. H. Browne and Messrs. W. Longman, Coleman P. Hyman and H. Oppenheimer were elected Fellows of the Society.

Exhibitions: By Mr. W. E. Marsh, a penny of Henry VI, of the Calais Mint, of the transitional type from the "annulet" to the rosette-mascle coinages; by Mr. Bernard Roth, an ancient British quarter stater (*Evans* E. 5) from Bognor, and a half and third stater of the Unelli; by Mr. H. Garside, a pattern half-crown of 1875 of the type of the crown and a set of the 1911 maundy money; by Mr. F. A. Walters, a bronze medallion of Tiberius, struck at Clypaea in North Africa by P. Cornelius Dolabella A. D. 23; by Mrs. Cripps, a series of coins of Carausius found at Cirencester, all of very rare or unpublished reverse types with legends "Adventus Aug." (Emperor on horseback.) "Provid. Augusta." (Providentia seated), "Leg. XX Ulpia" (boar), etc. There was also shown a specimen of the D. G. Brinton medal of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, recently presented to the Society.

Mr. G. C. Brooke read a paper entitled "Notes on the reign of William I," in which he gave the results of his comparison of the dies of a large series of coins. A coin of William I, recently attributed to the mint of Berkeley and supposed to be unique, was

found to be struck from the same dies as a coin in the British Museum which showed Exeter to be the correct attribution. A comparison of the obverse dies of the coins of this reign had produced results which might be arranged in three classes; the first showed one obverse die used in conjunction with two or more reverse dies of the same moneyer at the same mint, by comparison of such coins doubtful attributions could be verified and corrected, halfpennies, for example, on which the mint was missing had been thus assigned to their mints. A coin reading "Spraelinc on Ci" having the obverse struck from the same die as a Winchester coin of this moneyer should probably be assigned to Winchester instead of Chichester, the first three letters (Win.) of the mint having been omitted by an engraver's error; a similar ellipse might be seen on a coin reading "Godesbrand on C" (for Sc) having the same obverse as a coin of the same moneyer reading "on Scf," which showed the mint to be Shaftesbury.

The second class showed several instances of an obverse die used at the same mint by two or more moneyers; this enabled one to locate doubtful moneyers, *e. g.* Cnihtwine, who had been attributed to St. Edmundsbury, was shown to have used the same die as moneyers of Shaftesbury at which mint he doubtless worked; a Godesbrand was working at both Shaftesbury and Shrewsbury, one using the abbreviations Sef, Sc, C (for Shaftesbury) with obverse dies used on Shaftesbury coins of other moneyers, and the other Sri, Si (for Shrewsbury) in conjunction with an obverse die used by Shrewsbury moneyers. The third class showed an obverse die to have been sent from one mint to another in the following cases (the earlier mint to use the die in each case was ascertained by the growth of rust and the appearance of scratches or other flaws on the die by the time its latest coins were struck):—Barnstaple to Exeter, Canterbury to Hythe, Guildford to Chichester, Marlborough to Salisbury, Salisbury to Marlborough (this obverse die was used in conjunction with a reverse which had previously been used with the preceding obverse,) Salisbury to Wilton, Wilton to Salisbury, Cricklade to Wilton, Shrewsbury to St. David's, London to Southwark, all these being of the "Paxs" type, also one of the "Pavilion" type from London to Exeter. Another die of the "Paxs" type used at London and Ipswich, one of the "Bonnet" type used at London and Thetford and another of the same type used at Thetford and an uncertain mint (reading "MAINT") gave no proof of the mint which was the first to use them. The cases where London was one of the mints involved might be explained as instances of the practice mentioned in Domesday of sending dies from London to the provincial mints after a change in the type, a die already used being sent, possibly to save the time of engraving a new one. The other cases seemed to show that it was possible for the moneyer to borrow or purchase a die from a moneyer of a neighbouring mint, as in each case the two mints which a die served were in very close proximity, except Shrewsbury and St. David's—and Shrewsbury was the nearest or most accessible mint to St. David's as the roads then lay. This would seem to militate against the old theory of all dies being sent from London, a theory based on passages in Domesday which said no more than that this was done when there was a change in the money and supported by the similarity of work seen in coins of all mints, a fact which might be merely due to the careful, almost mechanical, copying of the original dies. Reproductions of mistakes showed dies to be copied carefully and, in some cases, ignorantly, and coarse-cut dies, commonly called "local work," could be explained as the production of inexperienced workmen. Traces of alterations of dies were interesting and three such dies seemed to point to an extensive system of forgery by one London moneyer who struck coins of each of the first three types of the reign with dies on which he had partly obliterated his name and made that of the mint resemble another mint (Exeter and Canterbury) probably in the hope of avoiding detection while he issued coins of low weight; his name was not known on coins later than this third type, which perhaps show that his forgery was discovered. Mr. A. H. Baldwin said that in his "long-cross" coins of Henry III, three out of four moneyers at Northampton used the same obverse die. Mr. L. A. Lawrence suggested that dies might have been made in London, and a punch-*ee*on used for making obverse dies, in which case coins struck from two obverse dies which were made from the same punch-*ee*on would have the appearance of being struck from the same die. Mr. Brooke in reply, said that in the cases to which he had referred, traces of rust and other flaws showed the coins to be struck by one die and not by two dies made from one punch-*ee*on.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB. The regular monthly meeting was held at Keene's Chop House on Friday, June 9th, fifteen members being present: Mr. Higgins, the President, occupied the chair. An active discussion ensued as to the probabilities of an advance in prices of certain United States coins, and the general opinion seemed to be that while the gold coins had reached the highest figures, there were indications that the copper and silver issued would show advances in the future. Numerous exhibits were made, one of the most interesting being by Mr. Elliott Smith, who showed Nos. 41 and 42 of the Hard Times Tokens in silver.

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF MONTREAL. A meeting was held in the Chateau de Ramezay on the 19th of the month; there were present Judge L. W. Sicotte, James Reid, P. O. Tremblay, C. E. Belanger, R. W. McLachlan, F. G. Granger, J. C. A. Heriot, P. J. L. Heureux, G. N. Moncel, and E. Z. Massicotte. Mr. P. G. Dugre was elected a member.

R. W. McLachlan, who had been appointed as delegate to the meetings of the Royal Society of Canada at Ottawa, gave a report of the proceedings and of a visit he had paid to the Ottawa branch of the Royal mint; he also exhibited a sovereign of George V. which had just been struck.

The members present were pleased to hear that Mr. McLachlan was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, mainly for his eminent work in Canadian numismatic science.

Judge Sicotte read a most interesting paper on Jean Cicot, the founder of his family in Canada.

CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. The 89th monthly meeting was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, June 2nd, President Harry F. Williams presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Holmes, Williams, Wilson, Davis, Ripstra, Kelly, Green, Nelson, Von den Berghen, Carey, Dunham, V. M. Brand, Simpson, Excell and Leon.

Mr. Carey was appointed a member of the Convention Finance Committee in place of Mr. Holmes, who resigned. Messrs. Max A. Berg and W. G. Curry were elected to membership.

President Williams read a paper on "The Coinage of Brazil," which dealt particularly on the various valuations of the milreis during the monetary history of that country. A motion was carried providing for an informal auction at the August meeting, the proceeds to be turned into the convention fund, and members were requested to make donations for this sale. Mr. Leon showed a number of fractional currency essays.

Magazines received since last meeting were: *Numismatische Correspondenz*, *Spink's Circular*, *Philatelic West* and the *Numismatist*, all for May; Auction catalogs from S. H. Chapman, Elder, Fuldauer, Hamburger, Hess, Low, Mehl and Thieme; Catalog with fixed prices from Steigerwalt; and a priced catalog from Low.

Adjourned to meet July 17th, 1911.

BEN G. GREEN, *Secretary*.

NUMISMATISCHE GESELLSCHAFT IN WIEN. At the regular meeting on March 15, Dr. Scholz called the attention of the Society to the death of their member, the medallist, Josef Kowarzik, who died two days previously at Frankfort am Main.

Several specimens of Kowarzik's work are in the cabinet of the Society, and he was an occasional contributor to the *Monatsblatt* on the subject of contemporary medals and medallists.

Major Richter then delivered the address of the evening, entitled "Japan and its Monetary System." The address was illustrated by an interesting series of Japanese coins from the cabinet of the lecturer.

At the meeting of April 26, Herr Hauptmann von Zambaur read a paper on the coinage of the Chazar dynasty, who were prominent in Tartary from the seventh to the tenth century, and populated the districts in the neighborhood of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov. The speaker also exhibited thirteen of the very rare coins of this tribe. At this meeting Mr. E. T. Newell was elected a member.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. A regular meeting was held on March 22, the President, Mr. P. W. Carlyon-Britton, in the chair.

Mr. Lawrence read a paper upon a hoard of 136 groats said to have been found in Norfolk many years ago. Their period of issue comprised about 70 years, and was represented by 1 specimen of Henry V, 2 of the heavy coinage of Henry VI, 2 of his light issues, 126 of Edward IV, and 5 of Richard III. Referring to the question of the mint-mark current at the date of Henry VI's restoration in 1470, Mr. Lawrence, in agreement with Mr. Fox, inferred that it must have been the short-cross-pierced, and in support of this mentioned Henry's gold angel with that mark, which he urged was reproduced from the current angel of his rival.

Mr. Henry Symonds read a short paper on the mint of Aberystwyth under Charles I, based upon a contemporary manuscript in the Harleian Collection. He traced the operations from their commencement in 1638 for about ten years, during which the mint was intermittently working; and quoted the amount of money that was struck there. The coming of Welsh silver ceased in 1648, when the dies were removed to an unknown destination, apparently for safe custody on account of political troubles. Amongst many interesting items was a memorandum that from the commencement of the mint to the 10th day of July, 1641, the open book was the mint-mark.

Mr. Alfred Chitty contributed the first portion of his treatise on "The Token Coinage of Australia," which comprised New South Wales and Victoria. The author described in detail the various issues of the traders, and was able to add numerous varieties to the lists previously published.

NUMISMATISCHER VEREIN ZU LEIPZIG. This Society has issued a schedule of its meetings during the present year for the convenience of its members. The Secretary, Prof. Dr. Weinmeister, announces that the sessions are fortnightly and will begin at 8.30 p. m. The meeting place of the Society is at No. 1 Dorotheenplatz.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. A meeting was held at the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., on May 23, Mr. Shinkle in the chair. As the minutes were being read President McKnight came in and occupied the chair for the remainder of the evening. After the regular order of business had been transacted the following exhibits were made: By Dr. Wilharm, a \$10 Note, Bank of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.; Pattern Ring Cents, silver, 1850, and one 1-10 silver; Goloid Metric Dollar, 1879; Pattern \$20 gold piece in copper, 1875; English 1½ Penny, silver, 1843. By Mr Kraft, the following Cents: 1793 Liberty Cap, 1794, 1801, 1807 over 06, 1808 12 star, 1819, etc.; Eagles, 1849 O. Mint and 1847; Half Eagle 1857C; also bronze medals of Commodore Perry and the Chicago Fire, by Mr. Hunter; two Dewey medals, bronze, 1898, a Roosevelt Inauguration Medal, and Hard Times token, Low No. 171; by Mr. Gies, the following Canadians: Breton's No. 520, 524, 562, 717, 719 crossed 4, 720 crossed 4, and 728.

A motion by Mr. Hunter, seconded by Dr. Wilharm, that the regular meetings of the Society be held on the third Tuesday of each month, was carried. Members present: President McKnight, Vice-President Shinkle, Treasurer Dr. Wilharm, Secretary Gies, and Messrs. Hunter and Kraft. Visitor, Mr. H. D. Gibbs. Received during the month of May, catalogue of L. Fu'dauer, Amsterdam.

Adjourned at 9.50.

A. C. GIES, Secretary.

PERIODICALS AND CATALOGUES RECEIVED.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge of Wellington St. Strand, London, will sell on June 13 to 20 the valuable and extensive collection of Greek, Roman, English, and other coins, the property of John Glas Sandeman, F. S. A. The catalogue comprises a thousand lots and is beautifully illustrated with eleven plates. Mr. Sandeman's coins in many instances were obtained from the Bank, Sparkes, Dundas, de Redcliffe, and similar great collections, hence many fine specimens prevail. Among others should be mentioned an extremely fine tetradrachm of Naxos (No. 39); a drachm of Syracuse by the engraver Eukleides (No. 63); and a probably unique tetradrachm of Olynthus (No. 82). The Roman Consular and Imperial series are also well represented.

From B. Max Mehl we have received the catalogue (1780 lots) of the collection of Prof. Byron K. Rooks, consisting of nearly complete series of U. S. coins of all the various mints, and a magnificent and valuable collection of pioneer gold coins including the Bechtler issues of Carolina; Moffat, Kellogg, and the Miners' Bank of California; Clark of Colorado; and the Mormon coinage. The sale will be held on June 17th.

The first part of *The Numismatic Chronicle* for 1911 contains two contributions of special interest. The first of these is a paper entitled "The Types of the Jewish Shekels," by the Rev. Edgar Rogers, in which the author contends that the passages in the Book of Ecclesiasticus (I. 6-9 and 14-15) suggested the device and "that the flower is in some way a spring flower, probably a lily." The other paper is by T. H. B. Graham on "Charles the Second's Hammered Silver Coinage," in which he offers suggestions as to fixing the dates of the four types and conclusively proves that "the third hammered issue in its entirety, all made from Simon's dies, or at any rate from his designs, held the field, and continued to be struck for such period as the needs of the public demanded, and until the Mint was ready to furnish an adequate supply of the new-fashioned milled money. There can be no doubt that if Simon had been allowed a free hand he would, at the very commencement of the reign, have produced a milled currency superior to any in the whole English series, but his asperations were thwarted by the persistent jealousy of the moneyers, and his admirable workmanship was marred by his being compelled to follow the old-fashioned models of the previous reign, and to employ that relic of barbarism the hammer."

Two numbers of the *Rassegna Numismatica*, edited and issued by Furio Lenzi in Rome, have appeared for 1911. A large portion of this periodical is devoted to the "finds" of coins in Italy and elsewhere and the current numismatic publications are reviewed at length. The fortnightly supplement, the *Giornale Numismatico*, is an eight page journal, and among the recent contents are contributions on the new Italian coinage, the death of Roty, Papal medals, etc.

From Rudolf Kube, Berlin, we have received No. 265 of the *Numismatische Correspondenz*, being a catalogue of over 1200 lots, including coins and medals of all countries. A supplement includes the new issues.

Six numbers of the *Blätter für Münzfreunde*, published by C. G. Thieme of Dresden, and edited by Dr. H. Buchenau of Munich, are on our table for review. Of all the periodicals we receive this is one of the most interesting, and covers a wide range of numismatic subjects, in especial those relating to the coinage of Europe during the Middle Ages. Among the principal features are a series of papers on the uniface bracteates (Hohlpfeunige) of Thuringia, Vacha, and Remda principally of the fourteenth century; a paper on the five ducat piece of Jülich with the insignia of St. Hubertus; an elaborate treatise by Dr. Julius Ebner on the life and works of Franz Guichart, an engraver and die-cutter of Württemberg, whose works range from 1624 to 1634, and who was employed by the Dukes Johann and Ludwig to execute many artistic medals; and above all the series of articles on the early German coinages of the various principalities and cities.

Henry Chapman has issued a catalogue of the collection of coins and medals belonging to Charles Morris of Chicago, and has combined with it the collection of Richard L. Ashhurst of Philadelphia. The sale is to take place in the Freeman Art Gallery in Philadelphia, on Friday, June 30. The catalogue comprises over 700 items, and describes probably the earliest collection of coins formed in the United States, the father of Mr. Ashhurst being a collector prior to 1830, in which year he attended a sale of coins in the city of London, England, purchasing a number of the choicest items in the present catalogue.

The notable items in the collection are: N. E. shilling; Lord Baltimore shilling and sixpence, the former probably unique; the Carolina Elephant half penny; 1785 Vermont cent; rare Washington coins and medals; the early American medals, mostly contemporaneous impressions, the medal for the Battle of Germantown, medal of Truxton, and the Fame medal of Washington.

In the Morris collection will be found several items of interest to Canadians, especially the Peace Medal of Queen Victoria given to an Indian chief by the then Prince of Wales, afterwards King Edward VII.

Mehl's Numismatic Monthly appears in a double number for May and June consisting of twenty pages. The leading contribution is on the siege peso of Uruguay and the counterstamped coins of Salvador. Among other articles are one on the A. N. A. Convention and another on the duties and methods of the Assay Commission.

From Thomas L. Elder we have received the catalogue of the Kahn Collection, comprising over 1900 lots, which is to be sold in the Hotel Bartholdi on June 28 and 29. This collection includes a wide variety of offerings consisting not only of coins but also medals, paper, money, and tokens. Among the features are Dollars of 1794 and 1836, a fifty dollar octagonal gold piece of 1852, cents of 1793, 1799, and 1804, and numerous Washington, Lincoln, and other presidential medals.

Wayte Raymond has issued a supplement to his price list No. 3; this consists of about two hundred lots, including U. S. gold, silver, and copper coins and tokens of the "Hard Times" period. Among the latter are Nos. 1 and 27, the former silver plated and both in very fine condition.

From T. G. Appelgren, Stockholm, we have received his catalogue No. 1, consisting of over 1000 lots of Scandinavian and other coins as well as numismatic books. The early coinage of Sweden is especially well represented.

The supplement to catalogue No. 4 of Hans Meuss has just been issued. About 300 lots are described, consisting of gold and silver coins, medals, etc. Among the former we note a U. S. Fifty-dollar gold piece of 1852 described as in very good condition.

The second portion of the Salbach Collection has recently been catalogued by Mr. J. Schulman of Amsterdam and it makes a handsome quarto of over one hun-

dred pages. Over 1800 lots are described and eight fine plates accompany the text. This section includes the coins and medals of the Argentine Republic, Paraguay, Uruguay, the Central American States, Mexico, and the West Indies. Many rarities are enumerated and the library of the late Mr. Salbach is also catalogued. Among the books are numerous volumes on North and South American coinage which should appeal to the collectors in this country.

The *Berliner Munzblätter* appear in a double number for May and June. The principal contribution is by Dr. Emil Bahrfeldt upon the coinage of Brandenburg from 1640 to 1650, i. e., from the accession of Friedrich Wilhelm, the Great Elector. The author informs us that Berlin was the only place of the minting at that period and the coins issued in silver ranged from the one eighth Thaler to the quadruple Thaler, while in gold, ducats, double ducats, and quintuple ducats were struck. Among other interesting papers are descriptions of two hitherto undescribed coins of Saxony and Schleswig Holstein.

Friedrich Redder of Leipzig has issued his priced catalogue No. 4, consisting of nearly 3000 items and including coins, medals, and numismatic books. An interesting feature is the coins relating to towns and cities, of which nearly 400 are described, among others a rare ten ducat piece of Kremnitz.

A MEDAL OF THE KNIGHT TEMPLARS.

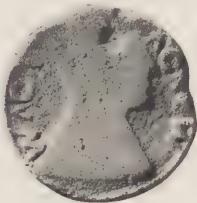


Obverse: Figure of Columbia with spear, cap and shield, enclosed in two arcs of a circle joined in elliptical form upon a cross with laurel wreaths on each side. Ins., 1810, 1910 * 100th Anniversary of Columbian Commandery * No. 1, K. T. N. Y.

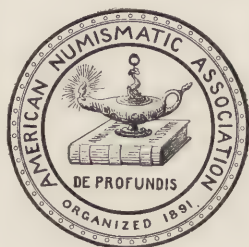
Reverse: Oak wreath.

The one hundredth anniversary of Columbian Commandery No. 1, Knight Templars, occurred Thursday, December 8th, 1910, with reception and ball at the Hotel Astor, New York City. Over 5,000 were present and at least 500 in uniform. It was an occasion of great historic interest and was attended by many Knight Templars of high rank. The commemorative ode for the occasion was written by Sir Knight Charles B. Wilkinson.

Among the former members of this commandery were General Lafayette, who was knighted in 1824, and also Major Robert Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter.



This piece is cast in bronze and is quite thick. It has a crude head to right and the inscription is either in an abbreviated form or is intentionally meaningless. What of it is visible reads—WACNO AC -- W. The reverse shows a crude seated (?) figure and the legend COVNT A(?)VRANE(?), and date 1777 in exergue. Can any of our readers give any information about this piece?



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"THE TIME".....AUGUST 28, 29, 30, 31st.

"THE PLACE".....CHICAGO.

"THE GIRL".....A. N. A.

1911 A. N. A. CONVENTION

TIME — AUGUST 28-29-30-31 PLACE — CHICAGO.

The Board of Governors have voted unanimously to accept the very cordial invitation of the Chicago Numismatic Society, extended to the convention last year, and have selected the above dates for holding the 1911 convention.

Arrangements are well under way, but we are not prepared as yet, to announce the program.

The Convention Executive Committee, appointed by the Chicago Numismatic Society, consists of F. Elmo Simpson, Chairman, and Messrs. E. Michael, Lamson, Verkler and Scully, Committee on Hotels, Entertainment and Program, J. F. Loer, Chairman, and Messrs. Leon, Carey, Holmes and Merrill.

Ben G. Green is Chairman of Committee on Exhibits, and all members expecting to exhibit coins, etc., should communicate with him at once, stating amount of space desired.

Official headquarters for the A. N. A. will be at the Hotel La Salle, corner of La Salle and Madison Streets.

Convention sessions and exhibits will be held in the Art Institute on Michigan Avenue, opposite Adams Street.

The convention of The American Numismatic Association and American Philatelic Society will be held on consecutive dates; the convention of the A. P. S. being held the preceding week. It was not considered advisable, by the officers of either society, or the joint committee appointed at the 1910 conventions, to confer on the possibility of holding the two conventions on concurrent dates, to do so, but a happy decision was reached to hold the two conventions in succeeding weeks; thus members of either society, who are interested in both Numismatics and Philately can attend both conventions on one trip. From correspondence in hand, an increased attendance is indicated. Many pleasant treats are in store for those who attend. A full program will be published in the next issue of THE NUMISMATIST.

Columbus, Ohio, June 14th, 1911.

J. M. HENDERSON, President.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

NEW MEMBERS TO BE ADMITTED JULY 25TH.

- 1505. W. A. S. Bird, 601 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas.
- 1506. Rev. Edward P. McAdams, Glyndon, Maryland.
- 1507. J. C. Dain, 571 Congress St., Portland, Maine.
- 1508. Otto Helbing, 13 Maximilianstrasse, Munich, Germany.
- 1509. Johannes Hagan, 614 Oak St., Baraboo, Wisconsin.
- 1510. A. J. Jansen, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.
- 1511. Adelard Fortier, 325 Laganchetiere St. East, Montreal, Canada.
- 1512. W. G. Wilson, Stony Ridge, Ohio.

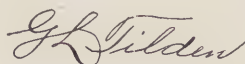
APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications have been received. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to August 25th they will become members on that date, and will be published as such in the August issue.

APPLICANTS.

Karl H. Searles,	
102 Sagamore St., Manchester, N. H.....	R. B. Carpenter
Richard T. Ringling,	G. L. Tilden
Cor. Oak and 10th Sts., Baraboo, Wis.....	W. G. Curry
Russell Williams,	Lyle C. Clarke
Baraboo, Wis.....	W. G. Curry
T. R. Williams,	Lyle C. Clarke
603 Fifth St., Baraboo, Wis.....	W. G. Curry
	Lloyd E. Battles

PROPOSED BY



Worcester, Mass., June 16, 1911.

General Secretary.



LA SALLE HOTEL, CHICAGO.

Corner of La Salle and Madison Streets.

Headquarters of the American Numismatic Association Convention,
Week of August 28, 1911.

The rates at this house are as follows: One person in room with hot and cold running water, \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day; or \$3.00 and \$4.00 per day for two persons in a room. Single rooms with bath attached, \$3.00 and \$3.50 per day; or \$5.00 per day for two persons occupying one room. One suite of two single rooms with bath between, \$5.00 and \$6.00 per day; two persons taking one of these suites at \$5.00 per day would give an individual rate of \$2.50 per day. There are two public baths on each floor for the free use of patrons. Parties intending to be present at the convention may have reservations made by addressing the chairman of the committee, Mr. F. J. Loer, 1535 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The place for holding convention sessions and making exhibits will be in the Art Institute, located on Michigan Avenue opposite Adams St. Those who intend to make exhibits of their coins are requested to notify Ben G. Green, Masonic Temple, Chicago, of about the space desired so that arrangements may be made in advance for cases. Those who expect to read papers may communicate with F. J. Loer, 1622 Masonic Temple. From reports received there will probably be a large attendance.

LIVE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ITEMS.

By EDGAR H. ADAMS.

The statement in the May number of *THE NUMISMATIST* by Mr. H. O. Granberg that he possessed an 1836 Gobrecht dollar with reeded edge has engaged the attention of those who are interested in the pattern coinage of this country, for an 1835 dollar with reeded edge is a variety that has never before had public mention, and was not known to exist but by a very few collectors. Heretofore it has been supposed that all the varieties of 1835, of which there are four, had plain edges. Mr. Granberg, upon solicitation, has confirmed his ownership of this great rarity, and states that the design shows the name of the engraver on the base, and represents the eagle in a field of twenty-six stars on the reverse. This, with plain edge, is the commonest variety of the whole series, of which one thousand pieces are said to have been originally struck; but by the addition of a reeded edge this design becomes one of the very rarest of the entire series of Gobrecht dollars, which are thought by many collectors to be the most interesting of all the pattern pieces. The new variety makes No. 11 in the series known, in silver.

Mr. Farran Zerbe asks the following question, which has been instigated by the statement made in this column in the May number that the small quantity of early gold pieces issued by the San Francisco Mint was principally due to the fact that there had been an insufficient supply of acids and silver, the metal to be used as an alloy in the making of the gold coins: "On what authority, in what proportion, and during what years has silver been used as an alloy for United States Government coins since the opening of the San Francisco Mint?"

The Statutes at Large, 1836-7, Chapter III., Sec. 8, reads: "And be it further enacted, That the standard for both gold and silver coins of the United States shall hereafter be such, that of one thousand parts of weight, nine hundred shall be of pure metal, and one hundred of alloy; and the alloy of the silver coins shall be of copper; and the alloy of the gold coins shall be of copper and silver, provided that the silver do not exceed one-half of the whole alloy."

This law seems to have run from 1836 up to 1873, when the provision for the alloy of gold coins was altered to read: "the alloy of the gold coins shall be of copper, or of copper and silver, but the silver shall in no case exceed one-tenth of the whole alloy."

This amendment made the alloy to be used optional with the mint authorities, and this is probably the law at the present time.

It was this apparently unimportant item of silver alloy in the law of 1836 that caused a great deal of trouble at San Francisco in 1852, when the ingots, or slugs, octagonal and round, issued by the United States Assay Office, were repudiated at the Custom House. A new law required that only gold coins of the standard fineness of those of the United States should be accepted for customs duties. Previous to this the ingots had served for the payment of nine-tenths of the customs duties at San Francisco, which amounted yearly to an enormous sum. But the law was clear, and there was nothing else for the Collector to do but to obey. The ingots not only were of a different standard of fineness to the U. S. pieces (880, 884, and 887), but contained only silver alloy, which all California gold does naturally, and therefore goldpieces worth in some cases in excess of stamped value were refused by the Collector. The lower fineness of the ingots led to the making of pieces of 900 fineness by the Assay Office, which was comparatively easy to do, but these were also without the law, as they did not contain copper alloy. The addition of copper in the alloy was a very different matter, and the Assay Office made no attempt to do it. A full account of this matter will soon be published.

Mr. Judson Brenner owns an encased postage stamp of unusual variety. The stamp bears the head of Jackson, the same as the two-cent postage stamp of contemporary issue. The reverse shows the name of the manufacturer, "J. Gault, Pat. Aug. 12, 1862." The genuineness of this piece has been questioned, but no one seems to be able to say definitely whether it is or is not authentic. Mr. Brenner says that he has heard of only one other specimen of this variety, but has not seen it. Can any of our readers throw light upon this matter?

The writer of this column respectfully requests the loan for a few days of the Russell 12½-cent piece, in Feuchtwanger metal, to complete a photographic plate of

Hard Times tokens. This is numbered 128 in Mr. Low's list. It is the intention to photograph every variety of Hard Times tokens mentioned by Mr. Low, and show same in a series of plates, each to contain twelve obverses and reverses. Already eleven plates have been completed, representing altogether 132 varieties. Any assistance in the way of the loan of rare or unusual specimens will be gratefully appreciated by the writer, and great care will be taken of them, and they will be promptly returned to their owners. Tokens now needed are Nos. 2, 24, 25, 26, 27, 50, 57, 71, 77, 82, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 102, 106, 108, 119, 121, 128, 137, 144, 146, 147, 149, 152, 156, 158, 159, 161, 162, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 181, 182, 283. The loan of any pieces will be acknowledged in this column.

COINS RECENTLY ISSUED.



GREECE. The new drachma is designed by G. Jacobides. The reverse represents a veiled female reclining on a sea horse looking at a shield on which is a Medusa head cut in high relief but rather blurry in effect. For this and the two following we are indebted to Messrs. Gutttag Bros.



BELGIUM. The new one franc piece is in very low relief and the wreath on the reverse is inverted. This is from designs by Godefroid Devreese. He is well known from his numerous medals for expositions, etc.



ITALY. The new coins issued in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Kingdom of Italy under Victor Emanuel in 1861 are from designs by Domenico Trentacosta, and the issue consists of ten centesimi in copper and two and five lira coins in silver, and gold coins of the denomination of 50 lira are projected. The obverse contains a portrait of Victor Emanuel and on the reverse is a figure of Italia between a ship and a plow and the value and date, 1861-1911.

H. W.

AN UNPUBLISHED COLONIAL.



The coin illustrated has recently come to light and appears to be an hitherto unchronicled type of a Massachusetts Colonial pattern, as one side is very similar to one mentioned by Crosby on page 303 of his *Early Coins of America*. The piece herewith shows on one side a female figure seated on a globe, and is very similar to the one mentioned by Crosby, even to the small animal near the base. In the exergue is the date 1776. The inscription around the edge, however, is different, as this piece was struck over an Irish half-penny of 1747 which still shows the BERN of the old inscription HIBERNIA, it is impossible to make out what the present legend is. All that is visible is D at the beginning and ATIS at the end, probably for DEFENSOR LIBERTATIS.

On the other side is a standing figure, probably the first attempt at the Indian so familiar on the later issue. This Indian, however, is in the act of using his bow. All that shows of the inscription is as follows. PROVIN --- (M)ASSA : The II near the bow belongs to the earlier George II. inscription, the outline of whose head is plainly discernable back of the bow. A complete reading of the legend is probably PROVINCE OF MASSA:. This was changed to STATE on the other two types of patterns. It is interesting to note that the so-called Janus head piece has Massachusetts spelled the same way as this piece. H. Wood.

JUNE 10th, 1911

At this writing, one hundred and sixty-four (164) bidders have been registered for the Prof. Byron N. Rooks sale which I shall hold on the 17th. I expect over two hundred bidders. This sale, like all my sales, promises to be a grand success.

A catalogue with printed list of prices, showing amounts realized for each of the eighteen hundred lots of this sale, may be had now (July 1st) for only 50c.

I am real anxious to at least tell you my terms and methods for selling coins at auction. I also gladly buy entire collections or single rare coins, and pay dog-on good prices for them. Your letters will be promptly and cheerfully answered. WRITE ME. A post card is as good as a 10c. stamp.

I always have a good stock of coins, selections from which is cheerfully sent on approval. Give me a chance at your next order.

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Send for my monthly circular of mail auction of Coins, etc., ending 25th of every month.

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Early Colonial and American Money.

The early settlers of New England came to this country rich in integrity, enterprising, with tremendous will power but poor in pocket.

Only a little money brought with them, and that sent back for necessary supplies soon exhausted their resources.

In their extremity they were obliged to adopt the Indian money of the period, i. e., Sewan, Wampum-peags, or Wampum for short (made of shells) Peltry, skins of otter, beaver, mink, fox and the bear were taken to the store and exchanged for cloth, rum, sugar, etc

But the settlers soon demanded something more substantial, along the Metallic line, and soon the Colonies commenced to coin Silver and Copper pieces.

We have a choice stock of these early Colonial Coins, and would be pleased to quote you prices.

Arnold Numismatic Co., Providence, R. I.

Send us your want list of Colonials.

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50c; 1800, ab. fine, \$1.00; 1809, ab. fine,
\$2.25; Calif. Gold Half Dollar size, 60c.;
Quarter size, 30c.; each fine; U.S. Silver
Dollars, 1800, fine, \$3.50; 1799, fine,
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Large stock. Ill. list 10c. N. CARTER,
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The Numismatist

VOL. XXIV.

JULY, 1911.

No. 7

THE VIRGINIA COINAGE.

Proof that it was by Legislative and Royal Authority.



EVERY collector is familiar with the "Virginia Half-penny," and almost every one calls the coin by that name without doubting its appropriateness. In 1892, however, the writer found that the numismatic authorities were all of the opinion that the Virginia coins, so-called, were not struck by order of the colony, but were the result of a private money-making venture. He was consequently led to carefully search out just what the best numismatic authorities had to say on the subject.

Under head of "Patterns and Tokens," Mr. Sylvester S. Crosby, in his admirable work,* places the "Virginia Half-pennies," and says: "Under the heading of 'Coins for the Colonies,' Ruding describes the pieces we call Virginia half-pennies. There is so much uncertainty as to whether or not these were authorized coins that we place them in this chapter, considering it altogether likely that they were an unauthorized issue. It seems probable that had there been a coin legally struck for Virginia, Jefferson would have been cognizant of the fact; but he writes in 1782 (Jefferson's Works, vol. I, p. 136), 'in Virginia coppers have never been in use.' From this it would appear that whatever their origin, and notwithstanding the considerable number of dies represented by them, their use in that State must have been very limited."

The statement in regard to Ruding's classification seems a little inaccurate. The first edition of Rev. Rogers Ruding's work† gives an engraving of the Virginia halfpenny, but there is no description or even mention of the piece in the reading matter, except in the index, which refers to the cut. The third edition of Ruding‡ contains no reference to the coin, omitting even the cut.

The well worn allusion to Thomas Jefferson seems inexplicable: "In Virginia coppers have never been in use. It will be as easy, therefore, to introduce them there of one value as of another. The copper coin proposed will be nearly equal to three-fourth of their penny, which is the same with the penny lawful of the Eastern States."§

Mr. John H. Hickcox, in his valuable book|| says: "It is not absolutely certain that the colony of Virginia had at any time a currency of its own." The writer goes on to describe the so-called Virginia half-penny, and then adds: "It probably had no very considerable circulation."

One of the leading authorities on American coins is the work of Montroville Wilson Dickeson, M. D.** In it he says, in speaking of the Virginia half-pence: "These beautifully designed coins of copper and silver made their appearance according to date, were struck off in England, and designed for circulation in the Virginia colony. We can find no authority for their being of government origin, and therefore incline to the opinion that, by the tacit consent of the authorities, they were the result of individual enterprise."

* The early coins of America. (Boston, 1875.)

† Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain. (London, 1817.)

‡ Edited by John Hearn. (London, 1840.)

§ Notes on the Establishment of a United States Mint; Jefferson's Works, Vol. I., page 166. (Washington, D. C., 1853.)

|| Historical Account of American Coinage. (Albany, 1858.)

** The American Numismatic Manual. (Philadelphia, 1859.)

One authority goes so far as to lay it down positively that "these coins are not to be considered as having been the currency of the colony for which they were named." The same writer, Mr. John S. Dye,* says that "there is no proof of the especial relation of the half-pence to Virginia."

Thus it appears that for the last century the origin of the coins bearing the name of Virginia has been in doubt. Herewith is presented what seems to the writer to be unimpeachable evidence, proving that the Virginia half-pence were issued by the government of the colony, and that their circulation was sanctioned by his majesty, King George III.

The English government had always looked with disfavor upon colonial schemes for coinage, very likely thinking that a separate mintage would tend to create a feeling for home and against the governing nation. True, there exist many examples of British colonial coins, but most of them are profuse with British emblems.

For a decade preceding the Declaration of Independence, matters throughout the colonies were in a troubled condition, and signs of irritation were frequent. At its beginning the Virginia House of Burgesses passed resolutions concerning the Stamp Act, in consequence of which they were adjourned by Governor Botetourt, their imported ruler. The colonies dared to ask for almost anything. Early in 1769 the Virginia legislature sent an address to Governor Botetourt, praying that he would try his best to obtain a circulation of copper money for the colony.

No doubt Virginia needed a copper coinage, for the only small change which was in circulation consisted in pieces known as "sharp-shins." These were made by dividing into four or eight parts the one "bit" and two "bit" Spanish silver coins.

In November of 1769 an act was passed authorizing coinage. The following is a copy of the act so far as it relates to our subject.*

CHAPTER XII.

An act for the better support of the contingent charges of government.

I. *Whereas*, it hath been judged expedient * * * to direct an application to be made to his majesty to permit copper money to be imported into this colony, to the value of two thousand five hundred pounds sterling, and pass for the greater convenience of change in small payments: *Be it therefore enacted by the Governor, Council, and Burgesses, of this present General Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same.* * * * *

II. *And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid.* That if his majesty shall be graciously pleased to permit copper money to be brought in, and pass in this colony; the treasurer shall at the public expense, cause so much of such copper to be purchased in Great Britain as at the rates at which it doth pass there, will amount to two thousand five hundred pounds sterling, and to be imported into this colony; and shall pay the same away at the British rates to any persons having legal demands against the treasury, in such proportions as is directed by an act of assembly, made in the first year of the reign of King George II., entitled: 'An act for the better regulating and ascertaining the current rates of silver coin within this dominion, and for preventing the evil practice of cutting foreign gold into pieces'; or the said treasurer may exchange such copper at the rates aforesaid for other money, with any person desiring such exchange; and such copper money shall be thereafter current, and pass in payment in this colony, according to the directions and limitations in the said last mentioned act. * * * *

Nothing further appears to have been done until February, 1772, when the act of 10 George III. (1769) was amended by an act as follows:

"CHAPTER XVII.

I. *Whereas*, by an act [act 1 George II.] * * * and whereas by one other act [act of 10 George III.] * * * and whereas it is represented to the general assembly that if it will be more convenient for the purpose to which copper money is usually applied to have the same coined into half-penny pieces, of the value of so much current money of Virginia, instead of sterling money of Great Britain, and that the value of one thousand pounds sterling, in such currency half-pence, will be sufficient to answer the present occasions of the colony: *Be it therefore enacted by the Governor, Council, and Burgesses, of this present General Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same.* That so much of the last mentioned act as impowers the treasurer to import copper money, to the amount of two thousand five hundred pounds sterling, is hereby repealed.

* Dye's Coin Encyclopedia. (Philadelphia, 1883.)

† Hening's Statutes at Large, Vol. VIII., pages 342-3.

II. *And be it further enacted, by the authority of the aforesaid*, that if his majesty should be graciously pleased to authorize the circulation of copper money in this colony, the treasurer for the time being shall, at the expense of the public, import so many half-pence of the value of the current money of Virginia as may be purchased for one thousand pounds sterling, exclusive of costs and charges, to be issued and exchanged, at the public treasury, for the purposes, and under the regulations prescribed and directed by the said recited acts.

III. *Provided always*, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to restrain his majesty from regulating the currency of this copper money within this colony, in such a manner as his majesty, by his royal proclamation, or by his royal instructions to his Governor, or commander-in-chief of this colony, for the time being, shall, from time to time, judge proper and necessary."

In 1774, which date appears on a few of the Virginia coins, the legislature met for the first time on the 4th day of May. On the 24th the House of Burgesses passed a resolution setting apart the 1st of June as a day of "fasting, humiliation and prayer," and ordered a sermon to be preached "suitable to the occasion." The "occasion" was the going into effect of the famous Boston Port Bill. For this rather sarcastic act the legislature was summarily adjourned by the Governor, Lord Dunmore.

The following document is copied from Force's *Archives of America*. It doubtless reached Virginia early in 1775:

BY THE KING.—A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

"Whereas, it hath been humbly represented to us on the part and behalf of our colony of *Virginia* that a currency of copper money within the same colony would be highly beneficial to our good subjects, the inhabitants thereof, for the more easy and convenient making of small payments; and whereas the Treasurer of our said colony, being thereunto authorized by an Act of our Governor, Council, and Assembly of said colony, passed in the tenth year of our reign, hath delivered to the master and worker of our mint, in our Tower of London, a sufficient quantity of fine copper in bars, sealed, for the coinage of five tons of the pieces hereinafter mentioned, after making the just and usual allowance to the officers of our mint; and whereas our said master and worker of our mint hath, in pursuance of our warrant for that purpose issued, coined thereout five tons of pieces of copper coins, of such weight that sixty pieces thereof are equal to one pound weight avoirdupois, without erring either in excess or defect above one-thirteenth part, and are of the value of two shillings and sixpence, according to the currency of money in our said province of *Virginia*; and each piece is stamped on one side with our effigies, with the inscription '*Georgius III. Rex.*' and on the reverse with the *Virginia* arms, with the *St. George's* Cross, leaving out the escutcheon of crowns, except one crown at the top as on the Guinea, without crest, supporters, or motto, except the word '*Virginia*' round the arms, with the date of the year; which are now ready to be exported to our said colony of *Virginia*. We have therefore, with the advice of our Privy Council, thought fit to issue this our Royal Proclamation: and we do accordingly ordain, declare, and command, that the said pieces of copper money, so coined, stamped, and impressed, as aforesaid, shall be current and lawful Money of and in our said colony of *Virginia*, and of and within the districts and precincts of the same; and shall pass and be received therein after the rate following, that is to say, twenty-four of the said pieces shall pass and be received for the sum of one shilling, according to the currency of our said province of *Virginia*, and at and after such rate shall be computed, accepted and taken accordingly in all bargains, rates, payments, and other transactions of money. Provided always, and we do hereby further declare, that no person shall be obliged to take more than one shilling of such copper money in any one payment of any sum of money under twenty shillings, nor more than two shillings and six-pence thereof in any one payment of a larger sum of money than twenty shillings.

Given at Court at *St. James*, the 16th day of November, 1774, in the fifteenth year of our reign.

God save the King."

This proof is derived from the most authentic sources and seems undeniable. It is not certain when the half-pence reached Virginia, nor how extensive a circulation they had there, but we may be sure that Virginia obtained the copper coinage for which she petitioned the King.

Worcester, Mass.

CHARLES T. TATMAN.

CINCINNATI CIVIL WAR STORE CARDS

By HENRY CLAY EZEKIEL.

[The following very interesting account of the Cincinnati civil war tokens and their makers recently appeared in the *Cincinnati Enquirer* in connection with a long article by the above well-known collector. It furnishes much valuable information that probably never before has appeared in print, and we are certain will be much appreciated by the readers of THE NUMISMATIST.—Ed.]

At the beginning of the Civil War small change of all kinds was very scarce and every possible means were resorted to for the purpose of supplying the needs and requirements of the people in general and the Cincinnati merchants in particular. Among the other resources devised was the issuance of "card money" or "pasteboard promises to pay." They were of all sizes, kinds and conditions, from the dimensions of a coal or milk ticket to that of a tradesman's business card. They were issued largely as "Good For a Load of Coal," "Good For a Load of Bread," in fact, they were good for everything under the sun excepting for gold or silver. They were mostly printed in black on white, blue or red card-board; some were signed, others stamped. In my collection I have a number of specimens which were originally collected by Mr. H. A. Ratterman, of Cincinnati, at the time they were issued, and recently purchased by me from one of his heirs. They comprise the names of many well-known merchants of that period.

In addition to the manufacturers, or printers and engravers of paper money, there were also a number of die sinkers and coiners of metal pieces which passed current as money for the value of one cent each during the War of the Rebellion, from 1861 to 1865. Among these were the following manufacturers: H. Johnson, W. Johnson, Gregg G. Wright, W. K. Lanphear, James G. Hughes, William W. Spencer, V. R. Allen, John Stanton, James Murdock, Jr., Murdock & Spencer, Joseph J. Sayre, Platt Evans, Charles Ulrick and Benjamin C. Trus, who made the dies for the "Wealth of the South" series so well known to collectors.

These firms also made sutlers' metal checks used in the Union Army, milk checks, bar checks, soda water checks, street-car checks and necessity coins of all kinds, payable on demand, which passed as money in Cincinnati for a standard of value as stamped thereon. John Stanton made the dies of the following sutlers' checks in my collection, viz.: M. Sullivan, Sutler, 10 cents and 50 cents in goods, Fifty-seventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteers, United States. Murdock & Spencer made those of "Hasson 5 cents, Sutler."

As stated before, when the war broke out and the people were pressed sore and hard for small change, a species of metal currency was also engendered, known to collectors and numismatists as "Copperheads," "War Tokens" or "Necessity Money," which passed current throughout the states for one cent each. There were a great many of them issued, generally of bronze or copper, and of the size of the United States small cent. While a few of them were put into circulation in 1861 and 1862 bearing patriotic devices, most of them were issued in 1862, 1863 and 1864 by several hundred firms in Cincinnati. On one side of the latter was generally the head of "Liberty" and the date underneath, and on the other side was the card of the corporation, firm or individual issuing them. Most of them were made in Cincinnati, and large numbers of them are to be found in the cabinets of collectors. The value and advantage of this class of currency or necessity money was appreciated by all classes of citizens. Business houses and individuals readily adopted this durable means to advertise their wares and increase their trade by spreading their names broadcast in every direction.

These "War Tokens" have now been driven very largely out of circulation; in fact, they are seldom met with excepting in coin sales and in collections. Many of them in the past two decades have become exceedingly rare, and they are already at this time eagerly sought after by collectors, antiquarians and others interested in the doings of the past.

John Stanton, a die sinker and engraver of Cincinnati, made during the war of the rebellion, 1861-5, more "Copperheads," "War Tokens," "Store Cards" and other metal tokens or checks which passed current as money for the value of "one cent," and for higher values in exchange for merchandise, milk, bread, coal, drayage, etc., than any other die sinker or engraver in the United States. Mr. Stanton is still living at the age of 82, and I am personally acquainted with him. He was born in Orange County, New York, on March 9, 1829, and is now in the metal novelty business.

He made the first ones of these War Tokens with the Liberty head and date underneath in 1862, and continued making them in 1863 and 1864 until the close of

the war, at about which time the United States Government issued fractional currency, and this put an end to the manufacture of these little metal coins or "necessity money," which were issued by many merchants throughout the United States.

It was early in the war of the rebellion when Mr. Stanton conceived the idea of making these War Tokens which passed for one cent. While at Lafayette, Ind., he saw for the first time one of the patriotic war tokens of the size of a small cent, which gave him the idea that these things might do as business cards, and at the same time be issued for the value of one cent. He came back to Cincinnati and proposed the same to a number of Cincinnati merchants, and secured orders for very large quantities. He made these tokens for several hundred firms in Cincinnati, and at this time does not recollect how many firms he supplied, but from the number that are known of by collectors they run into the hundreds. Mr. Stanton says that prior to this time, or just at the beginning of the war, when small silver money and bronze, copper and nickel currency became scarce, the merchants of Cincinnati issued what were known as paper checks or "Cards of Value," which were about one and one-half inches by three inches, with the names of firms on them, good for so many cents and redeemable by the parties who issued them. These cards have already been treated by me under the proper heading.

These little copper War Tokens, Copperheads or Store Cards passed readily as money in value of one cent from hand to hand, and no questions were ever asked in respect to them. They were quite convenient for making change, and no one questioned that the firms or individuals who issued them would redeem them promptly, which, of course, was done, excepting where they were gathered up by collectors and are still held by them.

Mr. Stanton also made quite a number of Sutlers' Checks for most all of the Western regiments that went into the war. He also made, about 1861, the well-known "Wealth of the South" series, of which he sold a great many, not only in the North, but in the South, and they were used as tokens and also as badges at the time they were made. He issued a circular describing them and sent the same to all the papers throughout the South at the beginning of the war. They advertised them extensively and large numbers of them were sold by him. There was considerable Confederate sentiment in and about Cincinnati, where large quantities were disposed of, and they were worn as badges by Southern sympathizers.

Robert Wright, the dry-goods merchant of Cincinnati, whose name is well-known in connection with war tokens, ordered from him about 10,000 tokens a week during the time that he made them, and he made for this one merchant alone over 1,000,000 pieces, which, at the current value, would amount to over \$10,000. More than 800 firms issued such metal tokens during these years, and if he made for each one of them one-half of this amount, it would appear that there were about \$1,200,000 of these little coins, which he made for Cincinnati merchants, that passed as money during these two years alone. He also made a large number of them for Cleveland and other places in Ohio, and for about 1,000 firms in Detroit, Michigan.

Mr. Stanton came to Cincinnati in 1851 and went into business in 1852. He first worked for Ira Bisbee, a steel letter and stencil cutter, who flourished in Cincinnati prior to 1853. After he had been with him for about a year Mr. Bisbee retired from business, and Mr. Stanton continued the business and picked up the trade of die sinker and engraver, continuing in it up until the present time, excepting at intervals, as has already been enumerated in his business ventures with Mr. Murdock. Mr. James Murdock, Jr., bought him out in 1866 and continued the business and then formed the firm of Murdock & Spencer, which continued for five years.

Mr. Stanton states that Messrs. Lanphear, Hughes, Spencer, Wright, with others and himself, made most of the tokens used in Cincinnati as money during the war. He says that at the time he commenced making these little coins in 1861 and 1862 copper was 39 cents per pound. It went up to 80 cents per pound two years afterward, after which it was so high that he could not make the tokens and sell them at the price of one cent in order to make any profit on them.

At this time James Murdock, Jr., is at the head of a Cincinnati firm in the die sinking, engraving and stamp cutting business. It was he and his firm of Murdock & Spencer who made very many of the "Copperheads," "War Tokens," "Store Cards," "Sutlers' Checks" or "Necessity Money" during the War of the Rebellion, 1861-5, for Cincinnati merchants, corporations, ferries, bridges, hotels, firms, etc., and also for other cities.

He was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1839, and came to Cincinnati in 1851. After going to the public school for a few years he commenced learning the die sinking, engraving and brand cutting business with John Stanton, whom he bought out in 1866, and continued the business alone until he formed the co-partnership with W. W. Spencer, which continued until 1869. John Stanton afterward worked for Mr. Murdock for some time.

He was and is now an engraver or die sinker of medals, seals, etc., and has made many of them for societies, institutions, municipalities, etc. Excepting possibly John Stanton, it would be safe to assert that no individual or firm made as many war tokens as James Murdock, Jr., or Murdock & Spencer. He also made innumerable milk, bread, coal, drayage, soda water and bar checks, and other metal pieces good for their marked value in merchandise. These were made in copper, brass, white metal, nickel and silver, and they are found in many collections.

William W. Spencer, die sinker and engraver, recently deceased, was in business in Cincinnati. He was born in Cork, Ireland, on December 30, 1839, and came to Cincinnati in 1849. After working in other lines he took a position with John Stanton in 1857 to learn the die sinking and engraving business, and continued to work for him until Mr. Stanton went out of business in 1866, when he (Stanton) sold out to James Murdock, Jr., and William W. Spencer, who succeeded him under the firm name of Murdock & Spencer. This firm continued for about five years, when they dissolved partnership, each one continuing in the same line of business.

It will be seen that Mr. Spencer was with Mr. Stanton during the war token period of 1861-4, during which time he assisted in putting forth the innumerable examples of these little reminders of "the late unpleasantness," which have already been commented upon. It is well known to collectors how frequently the mint mark of "Murdock & Spencer" is found on issues of all kinds during 1864, and continued until stopped by the United States Government in 1867.

AN EXPERIENCE AT TANGIER.

The traveller who goes ashore at Tangier is likely if he wanders about alone to meet himself coming back to the same starting place. His souvenir postal cards may be mailed at four separate post offices with different stamps on each. Or, writes E. A. Forbes, in "*The Land of the White Helmet*," at a British hotel he may exchange French money for Spanish postage and mail his letter in a German post office. But he may not put British, French, German and Spanish stamps on the same letter, for that might lead to international complications.

He may also do coin tricks equal to those of the prestidigitators. Let him take an American quarter dollar and exchange it for English money. He now has a shilling and a half penny over.

He may exchange the shilling for a French franc and receive thirty or forty centimes in change. The franc may be traded for a Spanish peseta plus twenty centimos in copper. The Spanish peseta may now be converted into a Moorish peseta, "Hassani," with a handful of copper to boot.

He now has his pockets weighted down with English, French, Spanish and Moorish copper, yet he can buy just as much from a Moor with his Hassani peseta as he could have bought with his original quarter.

In a thoughtless moment one day I held out a Hassani peseta to the American Vice-Consul-General at Tangier and asked him how much it was worth.

"A Hassani peseta," he replied glibly, "is worth ten dhirems or twenty half-dhirems."

"And twenty half-dhirems equal —"

"Two or three cents less than a Spanish peseta," he answered. "But you must remember that the valuation of Moorish silver fluctuates from day to day; at times it is officially worth only a third of its face value."

"Today is Thursday," I said in desperation. "The hour is 1.45 P. M. Would you mind telling me how much this Hassani is worth in American cents at this moment?"

"I'll figure it all out for you," he answered.

At 2.30 he was still figuring, so I crept softly out and wandered into a Moorish tea house. There I spent the Hassani in riotous living.—*Youth's Companion*.

"GO WEST, YOUNG MAN," to Chicago, August 28th.

A MEDAL OF THE ARMADA.



At the sale of the Charles Butler collection by Messrs. Sotheby on July 8th the above illustrated gold medal was disposed of. It commemorates the defeat of the Armada, in 1588, and was probably intended as a naval reward or for the favorites of the Queen.

Obverse: DITIOR . IN . TOTO . NON . ALTER . CIRCVLVS . ORBE. (lis before "ditior" and small rosette stop after each word): Bust of Queen, facing, crowned and wearing richly jewelled and embroidered dress with wide, lace-edged ruff open at the front and showing the bust. The crown has four arches and a circlet ornamented with lis and patée crosses; the hair is short and curly, a jewel with pearl pendant hangs in the centre; around the neck is a triple necklet, the centre chain ornamented with pearl drops. The sleeves are puffed and banded at the shoulders and have large bows on the top; the stomacher appears to be shield-shaped, with embroidery and jewelled ornaments arranged in V-shaped bands; the hands are shown at the truncation of the bust, the right holds a long, lis-headed sceptre, the left supports a jewelled orb. The field is decorated with a running scroll of flowers, engraved *en pointille*.

Reverse: A bay-tree, growing on an island placed in the centre of a tempestuous sea, remaining erect and uninjured though assailed by wind and lightning. On the island, various buildings and the inscription NON . IPSA . PERICVLATA . TANGVNT; in the sea, fish and a sinking ship (?) struck by the lightning; in the distance, three ships sailing to left; above, clouds, etc. The whole design is encircled by a wreath border. *Medallic Illustrations*, vol. I, page 154, No. 130.

Of this extremely rare and highly interesting medal only three examples are known; one of these is preserved in the National Collection at the British Museum; another is in that of Reginald Huth, Esq.; the third—the one described—was purchased by the late owner some years ago. All are from the same model and by the same hand; they were probably the work of a Continental (Dutch?) goldsmith. The process of production—casting, and subsequent heavy chasing—accounts for the minor differences to be found in the three specimens by a close comparison.

"THE TIME".....AUGUST 28, 29, 30, 31st.

"THE PLACE".....CHICAGO.

"THE GIRL".....A. N. A.

LIVE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ITEMS.

By EDGAR H. ADAMS.



Attention is directed to the illustration of a coin, about the size of a dollar, that appears on a plate of illustrations in this month's NUMISMATIST, which is said to have been associated with the State of Texas when it was an independent Republic. The inscription *REPUBLICA RIO-GRANDENSSE* would seem to associate the piece with the Lone Star Republic, as the Rio Grande River is the principal dividing line between Texas and Mexico. How much likelihood there is of this being a pattern piece of the Texas Republic of course is a question, but the date of 1835 certainly coincides with the fact that the first provisional government of Texas was formed in that year, with Sam Houston as commander in chief of the forces. The obverse and reverse of the piece are exactly alike. Perhaps some of the readers of THE NUMISMATIST can throw light upon this piece.

The writer begs to thank Mr. Everett Van Voorhis of Nelsonville, N. Y., for the loan of a perfectly uncirculated Russell 12½ cent piece of 1837—Low 128—and Nos. 57 and 77 in fine condition. Also Mr. Elliott Smith of New Rochelle, N. Y., for the loan of fine specimens of Low Nos. 24, 26, 27, 41, 42, 71, 175, and 181.

A little token, in brass, which is illustrated on the page plate, and dated 1846, has attracted the interest of a number of collectors, and there is considerable conjecture as to its exact attribution. The date, taken in connection with the emblems on the obverse and reverse, would seem to indicate association with the Mormons. The date was one of the most important in the history of that sect, for it was during 1846 that the great exodus took place from Nauvoo, Ill., which had the final result of the Mormons founding the City of Great Salt Lake in 1847, and of causing the desert-like valley of Salt Lake to bloom like a garden and become the centre of one of the most prosperous communities in the United States. The



use of the emblems of the beehive and the clasped hands by the Mormons are well known to numismatists. The beehive was a favorite device of the followers of Joseph Smith and Brigham Young. It is the principal emblem on the State seal, and the first name of the organized Mormon territory was the "State of Deseret," the significance of the latter word being "honey bee." The emblem of the clasped hands was used on the first Mormon coinage of 1849, and the beehive was afterward used on the five dollar gold piece of 1860, issued by the Deseret Assay Office. The two inscriptions of *UNION IS STRENGTH* and *DO YOUR DUTY* were peculiarly appropriate to the year 1846, for at no time during the eventful career of the Mormons as an organized body were they subjected to greater trials

than at the beginning of their vast relay expedition from the Mississippi River to California.

Collectors of Hard Times tokens are perplexed as to the probability of the existence of the piece numbered 137 by Mr. Low in his well-known work on that series. While Mr. Low originally listed the variety, which is one of Smith's clock tokens, under the number of 137 in his main work, yet in his supplement he says "the sole evidence of a piece struck from the combining of the dies of 138 and 135 rests upon an old rubbing book, having a joint ownership of two well-known card collectors, about forty years ago. Here a line was found drawn, connecting these two sides. It is my firm belief that such a piece does not exist."



Occasionally collectors are of the opinion that they have this variety, but investigation invariably shows their piece to bear another number. The obverse and reverse of Nos. 138 and 135 are herewith illustrated. If this combination of dies (known as Low 137) really exists we would be pleased to make known the fact to the readers of *THE NUMISMATIST*.

In regard to silver alloy having been used in United States gold coins, Mr. W. G. Wright of San Bernardino, Cal., writes: "In the current issue of *THE NUMISMATIST* I see your interesting remarks about the alloy used in early gold coins (in S mint). I have for many years entertained the opinion that other mints in the early fifties used silver for alloy, although I cannot at the moment cite any authorities in support of that opinion. But in evidence, I have in my collection two examples of the twenty dollar piece, of dates 1851 and 1852, both O mint, of pale color, apparently only silver alloy."

THE STATUS OF CONFEDERATE CURRENCY.

Confederate currency was never made a legal tender by the confederate general government, though the enactment of such a measure was strongly advocated by General Robert E. Lee, several southern senators, and by some of the leading journals of the south.

A legal tender bill was introduced in the Confederate senate on March 14th, 1862, by T. J. Semmes of Louisiana, but it failed to pass the Finance committee.

The Richmond, Va., *Times-Despatch*, in its issue of April 11th, 1862, urged the passage of a legal tender law "as an accomodation to the loyal, and a check to the disloyal." The matter was discussed pro and con during the first, second and third sessions of the provisional congress, showing that the prevailing sentiment was against such a measure.

In the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, drastic measures were adopted to compel creditors to accept Confederate notes at par. Mississippi, by Act of August 6th, 1861, made the acceptance of Confederate notes in payment of public dues, obligatory by its State treasurer, tax collector, and sheriff. Louisiana and North Carolina adopted like measures. In North Carolina it was decreed that the names of those who refused to accept Confederate currency at par should be posted conspicuously. Florida, by Act of December 3rd, 1863, provided that any one exempt from military duty who should discredit Confederate currency, would thereby become liable to be drafted into military service. Georgia, by Act of December 14th, 1863, declared that in addition to the usual taxpayer's oath, he must swear as to whether or not he had refused to accept Confederate notes at par.

Of course, all attempts to overcome the growing distrust in a redundant currency served only to intensify the feeling of insecurity, consequently, the prices of

commodities as measured in Confederate currency soon rose to fabulous prices. Beef sold at \$6.00 a pound. Flour at \$800.00 a barrel. Shoes \$200.00 a pair. Mrs. Jefferson Davis states in her diary, that the price paid for a dinner for nine persons served at the Oriental restaurant, Richmond, Va., on January 17th, 1864, amounted to \$631.50, though the menu was quite simple.

Opposition to the legal tender proposition centered in President Jefferson Davis, Secretary of the Treasury C. G. Memminger, and Secretary of War Judah P. Benjamin.

Mr. Memminger based his opposition on the alleged fact that "Confederate currency was accepted everywhere. It was at par with bank notes, and hence needed no assistance to enable it to perform the functions of a legal tender."

Mr. Benjamin was perhaps less profligate of statement regarding the actual monetary condition of that time. He did not attempt to disguise the fact that Confederates were below par, but he favored coercive methods toward those who refused to accept the currency at par. Mr. Benjamin suggested to Robert E. Lee, that "those who refuse to accept Confederate notes at par should be arrested and treated as enemies of the South."

Many were so arrested, but no amount of coercion could allay the feeling of distrust in a currency which was rapidly becoming more and more redundant.

W. W. B.

LEATHER MONEY.

Leather was used as currency by the Lacedaemonians, and Plato states that leather money was employed by the Carthaginians in his day, and that it was probably the earliest currency of that people. These citations, however, probably refer to the skins of various animals, and the stamped leather which it is claimed was used by the Romans before the introduction of a copper coinage by Numa Pompilius was perhaps an entire skin or pelt rather than a distinctive coin.

There is no doubt, however, that in more modern times nations have adopted a leather coinage which frequently served the function of necessity money, and which was made redeemable for a metallic currency. In the year 1241 the Emperor Frederick II. issued leather coins when he was besieging Faenza for seven months, and these were later exchanged for gold Augustali which had the value of one and a quarter gold gulden. The coins issued by the Emperor contained his portrait impressed in silver on the leather.

More than a century earlier, *i. e.* in 1124, Dominicus Michiel, duke of Venice, issued obdional coins of leather cut from horse hides for the beleaguered city of Tyrus. This coin received the name of "Micheletta" from its originator. In 1360, John II., King of France, authorized the making of small leather coins with small golden threads sewn or stamped upon them; this he was compelled to do as his treasury was depleted on account of a ransom of three million livres paid to the English nation. Stamped leather coins were issued by Leyden in 1574, when the city was besieged by the Spaniards under Valdez; they bore as a device three shields and a stag, with the letters S. M. and H. S.

The Russians at an early period used skins of animals for currency and later they employed irregular discs and strips of leather rudely stamped. The word "rouble" is derived from the verb *roobet*, to cut, and some varieties of Russian copper money are called "pouly," from *poul*, leather; these words are probably derived from the primitive leather currency in use in that country. *Vide* an exhaustive paper on this subject contributed by William Charlton to the *British Numismatic Journal* (iii. 311).

Interest in leather money has recently been revived from the fact that last year a roll of circular leather tokens were discovered in the archives of the market at Aschbach on the Danube in upper Austria. These tokens bore the crest of Philip Eder of the guild of masons and stone-cutters at Eferding (near Aschbach) and the date 1804. Leather strips were also found from which these tokens were cut. Mr. Franz Hirman, the founder of the museum at Aschbach, has discovered among the records that at the time of the French occupation the masons and stone-workers were employed by the French in the construction of intrenchments, and were paid by the master of the guild with these leather coins which represented the value of one groschen.

A. R. F.

PERIODICALS AND CATALOGUES RECEIVED.

The firm of Wilhelm Mayer and Franz Wilhelm of Stuttgart, Germany, have issued an interesting catalogue or rather series of plates, illustrative of the various medals and plaquettes that they manufacture. The list includes medals for various athletic sports, singing societies, agricultural exhibits, etc., and a remarkable series of portrait plaquettes. These include authors, statesmen, actors and musical celebrities, theologians, artists and female heads. A fine plaquette of ex-President Roosevelt is included in the collection.

The April number of the *American Journal of Numismatics* has appeared and consists of over one hundred pages. Mr. E. T. Newell continues his paper upon the "Reattribution of certain tetradrachms of Alexander the Great" and describes those from circa B. C. 318 to 308, and also some contemporary issues of the coins of Philip. Our limited space prevents us from giving an extended review of this interesting contribution and we hope that Mr. Newell will issue the series in book or pamphlet form later. The two other principal papers in this number are Mr. Adams' continuation of the private gold coinage, the present paper being entirely devoted to the firm of Moffat and Co., who were active from 1849 to 1853, and Mr. Ramsden's on the early Chinese Carapace money.

A. Riechmann of Halle (Saale) has issued a catalogue of miscellaneous coins and medals consisting of over 1800 lots with fixed prices and illustrated with four plates. The special items included are Brandenburg, Prussia, Brunswick, Saxony and Westphalian copper coins.

It is impossible to give more than a hasty summary of the catalogue of artistic productions of Carl Poellath, of Schrobenuhausen, Germany. He received two gold medals at the Brussels Exhibition for the excellence of his work, and the medals and plaquettes issued by him include such names as Max Dasio of Munich, Heinrich Kautsch of Paris. Hugo Kaufmann of Berlin and many others. Two medals after designs by Dr. Daniel Greiner deserve special mention; the first of these is a plaquette depicting a rhinoceros modelled from life, and the other is a magnificent portrait medal of Rembrandt issued at the time of the tri-centennial of his birth on July 6, 1906; upon the reverse of this are allegorical figures representing light overcoming darkness and the inscription "*Lux Vincit.*" A number of the designs submitted by the competitors for the 25 Pfennig piece in nickel are also illustrated. The catalogues appear to be published annually; about six parts have been issued thus far.

J. Schulman of Amsterdam has published a catalogue of about 1200 lots with prices in florins representing only the coinages of the Low Countries and covering the period from the accession of the Emperor Charles V. to modern times.

From Ludwig Grabow of Rostock in Mecklenburg we have received catalogue No. 17, consisting of nearly 1500 lots with prices attached. The contents comprise ancient and modern coins, a fine collection of medals and decorations and a numismatic library.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge, of London, sold on July 3 and the following days the extensive collection of coins and medals formed by the late Charles Butler of Warren Wood, Hatfield. The catalogue comprises nearly one thousand lots and is illustrated with twelve fine plates. The contents include ancient Greek coins in gold and silver, including some very fine medallions of Syracuse and large gold coins of the Ptolemies; Roman republican and imperial coins with an important Series of Aurei; English coins in gold, silver and bronze, embracing some notable proofs in gold; English and foreign medals in gold and silver, and Italian medals and plaquettes in bronze of the early and later Renaissance period.

From Rudolf Kube, Berlin, we have received catalogue No. 266, containing nearly 1,200 items of coins and medals with prices attached. A number of U. S. gold coins are included, and in a supplement a numismatic library is given.

C. G. Thieme of Dresden in his catalogue for July describes over 3,000 lots with prices. A wide range is covered, including both ancient and modern coins. We note a fine specimen of the Thaler of Wallenstein, 1630, such as is described in the Meyer-Gedanensis Catalogue (No. 6606).

In the catalogue No. 306 of Bernard Quaritch, the London bookseller, 150 numbers are devoted to numismatic literature, including among others the British Museum publications and a long series of pamphlets by E. Thomas on Oriental coinages.

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Exception has been taken to a statement which appeared in our previous issue, the reference being to a sentence in Mr Markham's paper to the effect that "Virginia issued much paper money, but never an authorized coin." The correspondent who takes umbrage at this is Mr. Charles T. Tatman, one of the founders of the American Numismatic Association, and though at the present time an inactive collector, he is nevertheless very much interested in the progress of the Association and especially in THE NUMISMATIST.

In 1892 Mr. Tatman conducted the numismatic department in a monthly magazine of New York City entitled *Plain Talk*; at that period he wrote an article for the above named publication upon the Virginia coinage to prove that the same was by legislative and royal authority. The proof which he has adduced has been recognized by the Virginia Historical Society, the American Numismatic Society, and other learned institutions, and we take great pleasure in reprinting his monograph in this number.

Mr. Tatman in a private letter states that "it seems strange at this late day that any writer on numismatic subjects should still repeat the old fable that Virginia never had an authorized coinage. The fact is that the Virginia half-pennies were authorized by the House of Burgesses of Virginia and that their circulation was approved by King George the Third. An inspection of a good specimen of the Virginia half-penny would lead any experienced numismatist to the conviction that they must have been of governmental origin; this by reason of the handsome design and skilled workmanship displayed in these beautiful copper pieces. It is to be observed that a few pieces were also struck in silver, a handsome specimen of which I have in my collection. It is evident that these pieces were only specimens because the text of the legislative act and of the royal proclamation says nothing about the striking of coins in any metal other than copper."

To what extent can we specialize? This interesting method of collecting has probably been carried to perfection by Dr. Joseph Scholz of Vienna, who has devoted his entire leisure time to assembling the Austrian pieces of twenty Kreuzer, commonly known as "Zwanziger." His cabinet of these coins includes no less than seventeen hundred and ninety-eight varieties, and it is questionable whether the same could ever be duplicated. Realizing this fact Doctor Scholz has prepared a catalogue and donated the collection to the library of the city of Vienna, where it will be permanently exhibited.

During the summer months numismatics reach a low level. Many collectors are abroad and others take no active interest. The dealers are making preparations for the Autumn, and the auction sales are postponed until cooler weather prevails. For the months of July and August we shall therefore publish only thirty-two pages, and as soon as more news is obtainable we expect to reappear in a forty page form — perhaps even larger to make up for the present deficiency.

THE MONTH'S MISCELLANY.

The government of the Argentine Republic has authorized its representative in London to conclude arrangements for the delivery of planchets for striking nickel coins of the value of 1,500,000 paper pesos.

The firm of Otto Helbing Nachf. in Munich announce that beginning July 1 their address will be Lenbachplatz 4, in the building of the Bank for Trade and Industry.

Coinage executed at the mints of the United States during the fiscal year 1911.

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
Double Eagles	4 557,367	\$91,147,340 00
Eagles	978,880	9,788,800 00
Half Eagles	2,971,719	14 858,595 00
Quarter Eagles	1,252,311	3,130,777 50

Total Gold. 9,760,277 \$118,925,512.50

Half Dollars. 1,346,384 \$673,192 00

Quar. Dollars. 2,833,984 708,496.00

Dimes. 18 140,384 1,814,038.40

Total Silver 22,320,752 \$3,195,762.40

Five Cents. 52,638 070 \$2,631,903.50

One Cent. 131,800,459 1,318,004.59

Total Minor 184,438,529 \$3,949,909.09

Total Domestic

Coinage. 216,519,558 \$126,071,146 99

Coinage other than United States.

Gov't Philippine Islands:—

Pesos.	932,000	pieces
20 Centavos.	500,259	"
1 Centavo	3,300,800	"

Total. 4,733,059 "

Gov't of Salvador:—

Peso pieces. 511,108

Gov't of Costa Rica:—

Ten Centimos. 400,000 pieces

Five Centimos. 400,000 "

Coinage executed at the mints of the United States during the month of June, 1911.

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
Half Eagles	172,000	\$860,000.00

Total Gold. 172,000 \$860,000.00

Quarter Dollars 433,600 \$108,400.00

Total Silver. 433,600 \$108,400 00

One Cent. 7,280,000 72,800.00

Total Minor. 9,280,000 \$72,800.00

Total Coinage. 7,885,900 \$1,041,200.00

Coinage for Gov't Philippine Islands:—

One-centavo, 300,000 pieces; value, 3,000 Pesos.

Coinage for Gov't of Salvador:—

Peso pieces, 511,108 Pesos.

At the sale of the collection of Brandenburg-Prussian and other coins held by A. Riechmann, at Halle (Saale), on March 14 and following days, some of the prices realized were as follows, the amounts given being the equivalents of Reichsmarks:

No.

229	Brandenburg. Thaler, 1710; very good.	\$26.00
290	Geldern. Thaler, 1718; fine.	30.00
315	Piastre (see note <i>infra</i>).	22.50
338	Prussia. Albertus Thaler, 1767; uncirculated.	24.00
498	Pommerania. One-third Thaler, 1754. Struck at Stettin and unique.	45 00
1313	Holy Roman Empire. Broad Double Thaler, n. d. (Maximilian I. circa 1509) v. g.	50.10
1317	Same. Ferdinand I. Quadruple Thaler, 1541; v. g.	27.50

No.

1415	Kremnitz. Triple St. George Thaler, n. d.; fine.	\$94 00
1416	Same. One and one-half St. George Thaler, n. d.; v. g.	40 00
1426	Brunswick - Wolfenbüttel. Rudolph August. Quadruple Mining Thaler, 1685; fine.	31.00
1428	Brunswick-Lüneburg. Christian Ludwig. Broad Quadruple Thaler, 1663; v. f.	37.50
1442	Zürich. Half Gold Crown, n. d.; extremely fine.	35.00

[NOTE. The piastre above mentioned was issued in 1751 by the East India Company at Emden, and is very rare. *Obv.*: Bust of Frederick the Great to the right, FRIDERICUS BORUSSORUM REX. Below I C M, *i. e.* Johann Christian Marmé, a die-cutter in Cleve from 1735 to 1757. *Rev.*: A wild man and a native Chinese support the Arms of the Company, a crowned eagle above. REGIA BORUSS: SOCIETAS ASIAT: EMBDAE.]

The royal mint at Rome, Italy, is to move into more commodious quarters and receive new machinery; four machines have been ordered from Hamburg, Germany, which will weigh and assort 7000 planchets per hour.

The government of Portugal has established the value of the rupee of the Portuguese Indies, making the same equivalent to 350 reis of the mother country, and 450 reis has been settled upon as the equivalent of the pataca of the province of Macao.

The new Australian notes are to be issued of the values of ten shillings, one, five, and ten pounds sterling, and are only redeemable in gold at the capitol of the Confederation.

The disappearance of the large copper cent and the nickel cent from circulation has been the cause of a curious condition in the United States Treasury. Although none of these pieces had been coined for years, enough of them were returned to the Treasury each year to enable the government to make a good profit in recoinning them into smaller copper cents and into nickel five-cent pieces. Congress has now been informed by the officials of the Treasury Department that these coins have practically gone out of existence and that in order to keep up the supply of new cents and nickels, Congress will have to appropriate money to pay the expense of coinage.

At the sale of the collection of Prof. Byron N. Rooks held by B. Max Mehl on June 17th, some of the principal prices realized were as follows:

No.		No.	
427	Dollar, 1794; very good....\$135.00	1417	U. S. Three Dollars, 1876; proof.....\$200.00
454	Dollar, 1852; very fine..... 65.00	1428	U. S. Quarter Eagle, 1797; extra fine 225.00
1102	California Miner's Bank (1849) Ten Dollars; v. f. . . 260.00	1570	Gold Dollar, 1861 D; v. f. . . 225.00
1115	Colorado. Clark, Gruber & Co. Twenty Dollars, 1861; fine..... 300.00	1582	Gold Dollar, 1875, Philadel- phia Mint; brilliant proof. 100.00
1354	U. S. Eagle, 1797; very fine 82.75	1600	California. Baldwin & Co. Ten Dollars, 1850; v. f. . . 425.00
1392	Stella, 1879; proof.. . . . 101.00		

Mr. S. H. Hamer of Halifax, Yorkshire, has issued a silver wedding token to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his marriage. The obverse has an emblem of clasped hands, beneath Sunshine and Clouds; UNITED FOR MUTUAL HAPPINESS, JUNE 12, 1886. Above, on a broad raised rim, SAMUEL HENRY HAMER. Below, VINA JOWETT, heraldic roses intervening. On the Reverse, above an oak branch and one of a vine, is the date 1911, and the lines:

Fancy softly seems to glide,
Backward to the days of yore.

Above, SILVER WEDDING TOKEN. Below, HALIFAX, heraldic roses intervening. Edge Reading: Whom God hath joined let none separate.

The inscription on the reverse is from the song, "Silver Bells of Memory."

" In the hush of eventide,
Seated by my cottage door,
Fancy softly seems to glide,
Backward to the days of yore;
And I hear in softest swells,
Sweetest sound of melody,
'Tis the sound of silver bells,
Now the bells of memory."

Harry Dale.

Mons. A. de Witte in the current number of the *Revue Belge de Numismatique* calls attention to the curious fact that while in the Canary Islands the only legalized currency is the Spanish, the natives have nevertheless preserved the use of certain antiquated monetary terms. Thus: an amount of twenty-five centimes is known as a "real vellón"; a sum of sixty centimes is called a "real fuerte"; thirty centimes are known as "una fisca," and an amount of one and one-quarter pesetas is called a "toston." The piece of five centimes retains its old name of "perra chica," *i. e.* "little dog," and the piece of ten centimes has the corresponding name of "perra gorda," *i. e.* "big dog."

At the weekly meeting of the Board of Governors of the Aero Club of America, held on July 6, in the clubhouse, Forty-first Street and Madison Avenue, New York City, the gold medal of the club was awarded to Charles T. Weymann, the winner of the international aviation championship at the Isle of Sheppey, England, on July 1. This honor has been conferred upon but six aeronauts, the other recipients being Alfred Leblanc, Thomas Scott Baldwin, Glenn H. Curtiss, Edgar W. Mix, Alan R. Hawley, and Augustus Post.

At the great sale of the collections of Messrs. Wall Bake, Aurell, and others, held by J. Schulman of Amsterdam on May 22 and following days, some of the principal prices realized were as under, the amounts given being the approximate equivalents of Dutch florins:

No.		No.	
1	Maximilian I. Piece of five ducats, n. d.; very good... \$42.00	985	Papal. Pius IX. 100 lira, gold; uncirculated..... \$45.00
78	Harlem. Necessity rosenoble, 1572. Inedited; very good 38.00	1025	Geneva. Gold pistolet, 1566; very good..... 57.00
106	Silver marriage medal of Philip II. of Spain and Anne of Austria (1570); extremely fine..... 80.00	1026	Geneva. Thaler, 1562; v. g. 52.00
315A	Canada. Breton, Nos. 539, 542 and 545; v. g.; the lot... 48.00	1027	Geneva. Thaler, 1627; v. g. 50.00
325	Denmark. Frederick III. Five ducats, 1659; good..... 70.00	1029	Graubunden. Gold duplone, 1813; extremely fine..... 60.00
396	France. Louis Philippe. Essay of 10 francs in gold; uncirculated..... 70.00	1038	Zug. Thaler, 1565; good.... 110.00
488	Hungary. Louis II. 4 Ducats, 1544; very good..... 40.00	1041	Zurich. Double ducat, 1716; very fine..... 48.00
514	Livonia. Christina of Sweden. Thaler, 1645; good..... 40.00	1357	Cydonia. Silver stater; v. g. 38.00
547	Oldenburg. Frederic Henri (1625-47), quadruple gold, ecu. n. d.; very good..... 62.00	1686	Nimègue. Double Thaler, 1577; very good and very rare..... 65.00
617	Netherlands. Wilhelmina. Essay of 10 florins, gold, 1892; good.... 104.00	1698	Transylvania. Gabriel Bethlen. 10 ducats, 1616; unc. 60.00
907	Zeeland. 30 florins in gold, 1684; very good..... 50.00	1699	Catherine of Brandenburg. Wife of Gabriel Bethlen. Ducat, 1630; very fine and rare..... 45.00
		1719	Zurich. Double ducat, 1708; good..... 48.00
		2189	Messerano. Besso Ferrero Fieschi (1559-84). Scudo d'oro; very good and rare . 60.00

In a recent report issued by U. S. Vice Consul General Charles H. Small at Bogota, we are informed that an English firm in Bogota has entered into a contract with the Republic of Colombia, in behalf of a British house, for the making of silver coins of a value of 10 and 20 pesos each (10 and 20 cents American gold). The total output of the new coins is not to exceed \$250,000 American gold in value.

The contract specifies that the coins are to be 90 per cent pure silver and 10 per cent alloy. The English firm will be reimbursed as follows for its services as agents:

One-half per cent of the total moneys expended in pursuance of the contract to be allowed for freight from the mint to either Puerto Colombia or Barranquilla, Colombia.

Three-eighths per cent to be allowed for insurance from the mint to Bogota, packing of the coin, and incidental expenses connected therewith as per bill rendered.

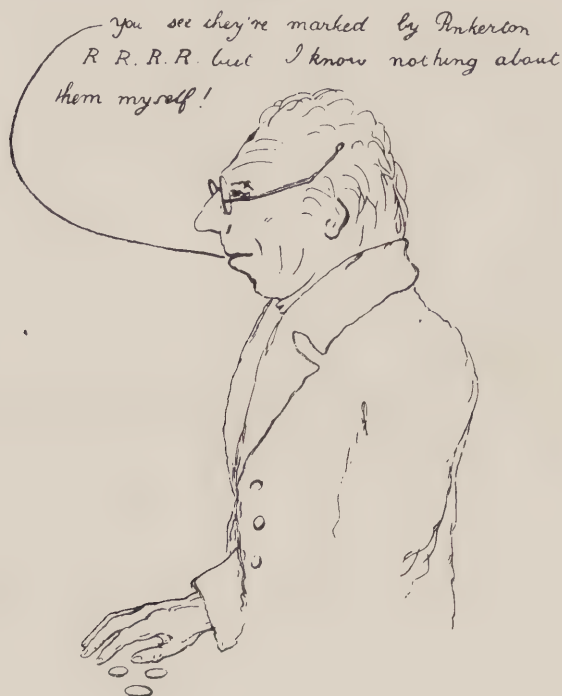
One-eighth per cent brokerage commission for the buying of the silver bars.

One-half per cent general commission on the total moneys expended as shown by the invoices.

The Colombian Government further agrees to pay to the contractors £20,000 at the signing of the contract, £5,000 two months later, £5,000 three months later, the remaining £20,000 to be paid in quantities of not less than £4,000 in each installment within the year after the contract is signed.

The Belgian mints last year made five million nickel and copper coins for the Roumanian Government in denominations of two and one lei and fifty bani pieces; for Siam they produced nine million pieces of nickels of the value of five and ten stangs, as well as 38 million coins of bronze of the one stang denomination; two million nickel coins were also furnished to the Persian Government.

Mr. L. Forrer in his "Biographical Notices of Medallists," contributed to the *Numismatic Circular*, describes the life and works of Dr. Singleton, *alias* Edwards, a celebrated counterfeiter of ancient and modern coins and medals from 1825 to 1840.



Doctor Edwards, Alias Singleton,
Alias James— from a sketch made
during his Kentish Tour in 1840

*Falsi denarii spectatur exemplar:
pluribusque veris denariis emittitur!*

Henry Hist. Nat.

The sketch reproduced above gives a humorous portrait of this sorry individual, who is described in the Sale Catalogue of a Clergyman, etc., Sotheby's, July, 1839, p. 14, as "the now well-known dealer, whose sanctified appearance, and deceptive demeanor, have but too well enabled him to succeed in disposing of his forgeries as genuine, and by so doing injure the science of numismatics and defraud the unwary."

Mr. Forrer has this to say of Singleton: "His forgeries are mostly casts, some from originals, others made up from ideal coins, which he hawked through the

country, and took care to sell mixed up with genuine specimens, to collectors. His fabrications comprise imitations of the coins of Athens, Caulonia, Syracuse, Metapontum, etc.; denarii of Julius Cæsar, Nero, Galba, Titus, and others, including rarities; Anglo-Saxon pennies of Eadwald, Regnald, Vigmund, Eanbald, etc.; halfpence of John, Edward IV., etc.; pennies of William I., Henry II., John, etc.; half groats of the Edwards and Henries; groats of Henry VIII., Elizabeth, Charles I., and others; shillings of Henry VII., Philip and Mary, Charles I., etc.; halfcrowns of Elizabeth, Charles I. (two Siege pieces); crowns of Edward VI., Charles I., various, one of Oxford with the city under the horse, also half crown of same type; Scottish pennies and groats, various; a crown of Mary and Henry; a medal, purporting to be of gold, of David II. (imitation of the English noble); unicorn and half unicorn of James III.; medal of the Savior, etc.

In the Dean of St. Patrick's auction sale catalogue, 1841, a number of other forgeries by Singleton are enumerated under lots 440-442, imitation British gold coins (3); silver coins of Offa, Eustace, Stephen, Richard I.; Richard II. groat; Henry VII. shilling; Cromwell's shilling; Charles I. ten and five shilling pieces, and half crown, Oxford.

On May 29th and the following days Adolph Hess Nachf. of Frankfurt a. M. sold the duplicates of the Imperial cabinet of the Eremitage of St. Petersburg and the prices as under were realized, the equivalents of Reichsmarks being given:

No.		No.	
1	Holy Roman Empire. Maximilian I. Thaler, 1477; fine. \$950.00	1604	Münster. 2 ducats, 1717; very fine and inedited 125.00
187	Denmark. Christian III. Gold medal, 1550; very good. . . . 75.00	1627	Livonia. 10 ducats, 1525; good. 275.00
424	France. Charles IX. Piefort, 1573; very good. 77.00	1628	Same. Thaler, 1525; very rare and probably offered at auction for the first time; good. 920.00
430	Same. Louis XIII. Piefort, 1618; very good. 110.00	1635	Baden. Quarter Thaler, 1513; fine. 112.00
699	Poland. Stephan Bathory. Silver medal, 1582; good. . . 125.00	1674	Brandenburg. Friedrich Wilhelm. Marriage medal, 1648; silver; very fine. 95.00
714	Same. Sigismund. Gold medal, n. d. upon his marriage; fine. 195.00	1685	Same. Silver medal, 1678, upon the conquest of the Island of Rügen; very fine 55.00
716	Same. 10 ducats, 1588; v. g. . 175.00	1888	Brunswick. Anton Ulrich. Ducat, 1710; very fine. . . . 67.00
717	Same. 10 ducats, 1612; v. g. . 130.00	1911	Hesse-Homburg. Princess Trubetzkoi. Gold medal, 1755; very fine. 175.00
721	Same. Ducat, 1592; v. g. . . 90.00	1912	Holstein. Mark, 1514; fine. 120.00
761	Danzig. Gold medal, 1619, upon the peace with Russia; very good. 370.00	1913	Holstein. Thaler, 1522; v. g. 145.00
877	Poland. Johann Casimir. Ducat, 1667; very good. 115.00	2042	Silesia. Stephan Bocskai. 10 ducats, 1605; very fine. 50.00
940	Poland. Stanislaus. Medal upon the treaty with Sweden, 1704; fine. 150.00	2109	Basel. Dicken, 1499; fine. . 55.00
1334	Riga. 5 ducats, 1645; v. f. . 250.00	2167	Zug. Thaler, 1565; fine. . . 65.00
1335	Same, 3 ducats, 1643; v. g. . 185.00	2313	Savoy. Philibert II. Quadruple testone; n. d.; v. g. . 365.00
1359	Sweden. Charles X. Ducat, 1657; very good. 150.00	2400	Breisach. Dicken, 1499; fine 180.00
1360	Same. Ducat, 1658; fine. . . 125.00	2474	Hamburg. 10 ducats, n. d. (16th century); very good. . 180.00
1366	Same. Ducat, 1659; for Pomerania; very good. 95.00	2628	Large bronze gilt medal of Philip Melanchthon, the Protestant Reformer; an old original. 230.00
1397	Same. Charles XI. Ducat, 1675; fine. 90.00		
1419	Same. Ducat, 1673; issued for Riga; very fine. 61.00		
1600	Metz. Thaler, 1551; v. g. . . 57.00		

The government of Chile has issued a bronze medal in commemoration of the centennial of the International Art Exhibition at Santiago on September 10th, 1910. It is 60 mill. in diameter and is from designs by Fernando Thauby, a native artist.

Following the announcement in the June NUMISMATIST that Senator Ernest R. Ackerman, of Plainfield, N. J., had presented the State of New Jersey with a fine collection of Colonial and Continental notes, we are pleased to state that Mr. Ackerman has again shown his liberality and public spirit by presenting to the Plainfield Public Library, a large collection of Colonial notes, numbering some six hundred pieces, and valued at \$15,000.

This collection contains notes from all the original thirteen States, the greatest number being from New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia, in the order named. There are many notes of large denomination, and also of great rarity.

Senator Ackerman's gift will doubtless be much appreciated by the people of Plainfield, as well as by numismatists who visit that city and take occasion to examine the collection.

Mention was made on page 173 of the arrival of a large quantity of Chinese and Corean money in New York which was to be melted. Fourteen hundred tons more arrived last month and the amount thus far shipped constitutes only a portion of the twenty thousand tons which are gradually to be brought here. Soon after the Japanese government decided to replace the Corean "cash" with Japanese currency, a group of Americans formed a syndicate and bought up all of the discarded money. As fast as it arrives in this country the money will be taken to the smelting mills of the United States Metal Refining Company, at Chrome, N. J., and melted. The various metals extracted from the coins will be remoulded into bars and sold in commerce. Considerable copper and silver will be obtained from the coins, which are mostly alloys of these metals.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. Session of Wednesday, 24th May. Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the Chair. The Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society and Messrs. Frank B. Burton, Cumberland Clark, A. L. Cocke, and Eugene G. Courteau were elected to membership.

Mr. Henry Symonds read a paper entitled "The Coinage of Mary Tudor; illustrated from the Public Records," which, as its title suggested, was the outcome of personal research of the rolls and manuscripts of the period preserved at the Public Record Office and elsewhere. The author's studies has brought to light many documents new to our knowledge of the reign, and others which had been but partially abstracted; for example, an indenture upon which the proclamation of August 20, 1553, was based, had been omitted from the Close Rolls, and so had hitherto remained unpublished, yet it formed the basis of Mary's English coinage. From the new light thus brought to bear upon his subject, Mr. Symonds was able to clear away many uncertain problems concerning the issue, quality, and quantity of her money; and in particular, to raise the suggestion that neither the angel, angelet, nor groat of Philip and Mary was issued prior to the commission of 1557. The monograph similarly treated the coinage for Ireland during the period, and the documentary evidence pointed to the inference that the money was actually coined in London for export to Dublin. In illustration of his paper, Mr. Symonds showed Irish shillings of 1553, weighing $84\frac{1}{2}$ grains, and of 1555, $136\frac{3}{4}$ grains, and the groat of 1557, 47 grains.

At the instance of Major Freer there was an exhibition of war medals and orders, of which he read descriptive notes.

Mr. S. M. Spink showed the remarkable and unique series of orders and medals awarded to Wellington's colleague Sir George Murray, including his Peninsula gold cross with six clasps; the field officer's gold medal for Corunna, Talavera; and eight other orders.

Major Freer exhibited Lord Canning's bullion star of the Bath, and series of orders and medals awarded to Sir Henry Harvey and Sir John Paul Hopkins, of which the Peninsula medal with seven bars was one, and to Admiral Sir Edward Collier.

Mr. A. H. Baldwin submitted an oval plaque in gilt bronze of Charles II. and the medal by P. Van Abeele of the sailing from Scheveningen, from which it was reproduced; also a Harrington farthing reading BRITA., hitherto unknown, and Mr. Henry Garside the pattern shilling of 1875.

Mr. W. Sharp Ogden exhibited the first of a series of medals to English literary and political celebrities, which he intends to issue, in silver and bronze, to the memory of those who have not as yet received any real medallic commemoration from an artistic point of view. The medal was to Shakespeare, and bore his portrait on the obverse, from the painting recently discovered by Mr. Ogden, whilst the reverse, designed by the exhibitor, included the profile from the bust at Stratford, restored to its original condition as it would appear before its renovation in the middle of the eighteenth century. The work, which was much admired, was that of Mr. F. Bowcher, and the medals are issued through Messrs. Spink & Sons.

CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. The 90th monthly meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, on Friday evening, July 7th, Vice-President F. Elmo Simpson presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Verouter, Holmes, Williams, Ripstra, Green, Verkler, Scully, Von den Berghen, Carey, V. M. Brand, Brenner, Simpson and Leon.

The Committee on Medallic Production reported that they had received the Aviation medals, and a copy was presented to each member present. It was moved and carried that medals be given to members who had joined the Society up to and including this meeting, and that a copy also be presented to the artist, Mr. Carl Schreiber. On motion the price was made \$2.00 for the bronze and \$3.50 for the silver, and only to be struck in silver for those who subscribed for them prior to August 10th. The Secretary was instructed to notify members of this fact.

Mr. F. J. Loer resigned as chairman of the Entertainment and Programme Committee and Ben G. Green was appointed in his stead. Mr. John M. McClun was elected to membership.

Under exhibitions Mr. Verouter showed a large number of early French gold pieces, and Mr. Brenner his set of Leshner Referendum money.

Magazines received since last report are Philatelic West, Spink's Circular, Mehl's Monthly, Collector's Monthly and THE NUMISMATIST, all for June. Auction catalogues from Henry Chapman, Elder, Green, St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co., and Schulman; catalogues with fixed prices from Raymond and Steigerwalt; and a priced catalogue from Low.

Adjourned to meet August 4th, 1911.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

NUMISMATISCHE GESSELLSCHAFT IN BUDAPEST. This Society has recently issued a bronze jeton to commemorate the tenth year of its existence. The size is 25 mill., and the obverse contains the inscription in a wreath "Magyar Numizmatikai Társulat. Vot. X." On the reverse is the date MCMI-MCMXI and underneath a Roman galley.

YOKOHAMA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. A circular has just been published by this society stating the dues, publications, etc., as follows: The foreign annual subscription, paid in advance, is \$2.00: 8 shillings or marks; 10 francs, lire or krone, and this includes the Society's monthly publication, with a double Convention number, conducted in the Japanese language and style, containing rubbings, etc., of coins of all countries and periods which the members wish to con-

tribute for insertion, and which is sent postfree to any part of the world. There is no entrance fee. For additional information, intending members should write to the Honorary Secretary, M. Fujita, No. 4, Ashibiki-cho, Itchome, Yokohama, Japan.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB. The regular meeting was held on Friday evening, July 14, at Keene's Chop House, fourteen members being present, and the president, Mr. Higgins, in the chair. The discussions of the evening were mainly devoted to new issues of coins and medals. Among the principal exhibits were: By Mr. Blake, a bronze medal of the King's County Historical Society with a view of the old church at Flatlands, L. I., built in 1663; and an eight per cent. U. S. stock certificate for \$400, dated January 6, 1804. By Mr. Frey, the bronze medal issued to commemorate the bi-centennial of the city of Mobile; the silver wedding medal of Mr. Hamer (elsewhere described); and the new Canadian one cent piece. By Mr. Elder, the Charles Anthon silver medal of the American Numismatic Society by Ahlbohrn; the Prince Henry medal in silver by Brenner; Osage Indian chief's medal in silver; the Bovy Grant medal, and the large Clarkson anti-slavery medal, both in bronze; and Key's Lincoln silver medal. By Mr. Elliott Smith, a bronze shell of the George III. Indian peace medal; an American medal with four clasps issued to Andersonville and Libby prisoners; uncirculated Liverpool half-penny with Washington head, 1793; a very fine Georgius Triumpho, 1783; a Fugio, 1787, in silver; the Washington large and small eagle, both proofs; Confederate cent, 1861, uncirculated. By Mr. Vreeland, a superb silver medal, 65 mill. in diameter, issued by the University of Utrecht in 1737.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. The Annual General Meeting was held on the 15th of June, Sir Henry H. Howorth, K. C. I. E., President, in the chair. Messrs. A. H. Cooper-Prichard and R. Assheton Coates were elected Fellows of the Society. The Annual Report of the Council was presented to the Society and adopted on motion of the President.

Sir Henry Howorth then presented the silver medal of the Society to Dr. Oliver Codrington for his long and distinguished services to Oriental numismatics and archæology. After Dr. Codrington had thanked the Society for the honor conferred on him the President delivered his annual address in which he reviewed the progress of numismatic science in the past year.

The result of the ballot for the election of office-bearers for the next year was then announced, and the following declared elected: President, Sir Henry H. Howorth, K.C.I.E., F.R.S.; Vice-Presidents, Sir Arthur J. Evans, F.R.S., D.Litt., and Mr. Herbert A. Grueber, F.S.A.; Secretaries, Messrs. J. Allan, M.A., M.R.A.S. and Fredk. A. Walters, F.S.A.; Foreign Secretary, Mr. G. F. Hill, M.A.; Treasurer, Mr. Percy H. Webb; Librarian, Dr. Oliver Codrington, F.S.A.; Council, Miss Helen Farquhar, Mr. G. C. Brooke, B.A., Dr. Barclay V. Head, Rev. Dr. Headlam, Messrs. Lionel M. Hewlett, L. A. Lawrence, F.S.A., J. Grafton Milne, M.A., Max Rosenheim, F.S.A., Bernard Roth, F.S.A., and Henry Symonds, F.S.A.

"THE TIME".....AUGUST 28, 29, 30, 31st.

"THE PLACE".....CHICAGO.

"THE GIRL".....A. N. A.



The American Numismatic Association

The Largest and Most Active Numismatic
Organization in the World.

Convention, Chicago, August 28-31

For particulars address the
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S. H. Hamer, Halifax, Yorks, England, for British Isles.
H. A. Ramsden, 34 Water St., Yokohama, Japan, for the Far East.

PROGRAM OF THE CONVENTION AT CHICAGO.



THE CHICAGO ART INSTITUTE

Michigan Avenue, opposite Adams Street, in which the meetings and exhibitions of the A. N. A. Convention will be held.

The program for Convention week so far as determined at present will be as follows:

Monday, August 28th, 10 a. m.—Registration of members and installation of exhibits at the Art Institute. 1.30 p. m.—Meeting of the A. N. A. 8 p. m.—Reception tendered by the Chicago Numismatic Society to the Convention visitors at the Hotel La Salle.

Tuesday, 10 a. m. and 1 30 p. m.—Business sessions of the A. N. A.

Wednesday will be given over to a sightseeing trip or a trip on the lake. Convention auction in the evening at 8 o'clock.

Thursday—Business sessions beginning at 10 a. m., and until all business is finished. 6.30 p. m.—Banquet.

There seems at this time no doubt about the exhibition being successful, as a number of members have signified their intention of exhibiting their collections or parts of them. Apparently the entire numismatic field will be covered.

The visitors will be given ample opportunity for enjoying themselves in various ways, and the Entertainment Committee will endeavor to put each and every one on the right track to reach points of interest to him.

Indications are that the attendance will be large, probably a record breaker. Visitors need feel no timidity in coming, as the welcome to our city is proverbial. Conventions of one sort or another have been in session practically every business day since quite early in the spring; in fact, conventions in Chicago are so common that they are treated as a matter of course, and every one is expected to feel at home.

BEN G. GREEN.

G. L. TILDEN, Gen. Sec'y A. N. A.

DEAR SIR:—In answer to your inquiry, will say that there was no response whatever to the call issued in February, and the matter of District Convention was allowed to be lost sight of for lack of enthusiasm or interest on the part of the members.

Unfortunately, I had to leave town early in May, but there were A. N. A. members here on the look-out for any visitors who might turn up, but as far as I can learn, none made their appearance. Under these circumstances it was deemed best not to give the matter further publicity. Yours sincerely,

July 11, 1911.

RUD KOHLER, Dist. Sec'y for N. Y. and N. J.



LA SALLE HOTEL, CHICAGO.

Corner of La Salle and Madison Streets.

Headquarters of the American Numismatic Association Convention,
Week of August 28, 1911.

The rates at this house are as follows: One person in room with hot and cold running water, \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day; or \$3.00 and \$4.00 per day for two persons in a room. Single rooms with bath attached, \$3.00 and \$3.50 per day; or \$5.00 per day for two persons occupying one room. One suite of two single rooms with bath between, \$5.00 and \$6.00 per day; two persons taking one of these suites at \$5.00 per day would give an individual rate of \$2.50 per day. There are two public baths on each floor for the free use of patrons. Parties intending to be present at the convention may have reservations made by addressing the chairman of the committee, Mr. F. J. Loer, 1535 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

"THE TIME".....AUGUST 28, 29, 30, 31st.

"THE PLACE".....CHICAGO.

"THE GIRL".....A. N. A.

NOTICE.

The new Constitution requires the appointment of the Committee on Proxies to be announced at least thirty days preceding the Annual Convention of the Association. I herewith appoint the following, members of the Committee on Proxy representation for 1911 Convention.

Ben G. Green, Chairman, 1535 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

F. M. Tuckerman, 1106 Railway Exchange Building, Chicago, Ill.

Judson Brenner, Dekalb, Ill.

H. B. Alexander, Chillicothe, Ill.

Elmer S. Sears, Swansea, Mass.

Members who do not expect to attend the Convention can forward their proxy to any member of the above committee, or to any officer or member who will attend the Convention. I would recommend that all proxies be sent to the Chairman of the Committee. This year proxy votes can only be voted on questions coming before the Convention, and not for the election of officers. The new Constitution gives every member the opportunity to cast a direct ballot for his choice of officers. I most earnestly request every member of the Association to read the revised Constitution, as printed in the March, 1911, issue, and familiarize themselves with the requirements for proxy representation at conventions, and election of officers.

J. M. HENDERSON, President.

Columbus, Ohio, July 15th, 1911.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS OF OFFICERS.

In Compliance with our By-Laws, Article IV, Section 2, all members of the American Numismatic Association are hereby notified that nominations are now in order and will be received by the General Secretary until the second day of the Annual Convention, when nominations close. Officers to be nominated are President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, General Secretary, Treasurer, Librarian, Curator, Chairman of the Board of Governors and Four Members of the Board of Governors.

Yours truly,

H. O. GRANBERG,
Chairman B. of G.

AWARDS IN THE DUNHAM CONTEST.

MR. W. F. DUNHAM,
Chicago, Ills.

June 19, 1911.

My Dear Mr. Dunham:

In the March number of THE NUMISMATIST for 1910 you published the terms of a competition for papers dealing with numismatics, with certain prizes offered for the best two presented.

At the same time you honored Dr. J. M. Henderson, Mr. Virgil M. Brand and myself with the duty of judging the merits of the papers submitted in the competition. I now beg leave to submit to you the results of the recent canvas of the opinions of the judges on the papers that have been written and published in THE NUMISMATIST in said competition. A majority of your three judges would give

First Prize to Mr. H. A. Ramsden. Subject, "Modern Chinese Copper Coins."

Second Prize to Mr. S. H. Hamer. Subject, "The Token Coinage of Great Britain and Ireland."

The canvas likewise shows *honorable mention* for the paper submitted by Mr. B. H. Saxton on the "Breadth of Numismatics."

Respectfully submitted,

T. L. COMPARETTE,

VIRGIL M. BRAND,

DR. J. M. HENDERSON.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

NEW MEMBERS TO BE ADMITTED AUGUST 25TH.

1513. Karl H. Searles, 102 Sagamore St., Manchester, N. H.
 1514. Richard T. Ringling, Cor. Oak and 10th Sts., Baraboo, Wis.
 1515. Russell Williams, Baraboo, Wis.
 1516. T. R. Williams, 603 Fifth St., Baraboo, Wis.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications have been received. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to Sept. 25th they will become members on that date, and will be published as such in the September issue.

APPLICANTS.

John L. Snyder,
 1250 Court St., Janesville, Wis.
 Edgar DeWitt Gilson,
 Ritzville, Wash.

PROPOSED BY

W. G. Curry
 Lloyd E. Battles
 John W. Hooper
 G. L. Tilden

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Nathan Smason, 21 Central Ave., Kansas City, Kansas.

OFFICIAL PROXY.

Proxy blanks are in the hands of the General Secretary, and will be sent only upon request. Any member requiring same in quantities will be supplied at 40c per. hundred and postage.

G. L. Tilden

Worcester, Mass., July 16, 1911.

General Secretary.



AVIATION MEDAL.

Issued by the Chicago Numismatic Society.

(See their Report in the present issue.)

THE ST. DIÉ MEDAL.



In the June number of *THE NUMISMATIST*, (p. 217) the above medal was described. We are now able to illustrate the same, and it should be of interest both to collectors of Americana and typography.

 QUERIES AND REPLIES.

5. Why are the present coins of the Philippine Islands inscribed in two languages? Thus: one denomination reads "Twenty centavos, Filipinas," and on the reverse "United States of America."

REPLIES.

2. KEY ON A COIN. Several years ago, the late Mr. E. Zay, of Paris, the famous expert on French colonial coins, sent me a few rubbings of certain pieces counterstamped with a key and put to me the same question now advanced by "W."

I had at that time just concluded gathering information and data for a small monograph which I had privately printed on the "Sugar Estate Tokens of Cuba" and was able to inform Mr. Zay that I had never run across in Cuba any piece with a key counterstamped upon it, neither had I heard of such a practice ever having been resorted to.

As I was in Spain when the question was put to me, I also approached Senor Romulo Bosch y Alsina, as well as other advanced numismatists in that country who had specialized in the Spanish and colonial issues, and the result, in every case, was decidedly negative.

I consequently place the above at the disposal of "W."

I may add that Cuba, unlike most other Spanish colonial possessions, never had any coins minted for local circulation purposes, although its neighbor and sister island of Puerto Rico was more favored in this way.

The capital of the "Pearl of the Antilles," as far as I can remember, never even had a "casa de la moneda," as was the case with several other colonial capitals, Manila amongst them.

The various proclamation medals, minted in Spain but bearing the names of Cuban cities and towns, can scarcely be considered as "currency." The "Souvenir" pesos emanating from the revolutionary Junta at New York, several varieties of which are known, can still less lay a claim to be considered as having been current in the "Siempre fiel isla." Due to the scarcity of minor coinage, many sugar estates in the island issued tokens to serve the purposes of small change or checks until pay day. These circulated freely within their restricted areas, although some

even attained certain currency privileges in the neighboring towns, as was the case with the tokens of the Central Santa Lucia which were also accepted at Gibara.

It is quite true, as "W" states, that the coat of arms of Cuba has a key upon it, but it may be interesting to mention that this coat of arms was not recognized during the Spanish régime, although it was existent and in use at the time by various revolutionary parties prior to the ultimate independence of Cuba, which took place on the 20th of May, 1902.

Yokohama, 3rd June, 1911.

H. A. RAMSDEN, F. R. N. S.,
District Secretary A. N. A. for the Far East.

REVIEWS.

Medaillen und Plaketten, von Dr. Max Bernhart, München, Mit 96 Textabbildungen, Berlin, 1911. Richard Carl Schmit & Co. 8vo., viii. and 180 pp.

In this work, which is intended for a popular hand-book, the author gives no extended criticisms of the various medallists, nor does he indulge in hypotheses concerning the relative value of their productions; but he has furnished a concise and comprehensive guide to those who are about to begin the formation of a cabinet of medals and plaquettes. The origin and development of medallist art is briefly touched upon, and thereafter special countries are taken up, and their principal engravers, die-sinkers, etc., are enumerated. Italy naturally occupies the principal portion, and following this, the Low Countries, Scandinavia, France and England are successively treated. A special chapter is devoted to the German medal of the Renaissance period, and another to the modern plaquette and the orders and decorations.

Probably the most valuable portions of the work to the beginner are the chapters devoted to the prices realized at auctions, the counterfeits and imitations, the preservation of medals, and hints as to the production of replicas and copies. An excellent bibliography and an alphabetical list of artists' signatures are added. The illustrations in many instances are reduced, but the exact sizes of the originals are appended in millimetres.

J. DE L.

THE GOLD PENNY.

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The time, however, was by no means favorable for the issue of pieces of a denomination so much higher than had previously been known. Accordingly, the city of London petitioned against these coins, and the King issued a proclamation that no one should be obliged to take them. The coins, nevertheless, continued to be current, and in 1265 their value was raised from 20 to 24 pence, probably equivalent in purchasing power to £2 sterling of to-day.

It is unlikely that any great number of these coins was ever struck. It is probable that, by reason of their high value, they would soon be melted down, for they were of pure gold, without alloy of any kind. The collectors of to-day know of only three or four specimens. —*Harper's Weekly*.

[The writer of the above has obtained all his information from Kenyon's *Gold Coins of England*, ed. 1884, pp. 14-15, and has quoted Kenyon's language almost exactly, without acknowledgment.—ED.]

Minneapolis, Minnesota
June 15th 1911

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Silver Dollar, 1795, very good	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$4.00
" " 1796, " " " " " "	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$4.50
" " 1798, " " " " " "	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$3.00
" " 1799, " " " " " "	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$3.00
1877, Minor Proof Sets	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$8.00
1877, 5c piece Proof	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$4.00
1873, 2c " " " " " "	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$3.75
1793, Cent Chain, very good	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$8.00
1793, Cent Wreath, " " " " " "	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$7.50
Isabella Quarter, unc.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	.75
Lafayette Dollar, fine	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$2.00

FRED MICHAEL & BRO.,

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Chicago, Illinois.

The Numismatist

VOL. XXIV.

AUGUST, 1911.

No. 8

COINS OF THE MEIJI OR PRESENT PERIOD OF JAPAN.

By H. A. RAMSDEN, F. R. N. S.

PRELIMINARY.

Not only did the first years of the Meiji or period of "Enlightenment" signal the commencement of the civilization of Japan, but they also marked the turning point of numismatic history of this country, since it was during this time that the current coinage was made and fashioned after European methods and ideals. The financial development and consolidation of Japanese currency systems have been no less radical than the political and social changes; the steady advance, in every instance, has been rapid and progressive. Indeed, a more appropriate name could scarcely have been chosen for this era of true "enlightenment."

Japan was, if I am not mistaken, the first independent nation of the Far East to begin "striking" locally coins for currency purposes. It was certainly the first, and perhaps only, country to establish its financial system on a gold basis.

With machinery imported originally from Hong Kong and afterwards from England, the Imperial Mint at Osaka commenced operations in the early days of the Meiji or present period. Even today, it is the only mint which supplies the entire requirements for the Japanese Empire, no other mint being as yet established in this country. That it can well perform its duties is evidenced by the fact that it also supplied the coins for use in Corea, a measure now no longer needed since the recent annexation of that country.

It is my purpose to deal only with those coins that have been issued for circulation. Patterns, essays and other such experimental and trial pieces, as well as medals, issued in no small numbers, have also been turned out by the Osaka Mint, but they do not find a place in this article.

My purpose here is limited to such information and data as will prove useful in order to recognize the coins of this period. The different types, denominations, diameters, weights and known dates of issue, will be given in detail.

TYPES.

GOLD.

Type A is found on the 20, 10, 5 and 2 Yen pieces first issued in Meiji 3rd year (1870).
Type B is found on the 1 Yen pieces issued at the same time as preceding.
Type C is found on the 20, 10 and 5 Yen pieces first issued in Meiji 30th (1897).

SILVER.

Type D is found on the 1 Yen, 50, 20, 10 and 5 sen pieces first issued in Meiji 3rd (1870).
Type E is found on the short lived 5 sen pieces issued in Meiji 4th (1871).
Type F is found on the now rare Trade Dollar pieces first issued in Meiji 8th (1875).
Type G is found on the 1 Yen, 50, 20, 10 and 5 sen pieces first issued in Meiji 6th (1873).
Type H is found on the 50, 20 and 10 sen pieces first issued in Meiji 39th (1906).

NICKEL.

Type I is found on the 5 sen pieces first issued in Meiji 22nd (1889).
Type J is found on the 5 sen pieces first issued in Meiji 30th (1897).

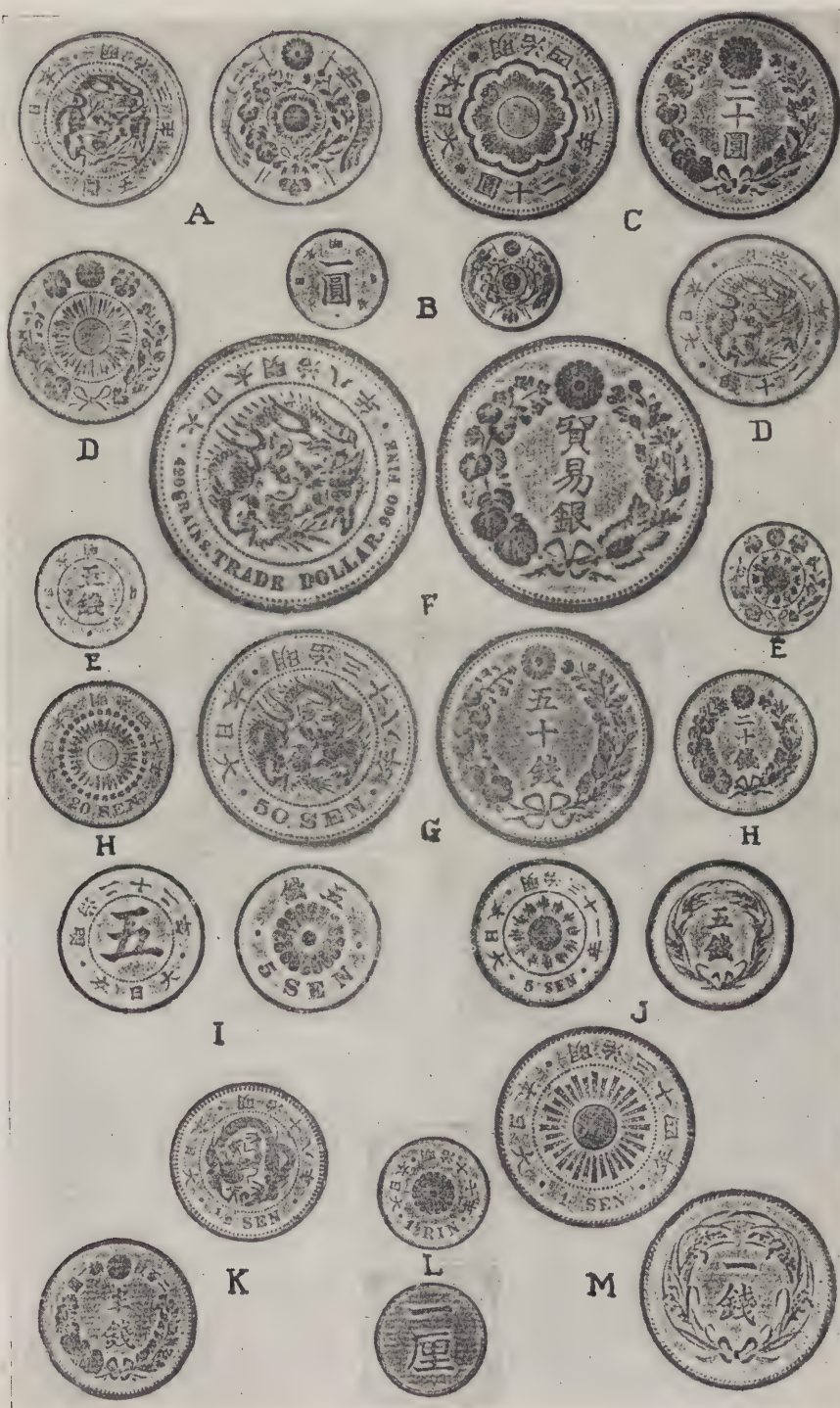
COPPER.

Type K is found on the 2, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ sen pieces first issued in Meiji 6th (1873).
Type L is found on the 1 rin pieces issued at the same time as preceding.

BRONZE.

Type M is found on the 1 sen pieces first issued in Meiji 31st (1898).

NOTE. Although some of the gold and silver pieces above mentioned were, in subsequent years, reduced in diameter, the size and weight, in all cases, remained the same.



DATES OF ISSUE.

The following were the years in which the various pieces were issued:—

GOLD.

- Type A 20 Yen pieces, Meiji 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10 and 13th.
 10 Yen pieces, “ 3, 4, 5, *6, 8, 9, 10 and 13th.
 5 Yen pieces, “ 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19,
 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30th.
 2 Yen pieces, “ 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11 and 13th.
 Type B 1 Yen pieces, “ 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 13th.
 Type C 20 Yen pieces, “ 30, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42 and 43rd.
 10 Yen pieces, “ 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 40, 41, 42 and 43.
 5 Yen pieces, “ 30, 31, 36 and 40th.

SILVER.

- Type D 1 Yen pieces, “ 3, 4 and 5th.
 50 sen pieces, “ 3 and 4th (also 4th.)
 20 sen pieces, “ 3 and 4th.
 10 sen pieces, “ 3 and 4th.
 Type D 5 sen pieces, “ 3rd.
 Type E 5 sen pieces, “ 4th.
 Type F Trade Dollar, “ 8, 9, 10 and 11th.
 Type G 1 Yen pieces, “ 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24,
 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 and 39th.
 50 sen pieces, “ 6, 8, 9, 10, 13 and 18th.
 20 sen pieces, “ 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 18, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30,
 32, 33, 34, 35, 37 and 38th.
 10 sen pieces, “ 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 18, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30,
 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38 and 39th.
 5 sen pieces, “ 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 13th.
 Type H 50 sen pieces, “ 39, 40, 41, 42 and 43rd.
 20 sen pieces, “ 39, 40, 41, 42 and 43rd.
 10 sen pieces, “ 40, 41, 42 and 43rd.

NICKEL.

- Type I 5 sen pieces, “ 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30th.
 Type J 5 sen pieces, “ 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37 and 38th.

COPPER.

- Type K 2 sen pieces, “ 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17th.
 1 sen pieces, “ 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21st.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ sen pieces, “ 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21st.
 Type L 1 rin pieces, “ 6, 7, 8, 15, 16 and 17th.

BRONZE.

- Type M 1 sen pieces, “ 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35th.

NOTE. Of all of the above types, there are several years which are doubtful, but for purposes of accurate information, they are consequently not included.

* Dates in black face figures show a reduction in diameter.

DENOMINATIONS, DIAMETERS AND WEIGHTS.

GOLD.

Denomination	20 Yen		10 Yen			
Type.....	A	C	A	C		
Diameter (mils).....	34.8	28.8	29.5	28.7		
Weight (grammes)	33.33	16.16	16.16	8.33		
Denomination	5 Yen		2 Yen		1 Yen	
Type.....	A	C	A	B	B	
Diameter (mils).....	24.6	22.1	17.0	18.3	17.5	14.00
Weight (grammes).....	8.33	8.33	4.16	3.33	3.33	1.66

SILVER.

Denomination	Trade Dollar		1 Yen		50 Sen	
Type	F		D	G	D	H
Diameter (mils)	37.7		37.7	37.7	31.8	31.0
Weight (grammes)	27.21		26.95	26.95	12.5	13.47
Denomination	20 Sen		10 Sen		5 Sen	
Type	D	G	D	H	D	G
Diameter (mils)	23.6	22.9	20.3	18.3	18.3	17.6
Weight (grammes)	5.0	5.39	4.05	2.5	2.69	2.25

NICKEL.

COPPER.

BRONZE.

Denomination	5 Sen		2 Sen	1 Sen	½ Sen	1 Rin	1 Sen
Type	I	J	K	K	K	L	M
Diameter (mils)	20.60	20.60	31.8	27.9	22.1	15.7	27.9
Weight (grammes)	4.66	4.66	14.25	7.12	3.56	0.90	7.12

CONCLUSION.

I can not conclude these Notes without tendering thanks to my friend, Mr. L. Koga, of the Imperial Mint at Osaka, who so kindly supplied me with most of the above data. Without such invaluable help, this article could never have been written with a claim for correctness, to which it aspires.

Yokohama, June, 1911.

MAY CLOSE ASSAY OFFICES.

More landmarks of the early West will begin to disappear on January 1 unless Congress should pass legislation to maintain the scattered Western assay offices on their present basis.

The Government has decided to double the charges for assaying at Deadwood, Carson, Salt Lake, Helena, Boise, and Seattle. Congressmen from these places protest that the effect will be to close the offices because the mining companies will prefer to send their gold to the mints, where the assaying charge will not be increased. Treasury officials say the offices have been run at a loss for years. Seattle alone, they state, does quite a business in assaying gold that comes down from Alaska, but at all others the Government loses money.

The Government established these assay offices in the stirring days when the Wells-Fargo messenger, setting out over the pass with a fortune in his saddlebags, often failed to return, and the professional "assayer" was classed with the card sharp and the "gun man," and no miner was assured of an honest assay of his treasure.

But with the advent of mining machinery the offices became less useful because many of the big companies preferred to send their gold direct to the mints, and now Treasury officials say the old assay offices are useless, and if abolished the Government would save several hundred thousand dollars a year.

CHINESE PAPER MONEY IN THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

An account of how the situation in China at the time of the circulation of Mongol Notes (Yüan Dynasty) struck an intelligent European, ignorant of the use of instruments of credit and bewildered by the apparent signs of wealth around him, as is shown in Marco Polo's comment; demonstrating how changed is Europe and how unchanged is China in the six centuries which have elapsed since it was written. (From the Book of Ser Marco Polo, translated by Col. Henry Yule.)

"The Emperor's Mint then is in this same City of Cambaluc, and the way it is wrought is such that you might say he hath the Secret of Alchemy in perfection, and you would be right! For he makes his money after this fashion.

"He makes them take off the bark of a certain tree, in fact of the Mulberry Tree, the leaves of which are the food of the silkworms — these trees being so numerous that whole districts are full of them. What they take is a certain fine white bast or skin which lies between the wood of the tree and the thick outer bark and this they make into something resembling sheets of paper, but black. When these sheets have been prepared they are cut up into pieces of different sizes. The smallest of these sizes is worth a half tornesel; the next, a little larger, one tornesel; one, a little larger still, is worth half a silver groat of Venice; another, a whole groat; others yet, two groats, five groats and ten groats. There is also a kind worth one bezant of gold, and others of three bezants, and so on up to ten. All these pieces of paper are issued with as much solemnity and authority as if they were of pure gold or silver; and on every piece a variety of officials, whose duty it is, has to write their names, and to put their seals. And when all is prepared duly, the chief officer deputed by the Kaan smears the Seal entrusted to him with vermilion, and impresses it on the paper, so that the form of the Seal remains stamped upon it in red; the Money is then authentic. Any one forging it would be punished with death.) And the Kaan causes every year to be made such vast quantities of this money, which costs him nothing, that it must equal in amount all the treasures in the world.

"With these pieces of paper, made as I have described, he causes all payments on his own account to be made; and he makes them to pass current universally over all his kingdom and provinces and territories and whithersoever his power and sovereignty extends. And nobody, however important he may think himself, dares to refuse them on pain of death. And indeed everybody takes them readily, for whithersoever a person may go through the Great Kaan's dominions he shall find these pieces of paper current, and shall be able to transact all sales and purchases of goods by them just as well as if they were coins of pure gold. And all the while they are so light that ten bezant's worth does not weigh one golden bezant.

"Furthermore all merchants arriving from India or other countries and bringing with them gold or silver or gems and pearls, are prohibited from selling to any one but the Emperor. He has twelve experts chosen for this business, men of shrewdness and experience in such affairs; they appraise the articles and the Emperor then pays a liberal price for them in those pieces of paper. The merchants accept his price readily, for in the first place they would not get so good an one from anybody else, and secondly they are paid without any delay. And with this paper money they can buy what they like anywhere over the Empire, whilst it is also vastly lighter to carry about on their journeys. And it is a truth that the merchants will several times in the year bring wares to the amount of 400,000 bezants, and the Grand Sire pays for all in that paper. So he buys such a quantity of those precious things every year that his treasure is endless, whilst all the time the money he pays costs him nothing at all. Moreover several times in the year proclamation is made through the city that anyone who may have gold or silver or gems or pearls, by taking them to the Mint shall get a handsome price for them. And the owners are glad to do this, because they would find no other purchaser give so large a price. Thus the quantity they bring in is marvellous, though those who do not choose to do so may let it alone. Still, in this way, nearly all the valuables in the country come into the Kaan's possession.

"When any of those pieces of paper are spoilt — not that they are so very flimsy neither — the owner carries them to the Mint, and by paying 3 per cent. on the value he gets new pieces in exchange. And if any Baron, or any one else soever, hath need of gold or silver or gems or pearls, in order to make plate, or girdles or the like, he goes to the Mint and buys as much as he lists by paying in this paper money.

"Now you have heard the ways and means whereby the Great Kaan may have, and in fact has, more treasure than all the kings in the world; and you know all about it and the reason why."

THE LESHER REFERENDUM DOLLAR.

By EDGAR H. ADAMS.

It is curious that so little information can be obtained in regard to a coinage that took place in the United States not more than eleven years ago, yet nevertheless the operations of Joseph Leshner, who issued the odd octagonal silver pieces bearing his name at Victor, Colo., in 1900, are shrouded in almost complete obscurity.

The information that is available is herewith presented to the readers of THE NUMISMATIST, with the hope that it will be only a short time before it is supplemented with detailed facts in regard to the Leshner coinage. For this data we are chiefly indebted to Mr. Judson Brenner of De Kalb, Ill., who kindly loaned his pieces to be photographed, and who also loaned the clippings which are herewith reproduced and the letter from Mr. Frank Hurd, of Denver, a jeweller, who cut the dies for the first piece issued by Mr. Leshner.



No better course seems advisable than to print these clippings and the Hurd letter, according to date. First we will give a dispatch from Victor to a Chicago newspaper, dated November 13, 1900, which outlines the first issue of the Referendum Dollar:

Joseph Leshner, a Colorado pioneer, and silver mine owner, has procured a die, laid in a supply of bullion and manufactured several silver coins, each containing one ounce of pure silver. He calls his coins "referendum dollars," because they are to be referred to the people for acceptance or rejection.

Mr. Leshner proposes to demonstrate that the "intrinsic value" theory is a delusion and a snare. His silver at the present quotation costs 65 cents per ounce, the expense of coining is 15 cents — 80 cents in all — but he values dollars at \$1.25 and intends to keep them above par. Although he is confident that the silver alone is really worth \$1.29 an ounce, he admits that other people may be prejudiced. Therefore he promises to pay \$1.25 in United States money on demand for each "referendum" dollar. In order to avoid any entanglement with the Government Mr. Leshner makes his dollars eight-sided.

This first dollar was probably the one that bears the number 51 on the plate. All of the other known varieties bear numbers considerably in excess of one hundred. The newspaper states that each contained "one ounce of pure silver." This undoubtedly is an error on the writer's part, as the inscription on the piece reads "one oz of coin silver," which is only .900 fine.

The dies for this first piece were apparently the ones made by Mr. Hurd, as his letter to Mr. Brenner states:

Mr. Judson Brenner,
De Kalb, Ill.

1521 Glenarm St., Denver, Colo.,
Feb. 26, 1901.

Dear Sir:

In reference to the dies that we made for Joseph Leshner's Referendum Souvenir, would say that I made the first die for the same and struck off one hundred pieces, after which the dies were seized by the Government and destroyed. I understand that he has had another die made for something different, but do not know by whom these last were made.

Very truly,

FRANK F. HURD.

The second variety of Referendum Dollar appears to have been issued about ten days later, according to a dispatch from Victor, dated November 23, 1900. This would seem to show that Mr. Leshner inaugurated a second coinage after the dies for the first had been seized:

Joseph Leshner, who recently made and issued 100 silver souvenirs, which he called "referendum dollars," says he has assurances from the United States District Attorney that his coinage scheme is not illegal, and he has ordered a new die, from which 10,000 souvenirs will be struck off immediately. The silver will cost him \$6,500, and the making \$1,500. He will sell the coins for \$12,500, and redeem them on demand, for the same amount. The new coins will bear the name of a Victor groceryman, who agrees to redeem them in merchandise or money.

Apparently this variety is the one numbered 165, which bears the name of Mr. A. B. Bumstead, who conducted a business at Victor.

The third variety bears the name of J. M. Slusher, who conducted a store at Cripple Creek, Col. The latter place is a few miles from Victor, and connected with it by railroad and trolley lines.

A fourth variety, a specimen of which could not be obtained for illustration, was disposed of at an auction of coins held at Philadelphia a few years ago, which bore the inscription "will give in exchange merchandise at Boyd Park, Denver, Colo." This piece was of the same design as the Slusher piece, and bore the number of 618.

The fifth variety, and the last of those known, is the one numbered 1620 on the plate. The obverse and reverse die are different from any of the preceding. The obverse is much the same as that of the Bumstead piece, but to the right and left of the coat of arms the field is plain, whereas ornamental scrolls are shown on the Bumstead variety. The reverse bears the scene of the mountain peaks and the mining houses, but the inscription reads "will give merchandise or cash at any bank."

It is not known how many of these dollars were struck altogether, but it is not probable that Mr. Leshner had 10,000 of any one variety made. From the meagre information at hand it is understood that Government officials finally stopped all coinage of the pieces and seized the dies.

The Leshner dollars are not at all plentiful at present. They are regarded with interest by quite a number of collectors, and specimens always seem to find a ready sale.

THE COINAGE OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

By PROF. DR. P. WEINMEISTER, of Leipzig.

Forty years have now elapsed since a uniform monetary system has been introduced in the new German Empire, and throughout the country the same coins are in circulation. During this entire period the Imperial coinage has given such satisfaction that but few changes have been made. A few minor variations have occurred in the designs, especially in the form of the Imperial eagle, which was altered in the year 1890. The gold coins of the denomination of five Marks and both of the twenty Pfennig pieces in silver and nickel have been abolished; a silver coin of three marks was added in the year 1908, and a twenty-five Pfennig piece struck in pure nickel appeared in the following year. The silver fifty Pfennig piece was also replaced in 1905 by an equivalent coin reading "One-half Mark."



Nickel.

Two of the obsolete coins.

Silver.

The coins at the present time consist, therefore, of the following denominations: twenty and ten Marks in gold; five, three, two, one, and one-half Marks in silver; twenty-five Pfennig pieces in pure nickel; ten and five Pfennig pieces in nickel alloy; and two and one Pfennig pieces in copper; a total of twelve varieties.

Although these coins have given complete satisfaction for all commercial purposes the same can not be said so far as the collectors are concerned. The latter consider the issues too uniform and they miss the varieties of former times which, though an incentive to collecting were frequently a detriment to trade and business. The seven lower denominations have only the mint mark (a letter of the alphabet) as an indication of their origin; in other respects they look exactly alike. The five higher values present more differences, and if we eliminate the gold coins (which are not generally collected on account of their price), there remain only the five, three and two Mark pieces, or prior to 1908 only the five and two Mark varieties.



It should be observed that the higher values bear on the obverse either the portrait of the reigning prince or the armorial bearings of the free cities where they were issued. Up to the year 1887 only seven varieties of the five Mark and only twelve of the two Mark pieces were struck. On account of deaths and other changes the pictures of new rulers began to appear gradually on the obverses, and at the present time there are twenty-eight on the five Mark pieces, forty-four on the two Marks, and eleven on the three Mark coins, which when displayed make

an extraordinary series of portraits, and this feature is of course a motive for collecting them. Several works have also appeared on this subject; one periodical devotes its columns entirely to the "Deutschen Reich's Münzen," and dealers who formerly ignored them now include the varieties in their catalogues.

Of the greatest significance in this respect was the ordinance of June 6th, 1900, by which the Bundesrath was empowered to issue five and two Mark pieces (and by a later ordinance the three Mark pieces) for commemorative purposes. In the last ten years thirty-three of these memorial coins have been struck and consequently an impetus has been given to collecting them. Up to the present time nine varieties of them exist, as follows:

1. Five and two Marks to commemorate the bi-centennial of the Kingdom of Prussia, 1901.
2. Jubilee issue by the sovereigns of Baden (five and two Mark pieces, 1902); Sachsen-Altenburg (five Mark pieces, 1903); and Schwarzburg-Sondershausen (two Mark pieces, 1905).
3. Jubilee issue of universities. Jena (five and two Mark pieces, 1908); Leipzig (five and two Mark pieces, 1909); Berlin (three Mark pieces, 1910); and Breslau (three Mark pieces, 1911).
4. Five and two Mark pieces issued in 1904 to commemorate the four-hundredth birthday of Philip the Magnanimous of Hessen.
5. Wedding celebrations. Grand-dukes of Saxony (five and two Mark pieces, 1903); Mecklenburg-Schwerin (five and two Mark pieces, 1904); Sachsen (three Mark pieces, 1910).
6. Upon the silver wedding of the reigning King of Württemberg (three Mark pieces, 1911).
7. Upon the golden wedding of the reigning Prince of Baden (five and three Mark pieces, 1906).
8. Upon the ninetieth birthday of Prince Luitpold of Bavaria (five, three, and two Mark pieces, 1911). One of these is illustrated in this number.
9. Mortuary issues for the princes of Sachsen (five and two Mark pieces, 1902 and 1904); Baden (five and two Mark pieces, 1907); Schwarzburg-Sondershausen (three mark pieces, 1909); and Schaumburg-Lippe (three Mark pieces, 1911).

To make a complete collection of the five, three, and two Mark pieces in fine condition (*i. e.* 116 varieties) is no easy matter at the present time, and the writer considers himself fortunate in having acquired the same.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

In most civilized nations there exists some means of specially rewarding the individual gallantry and daring services of those who fight for their country, apart from the general medal granted to everyone engaged in a particular action or campaign. On the termination of the Crimean war the want of a recognized dignity to mark such services was much felt in the United Kingdom, especially as our French companions in arms were rewarded in cases of distinguished service by the Cross of the Legion of Honour. To attain an end so desirable a new naval and military decoration was created, to be known as the "Victoria Cross," consisting of a Maltese cross of bronze (formed from the cannon captured at Sebastopol) with the Royal crest in the centre, and underneath, a scroll, bearing the inscription "For Valour." On the clasp are two branches of laurel, and from it the cross hangs, supported by the initial "V." It was ordained, with a view to placing every man on a perfectly equal footing as to eligibility for the decoration, that neither rank nor long service, nor wounds, nor anything save the merit of conspicuous bravery should entitle to the honor. The cross is ordered to be suspended from the left breast by a blue ribbon for the navy and red for the army. The names of those receiving it are published in *The London Gazette* newspaper and entered in a register kept by the Secretary of State for War. Should anyone, after having received the cross, again distinguish himself in a manner such as would entitle him to the decoration had he not already received it, such further act is recorded by a bar attached to the suspending ribbon, another bar being added for each additional act of bravery. This distinction carries with it the special pension of £10 a year, and each bar added entitles its possessor to an extra £5 a year. Should the wearer be at any future time convicted or reasonably suspected of treason, cowardice, felony, or any infamous crime, the honor is forfeited, his name is erased from the register mentioned, and his pension ceases. The first distribution of Victoria Crosses took

place under the auspices of Queen Victoria, in Hyde Park, London on the 26th June, 1857, the recipients, sixty-two in number, having won them in the Crimean War.

When a large number of men are engaged in a daring enterprise, the Cross is awarded by votes of their comrades to one officer, one non-commissioned officer, two privates, seamen or marines.

The first Victoria Cross was won by Midshipman Lucas, of H. M. S. "Hecla" on June 21st, 1854. During the bombardment of a Russian fort a live shell fell on board the "Hecla." Lucas picked it up and threw it overboard. It burst just before touching the water.

It is illegal for a pawnbroker to accept the Victoria Cross as a pledge under any circumstances.

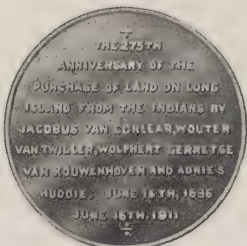
The Rev. James William Adams is the only clergyman who has won the Victoria Cross. He gained it in the Afghan War of 1878-1880.

The Victoria Cross measures one inch and two-fifth square. The actual weight of the metal is 434 grains, just three-and-a-half grains less than an ounce avoirdupois. Its intrinsic value is a penny-farthing.

Queen Victoria ordered the alteration of the inscription on the original design of the Victoria Cross from "For the Brave" to "For Valour."

I believe that the Victoria Cross was originally suggested by Sir William Howard Russell, and it marked a moral epoch for the army and navy. It did not make soldiers and sailors more gallant than before, but it exerted upon them all the power of symbolism, and fixed their mind more upon the true meaning of bravery—*Spink's Numismatic Circular*.

THE KINGS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY MEDAL.



At the last meeting of the New York Numismatic Club, Mr. George H. Blake exhibited the above illustrated bronze medal, which we are able to reproduce through the courtesy of The Whitehead and Hoag Co., of Newark, N. J., who are the designers.

The obverse presents a view of the old church at Flatlands, Long Island, built in 1663.

On the reverse is the following inscription in nine lines:

"The 275th anniversary of the purchase of land on Long Island from the Indians by Jacobus Van Corlear, Wouter Van Twiller, Wolphert Gerretse Van Kouwenhoven and Adries Huddie, June 16, 1636—June 16, 1911."

The Kings County Historical Society is of recent origin but its membership comprises many descendants of the original settlers of Long Island.

On June 16th the Society held a very successful Lawn Fête and exhibition of old Dutch antiques in commemoration of the 275th anniversary of the first purchase of land on Long Island by the early settlers.

The officers of the society are: Charles A. Ditmas, President; Frank L. Odell, Treasurer, and Joseph S. Halstead, Secretary.

It is not unlikely that further interesting medals will be issued by this young and active society.

UNFAMILIAR COINS.

BY THE EDITOR.

In this and the subsequent papers a series of coins will be described, not all of which are necessarily rare or even scarce; they are simply chronicled on account of their infrequent occurrence in catalogues, a fact which makes them but little known to the average collector.

I. THE EARLIEST ISSUES OF URUGUAY.

Authorities Cited:

- F. J. Fonrobert. *Sammlung Ueberseeische Munzen*. Berlin, 1878.
 N. J. Neumann. *Beschreibung der bekanntesten Kupfermunzen*. Prague, 1858-1872.
 R. Alexander Rosa. *Monetario Americano*. Buenos Ayres, 1892.
 S. Collection de feu Oscar Salbach. Amsterdam, 1911.

1808. Cast proclamation peso. Silver. S. 3979.
 Obv. Bust to right in uniform. FERNANDO . VII . DEIGRATIA; below, 1808.
 Rev. Victory standing to right holding a palm and crown. PROCLAMADO EL DIA XII DE AGOSTO DE 1808; below, MT°.
 1830. Essay in brass. 38½ mill. F. 10148.
 Obv. Oval armorial bearings, with sun above. To the left IULIO, to the right 1830. Outer inscription ESTADO ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY.
 In the exergue are swords and six cannon-balls to the left, and a staff of Mercury and anchor to the right. (The Fonrobert specimen lacks the month and year.)
 Rev. Sprigs of laurel to right and left. Between them: SARANDI | YTUSAINGO | * o * | RINCON DE LAS | GALLINAS.

This and the following coins are alleged to have been made in Paris. They are frequently found silvered with loops soldered to the reverse and were used as coat or mantle buttons. The illustration below given shows such a loop.

- N. D. Essays in brass. 33.3 mill. R. 1566
 Same as preceding except as to size, and without date. Edge plain.
 N. D. Essay in brass. 38 mill. F. 10149. S. 3016.
 Same as preceding except as to size. Milled edge.
 N. D. F. 10150.



Rev. PARIS | * o * | T. W & W | *

This shows where the loop for button purposes is attached.

- N. D. Same as preceding but 33½ mill.
 N. D. Mule. Brass silvered. 34 mill. F. 10151.
 Obv. Same as preceding.
 Rev. Ordinary design of the "pillar" coins with PLVS VLTRA between.
 HISPAN . ET IND . REX . M . 4 R . F . M .

1840. Twenty centesimos ($= \frac{1}{5}$ real or $\frac{1}{40}$ peso). Copper. F. 10152-3. N. 22533-37



1840. Five centesimos. Copper. 24 mill. F. 10154.

Same as preceding with exception of figure 5 instead of 20.

1843. Twenty centesimos. Copper. 37 mill. F. 10155. R. 1452-3. N. 22538-41.
The date appears to be struck over 1840.

1844. Obsidional peso (= 8 reales or 800 centesimos). Silver. F. 10156.
R. 1454. S. 3019.



This was issued at Montevideo during the siege of the city by General Manuel Oribo.

1844. Same in lead. F. 10157. S. 3020.

After the siege a new coinage (dated 1844) was instituted; this issue is so well known to collectors that it does not come within the scope of the coins now under description.

THE VIRGINIA HALF-PENNIES.

Mr. Charles T. Tatman, in the July number of *THE NUMISMATIST*, has reprinted evidence of a material nature (which he collected in 1892) which disposes of all doubt in regard to the Virginia half-pennies being an authorized issue. He quotes a proclamation of George III. dated November 16, 1774, in which the coins are described as having been struck at the mint in the Tower of London, and as being ready for exportation to the Colony. This document copied from Force's *Archives of America* is not the sole evidence of royal sanction for the coinage. Mr. W. J. Hocking, Assistant Superintendent, Royal Mint, London, in compiling the Catalogue of the Coins, Tokens, Medals, Dies, and Seals in the Museum of the Royal Mint, discovered among the mint records a copy of the Royal Warrant authorizing the coinage, dated May 20, 1773. This warrant called for the coining of twenty-five tons in half-pennies, whereas we see from the proclamation of date of November 16, 1774, only five tons were actually coined. Furthermore, the dies are preserved in the Mint Museum. (cf. Hocking, Catalogue, 1906, p. 302.)

July 27, 1911.

AGNES BALDWIN.

COINS RECENTLY ISSUED.



BAVARIA. In conjunction with the ninetieth birthday of Luitpold, Prince-Regent of Bavaria, jubilee issues of two, three and five mark pieces have been struck at the royal mint at Munich (mm D). The designer is Professor Adolf von Hildebrand and they are engraved by Albert Börsch, the engraver for the mint. The original issue consisted of

2 mark pieces	400,000
3 " "	400,000
5 " "	100,000

The demand for the coins however was so great that the issue was rapidly exhausted and the Bavarian Government was compelled to order a supplemental issue, as follows:

2 mark pieces	240,000
3 " "	240,000
5 " "	60,000

The reverses of all these coins remain unchanged from the regular type. Through the courtesy of Mr. Vreeland we are able to reproduce this coin.



THE NEW CANADIAN COINAGE. We show here the new one cent piece and the dime just issued from the Ottawa Mint, a full account of which is given in THE NUMISMATIST for June, page 199. The design of these two pieces are the same, and show the King crowned on one side and the value and the word CANADA on the reverse. Mr. Bertram Mackennall designed these pieces. We are indebted to Mr. R. W. McLachlan for the loan of these two coins.

LIVE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ITEMS.

By EDGAR H. ADAMS.

In regard to the question of using silver in the gold coinage of San Francisco, Mr. Farran Zerbe asks: "If the old coinage at the San Francisco mint during its early operations was limited on account of not being able to obtain silver for alloy, and accepting that the bullion (gold) treated was all native, and believed to have a natural alloy of silver averaging not less than 10 per cent., why would not the native gold treated produce more than enough silver to meet the statute requirements as cited by you, which provides that 100-1000 shall be alloy of copper and silver, the silver not to exceed more than one-half of the whole alloy, or five per cent?"

The difficulty, from what I can learn, lay in the fact that there was also a scarcity of acids used in refining the gold and extracting the silver. I dare say there was enough silver and to spare in the native bullion if it could have been extracted. It was estimated that at least \$200,000 of silver was needed to be kept on hand at the mint constantly for the purpose of refining the gold and serving for alloy use. The San Francisco *Herald* of April 30, 1854, says: "The Directors (of the Branch Mint) have been unable to make much progress in coining in consequence of the delays unavoidable in the first operations of so large an institution. The most prominent difficulty, at present, is the want of a sufficient quantity of silver for the operations of the refinery. With the facilities they have at present they are only able to strike off about \$100,000 per week, which would require much too long a period of time for coining the amount already deposited (\$1,140,000), to render the mint properly useful to the public, but the Superintendent, Dr. Birdsall, confidently expects to receive a further remittance of silver per next steamer, when they can coin to the full extent of their capacity."

Even a month and a half later, the scarcity of silver still hampered the operations of the branch mint, judging by this extract from the *Alta California*, May 16: "Another great drawback at present is the exceedingly small amount of silver bullion furnished for the refiners. When the mint commenced operations \$6,000 in silver was furnished as the alloy to mix with the gold for granulating, which curtailed the coinage capacity to the small sum of \$42,000 per week, and under no circumstances could it be increased with the amount of silver given for use. A temporary loan from the Custom House of \$6,000 more in silver increased the capacity for coinage to \$84,000 per week, which at present is the maximum amount that can possibly be struck off each week. It will be borne in mind that in the course of minting, gold is melted with twice its weight in silver, and the two metals combined are poured into cold water, which drives the mass asunder into flaky pieces. While in this state the acids used for separating the two metals have free action, and the gold is completely separated from the silver with which it is generally combined, and the purity necessary for coining purpose obtained. Now for the mint to be pushed to even ordinary capacity the sum of \$50,000 in silver is requisite, but under existing circumstances all its coinage is done on the \$12,000 now in use."

Reference to the newspaper article of April 30, 1854, quoted above, shows the extremely interesting mention of the actual coinage of certain denominations of gold pieces at the San Francisco mint in 1854 that have been regarded as mythical by a good many collectors: The article says: "By way of experiment and to try the new machinery, (the mint opened on April 3,) Dr. Birdsall has been running through a few ten, five, two-and-a-half, and one-dollar pieces, of course only distinguished from the Philadelphia issue by the letter "S" of which we previously made mention on the appearance of the double eagle."

This statement ought to encourage gold mint mark collectors, who have almost despaired of ever adding a half or quarter eagle of 1854 "S" mint to their cabinets.

Thanks are hereby tendered to Mr. Everett Van Voorhis of Nelsonville, N. Y., for his kindness in loaning Nos. 156, 162, and 171 of the Hard Times tokens for photographing. No. 162 was an unusually choice specimen, and Mr. Van Voorhis regards it as being much more rare than generally credited. No. 171 was one of the finest specimens known.

Dr. T. Louis Comparette, the Curator of the Mint collection of coins, has in press a comprehensive catalogue of the coins in the Government collection. This work, which will be extremely voluminous, numbers 750 pages, and will contain about fifteen plates. It is needless to say that every collector will await the appearance of this catalogue with much interest. It is understood that the catalogue will be placed on sale with other public documents.

Mr. Judson Brenner has a few very rare varieties of pattern cents that seldom come to notice. One of these is of the 1858 set, but shows no date. The reverse bears an oak wreath, with the garnished, or ornamented, shield. The planchet is much larger than the ordinary cent, and the metal is copper-nickel. He also has two small cents of 1860, of regular dies, one in pure copper, and the other in pure nickel.



We reproduce here two pattern pieces, taken from the collection of Mr. William H. Woodin, of New York City. The designer has gone back to Biblical times for his denomination, but evidently intended the pieces to be of approximate denomination of dollar and twenty cents, or franc and five francs. The inscription of "Argentum Universale," seems to mean a universal or international money, and the design of obverse and reverse showing the Western and Eastern hemispheres is peculiarly appropriate for a piece of its character. The work was not done at the United States Mint, but seems to have been that of a Mr. Emil Greeff. No information can be obtained either as to the engraver or the origin of the two pieces. They are composed of silver, the larger piece weighing a trifle more than a silver dollar.



The recent agitation in favor of the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures makes apropos the illustration of the above very rare pattern dollar, which was based on the metric system. This piece, which doubtless very few of the readers of THE NUMISMATIST have ever seen, was the work of engraver George T. Morgan, and it is said that but twelve were struck in silver.

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This, then, is a preachment. When the Convention of the American Numismatic Association assembles in Chicago on the twenty-eighth day of this month eight numbers of THE NUMISMATIST of this year's issue will have appeared. The Board of Governors, the various officers, and the regular members are consequently able to judge for themselves what has been thus far accomplished, and by comparison they can form a conception of what in all probability they are to receive in the future. They must bear in mind that the printed pages of the present volume represent the work of very few men and the editors regret to state that the majority of our readers seem to think that their obligations to this magazine are cancelled when their subscriptions are paid. It is an admitted fact that not every one can put his ideas on paper to have them presented in a readable form, but we do at least expect all members of the Association to forward to the editors all matters of numismatic interest that they may see in their daily newspapers or monthly magazines.

There are twenty-seven names on the page of Officers, Board of Governors, and District Secretaries which is to be found in every number of THE NUMISMATIST. Of these not more than twelve, or less than half of those who are directly responsible for the prosperity of the Association, have taken the trouble to communicate with the editors since the January number appeared! The magazine is controlled by the five men who constitute the Board of Governors. Three members of this body have been earnest active workers, and we take this method of informing those present at the Convention that these three men should be retained under all circumstances. We mention no names, but we hope that two others will be elected who will at least occasionally show some interest in the publication that they are supposed to control.

THE NUMISMATIST does not retrograde; it is becoming better known every month and the time is not far distant when it will be self-supporting without the aid of the Association. Can the Association say the same? We warn the members that any lack of active interest in the future policy of the Official Organ will cause the Association to lose its identity. It will first be in the position of the man who sat in the stern of the boat and attempted to propel it by blowing on the sails; and after that it will undergo complete disintegration.

The Scottish poet, Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun, in a letter to the Marquis of Montrose, stated that "he knew a very wise man who believed that if a man were permitted to make all the ballads, he need not care who should make the laws of the nation." Similarly the editors can say "give us a Board of Governors who show some interest in THE NUMISMATIST, and we care not who you elect for your other officers."

THE MONTH'S MISCELLANY.

On July 19th Mr. W. A. Ashbrook introduced a bill in the House of Representatives to incorporate The American Numismatic Association. The bill has been numbered 12623 and was ordered to be printed.

At the sale of the Charles Butler collection by Messrs. Sotheby on July 8th, referred to in the previous number (p. 243), some of the prices realized were as follows:

No.		No.	
184	Bactria. Antimachos I. Tetradrachm; very fine..... \$545 00	684	England. William IV. Pattern Five Pound piece, by Wyon, 1831; unc.....\$300.00
189	Bactria. Eukratides. Tetradrachm; very fine..... 605 00	688	Scotland. James VI. Twenty Pound piece, 1575; v. f.... 200.00
190	Bactria. Heliokles. Tetradrachm; very fine..... 355.00	779	Genoa. Republic, 1711. 24 Ducats; very fine..... 118.00
224	Parthia. Mithradates II. Tetradrachm; extremely fine 200.00	825	Armada medal. (Described on p. 239 of previous number)..... 300.00
613	England. James I. Spur Royal (1605); very fine..... 120 00		

It is not generally known that for a brief period the mints of the United States were in actual charge of a woman. Miss Margaret Kelly, long connected with the Mint Bureau, was appointed Examiner on the first day of August, in which place she was next in authority to George E. Roberts, the Director, and much of the active administration of the coinage of money for the Government devolved upon her. Mr. Roberts was temporarily out of town. Miss Kelly's salary is \$3,000 a year, making her the highest paid woman in the Government service.

On June 15 and 16 Messrs. Glendining and Co., Limited, of London, sold the collection of Major R. H. C. Tufnell, formerly Keeper of the Madras Coin Cabinet and well known as the author of *The Coins of Southern India*. The collection consisted principally of Oriental coins and medals pertaining to campaigns in India and China. Excellent prices were realized.

Coinage executed at the mints of the United States during the month of July, 1911.

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
Dimes.....	850,000	\$85 000.00
Total Silver.	850,000	\$85,000 00

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
One Cent.	13,120,000	121,200.00
Total Minor.	12,120,000	\$121,200.00
Total Coinage.	13,970,000	\$306,200.00
Coinage for Gov't Philippine Islands:—		
One-centavo, 800,000 pieces; value, 8,000 Pesos.		

The international conference on Chinese currency reform opened in London on August first and was in session until August 8th. The principal questions at issue were the placing of a Chinese loan and the project of the adoption of a gold standard for Chinese currency. Representatives from Germany, England, France and the United States were present and at the conclusion of the conference a report was drawn up, which will not be published however until the Chinese delegates have returned to Peking and have consulted with their government upon certain points involved.

At the sale of the great Adolf Ikle collection of Swiss coins, held at Frankfurt a. M. on May 23 and following days under the supervision of Leo Hamburger, some remarkably high prices were attained. Below are a few of the figures realized:

No.		No.	
54	Zurich. 8 ducats, 1646; v. f.. \$340.00	416	Basel. Go'd gulden, 1524; v. g. \$260.00
224	Berne. Gold gulden, 1537; very good..... 725.00	417	" Same, 1533; v. g. 305.00
226	" 12 ducats, 1681; fine. 575.00	452	Freiburg. Pistole, 1635; v. f. 305 00
230	" 9 ducats, 1501; fine.. 500.00	491	Chur. Ducat, 1636; fine..... 205 00
232	" 8 ducats, 1796; unc.. 245.00	492	" Ducat, 1637; v. g. 230.00
233	" Same, 1797; unc..... 225.00	524	Neuchatel. 4 ducats, 1603; fine 680.00
234	" Same, 1797; unc..... 235.00	525	" Double pistole, 1694; unc..... 625.00
235	" Same, 1798; unc..... 265.00	527	Geneva. Quadruple pistole, 1635; unc..... 495.00
339	Luzerne. 10 ducats, 1714; v. f. 345 00	528	" Same, 1641; v. g. 320.00
382	Zug. One and one-half ducat, 1692; very fine..... 500.00	538	" Ducat, 1651; v. g. 215.00

Ben G. Green announces that in his next sale to be held during the Convention are a fine lot of United States, foreign, and ancient coins, some encased postage stamps, bills and fractional currency; many good medals and U. S. patterns are also listed. There is a half dollar of 1797, a gold dollar of 1858, Dah-lonega mint, and a half eagle of 1861, same mint. The sale will be held on Wednesday evening, August 30, in the East room of the Hotel La Salle.

The Penn celebration in England, which was held simultaneously the other day with the ceremonies in Philadelphia, took place at Stafford House, London. At the close of the dinner Col. Thompson, who was in the chair, presented to the Duchess of Sutherland the Penn medal, in gold, which was designed for the committee by Mr. John Flanagan, A. N. A. This medal, which is 55 millimetres in diameter, bears on the obverse a bust of Penn and on the reverse the inscription: "In commemoration of the William Penn Memorial, erected in All Hallows, Barking, by the Pennsylvania Society of New York, MCMXI."

At Lyman H. Low's sale on July 27, some of the principal prices realized were as follows:

No.	No.
1 Pine Tree Shilling, 1652. Cross- by, No. 16; very fine..... \$13 00	80 Denmark. Ducat, 1648; fine. \$6.75
3 Cent, 1793. Chain. America; fair..... 4.25	96 Goslar. Thaler, 1705; v. f. . . 5.50
4 Cent, 1793. Wreath; very fine. 14.25	119 Scotland. Charles I. Sixty Shilling piece; very good. 5.30
11 Cent, 1799; fair 21.00	199A Pattern 5c., 1885; nickel proof..... 13.00
13 Cent, 1804; very fair..... 4.25	213A Quarter eagle, 1804; fine... 15 00
48 Cent, 1856; flying eagle; unc. 10.75	316 Canada, 1805. "Hibernia" Harp. Breton, 975; v. g. . . 4.00

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

NUMISMATISCHER VEREIN ZU DRESDEN. At the regular meeting on June 2nd, Dr. Schevenden delivered an interesting address upon "Numismatics in Connection with the International Hygiene Exhibition at Dresden," and said in substance as follows:

It is a fact well known to the numismatist that amulets of a medallic shape were formerly frequently worn and that in the course of time numerous tokens and medals were struck in conjunction with periods of famine, epidemics, etc. Commemorative issues of such individuals as have taken steps to guard against plagues also exist. The speaker was astonished at the large number of amulets and medals which were assembled at this exposition, although he found them in various departments, and he deplored the fact that they were not all brought together in one section by themselves. In the historical division (class 18) were plaster casts of the coins of the Island of Kos, the home of Hippocrates, containing his portrait. A chart was also exhibited in this section showing illustrations of certain coins of Smyrna and some Greek colonies, all associated with the healing art. Of special interest was the collection of Dr. Pfeiffer of the Board of Health of the city of Weimar, which was also exhibited in this division (class 29). This collection includes nearly everything that has been issued concerning medicine, surgery, and hygiene, from a numismatic standpoint. Here could be seen the coins of the Roman emperors, struck when grain or corn was distributed to the poor, and many of those of the Popes who imitated them in later times; satirical medals upon those who hoarded the necessities of life in times of famine; commemorative issues relating to rich harvests, pestilence and cholera epidemics; medals and tokens upon the supposed evil influence of comets, upon earthquakes, inundations, periods of severe cold, plagues of mice and locusts, upon vaccination, etc.

In the anti-alcohol division (class 55) C. F. Gebert of Nürnberg had an interesting collection; in the section devoted to "Superstitions," Pachinger of Linz exhibited a large number of amulets; and in the department relating to sexual diseases Adolph Cahn of Frankfurt a. M. exhibited a medal of Professor Paul Ehrlich.

Dr. Schevenden illustrated his address with a large number of medals, coins and tokens.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. Meeting, 28th of June, Mr. Carlyon-Britton, the President, in the chair. Messrs. James Berry and Aquila Dodgson were elected members.

The President read a paper upon "The Attribution of the Ancient British Coins inscribed DIAS." The type referred to was that illustrated in Evans, plate vi. fig. 14. but the late Sir John Evans was unable to offer any explanation of the legend. Mr. Carlyon-Britton exhibited a fresh variety reading DEAS with C above and IO below, which, when treated in a manner of later coins bearing a triple-lined legend, he read DEASCIO; but as the D was a usual form of the Θ, as, for example, on the coins of Antedrigus, he deduced THEASCIO as the complete legend. Referring to our early chronicles, he mentioned the various forms in which the name of the father of Cunobeline appears, namely, Tenuantius, Themantius, Theomantius, and Tenancius; and he had therefore no hesitation in attributing the coins bearing these legends to Tasciovanus, or Tasciovans, whose paternity of Cunobeline is also supported by the inscription on the latter's coins CVNOBELINVS TASCIOVANTIS F(ilius).

Mr. Andrew continued his "Numismatic History of the Reign of Stephen," treating the types as given in Hawkins. Of these he believed that Nos. 270, 269, 276, XVIII. and 268, in the order named, were the only regal issues. He quoted passages from Hoveden and the "Dialogus" as evidence that there were various contemporary coinages current in different districts, issued by the archbishops, bishops, and chief barons. These began in 1139, and were suppressed in 1153. Hawkins 272, 273, 274, 275, 629, and 630, represented ecclesiastical money of this class; whilst 277 was issued by Robert Ferrers, 2nd Earl of Derby, probably about 1142-3. Perhaps the chief interest, however, centred in the distinctive coinage issued from the ecclesiastical mint at York. It probably began under Archbishop Williams, and then included types 271, 278, 279, and 280, the first bearing a legend in contracted Latin stating that it was issued by "the Church of St. Peter." Mr. Andrew associated 278 with King Stephen's visit to York; and explained 279, which bears the name of Henry, Bishop of Winchester, as being struck by the Archbishop in honor of the Legate, his uncle and patron. The last type, 280, as Mr. Lawrence had previously suggested, bore the name of Robert de Stutville, the leader of the archiepiscopal forces at the Battle of the Standard.

By comparison with the contemporary money issued by Eustace, Stephen's eldest son, as Earl of Boulogne, some of which bore exactly the same designs and ornaments as the York coins, Mr. Andrew urged that it was impossible to doubt that types 282 and 283 were struck by him as Governor of York, and not by Eustace FitzJohn, as had recently been suggested. He construed the contracted Latin legend upon the latter type as "issued by the edicts of York," namely, the writ of sequestration of the temporalities of the see issued in 1149. He was now inclined to attribute the two-figure type, 281, to the marriage of Eustace with Constance of France.

In connection with Mr. Carlyon-Britton's paper Sir Arthur Evans lent for exhibition the coins illustrated in his father's work and referred to above. Other exhibitions included two early Gaulish silver coins reading DIA (sul-us), by Mr. Bernard Roth; the variety of Stephen's type 270 struck at Devizes, by Mr. Shirley Fox; a silver medallion of Charles I., artist Jean Varin, previously unknown, by Miss H. Farquhar; a pattern cent of the Confederate States of America, by Mr. J. Sanford Saltus; and a series of modern Italian and French money showing recent improvement in Continental art, by Lieut.-Col. H. M. Morgan. Mr. Hamer presented a proof in copper of a personal medal.

CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. The 91st monthly meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, on Friday evening, August 4th. Both the President and Vice-President being absent, Mr. V. M. Brand was elected Chairman for the evening. The roll call showed the following 19 members present: Edward Michael, Dr. Merrill, Holmes, Johnston, Rau, Wilson, Davis, Mayer, Kelly, Green, Verklér, Von den Berghen, Carey, Dunham, V. M. Brand, Brenner, Leon and Barlow. The Chairmen of the various Convention Committees reported progress, and action taken on all matters requiring attention. F. G. Sweet, Ralph M. Uhlendorf and Otto Peters were elected to membership. An informal auction of coins was held netting \$37.97 and the proceeds turned into the Convention fund. Mr. Barlow conducted the sale, for which he was tendered a vote of thanks. Mr. Green exhibited a Jewish shekel and a one penny English stamp encased in a ribbed frame, the back having the advertisement of Hunt and Nash, N. Y.

The following magazines were received since last report: Philatelic West, Numismatischer Verkehr, Spink's Circular, Numismatische Correspondenz, and

THE NUMISMATIST, all for July; an auction catalogue from Low; and catalogue with fixed prices from Majer. Adjourned to meet Sept. 1st, 1911.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB. The regular monthly meeting was held on Friday evening, August 11th, at Keene's Chop House, with a good attendance for the season. The President in an address recommended a programme which will ensure renewed activity among the membership during the coming season.

The exhibits were: By Mr. J. W. Scott, Wass Molitor & Co round \$50 slug, 1855; hundred Kroner of Austria, 1908; one of the original decorations of the Order of Cincinnati; and Mormon five dollars of 1850. By Mr. Elliott Smith, large bronze medal issued on the centenary of the founding of the diocese of New York, 1908, and the consecration of the Cathedral in 1910. By Mr. George H. Blake, old issues of U. S. gold and currency, the latter arranged in an album especially constructed for it. By Mr. E. H. Adams, plaster-cast reproductions of seven new varieties of pattern five cent pieces dated 1909 and 1910, the work of the mint engravers. Six of these varieties bear very artistic busts of Washington; they will be illustrated and fully described later in these pages. Also exhibited by Mr. Adams were an uncirculated specimen of the "Hard Times" Token (L. 139), the large brass store card issued by N. and G. Taylor of Philadelphia, and a very rare pattern silver dollar of 1879, the work of engraver George T. Morgan.

REVIEWS.

Numismatische Zeitschrift. Herausgegeben von der Numismatischen Gesellschaft in Wien. Band XLIII, Wien, 1910. Quarto, 324 pp.

The latest volume of the Vienna Numismatic Society is fully equal to its predecessors so far as exhaustive and varied treatises are concerned. The contents include descriptions of Greek coins, several numismatic "finds" (those of Celtic coins at Kroisbach and Reichenhall as well as the Dortmund and Lichtenwald are described in detail), a long contribution on the coinage of Salzburg under Archbishop Johann Khuen von Belasi, (*i. e.* from 1560 to 1586), and a brief paper upon the Nova-Constellatio and the Fugio coins. The longest treatise in the volume is, we think, also the most important one, as so much new material is presented for the first time. We refer of course to the comprehensive paper upon the coinage of the cities of Northern Albania by Dr. Karl Stockert. The author has kindly given us permission to translate any of his works and we shall print extracts from this paper in a future number. The volume concludes with the usual reports of the Vienna Numismatic Society, which appears to be in a flourishing condition.

F.

Historia Numorum. A Manual of Greek Numismatics. New and enlarged edition, by Barclay V. Head, assisted by G. F. Hill, George Macdonald, and W. Wroth. Oxford. Clarendon Press, 1911. 8vo. lxxxviii. 977.

When Mr. Head issued the first edition of his great work in the latter part of the year 1886, he said: "My aim has been to produce a practical handbook in a single portable volume containing in a condensed form a sketch of the numismatic history of nearly every city, king, or dynast known to have struck coins throughout the length and breadth of the ancient world. I do not attempt to provide a complete catalogue of all the known types of any city, nor even to describe in minute detail the specimens which I have found space to mention." This plan has been followed in the present revised edition, in which the author states that he has omitted some portions of the previous volume which were not absolutely necessary, but the new book exceeds the original edition by about one hundred and sixty pages, the added material consisting chiefly of references to descriptions of recently published coins.

Prior to the time when the *Historia* was first issued the student of Greek numismatics was compelled to search through numerous catalogues and treatises in order to obtain any desired information. Mr. Head has simplified this work for him. In the last twenty-five years many important volumes on the subject of Greek coins have appeared, and the author in order to include the latest researches has availed himself of the contents of the various recent publications. These include among others the seventeen volumes of the *Catalogue of Greek Coins* in the British Museum; Mr. George Macdonald's *Coin Types* and his description of the Hunterian Collection at Glasgow; Mr. G. F. Hills' *Coins of Sicily*; Babelon's *Recueil general des monnaies grecques d'Asie mineure*; and last but not least the three great quarto volumes entitled *Die antiken Munzen Nordgriechenlands*, by

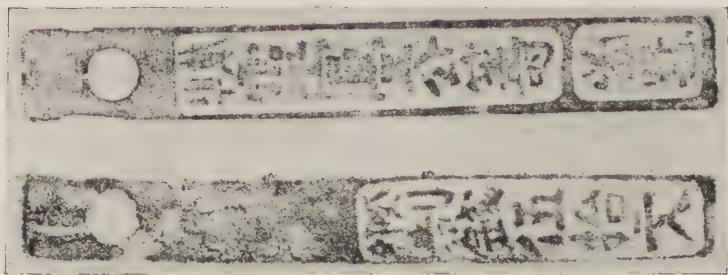
Gaebler, Pick, and Regling. under the general supervision of Dr. F. Imhoof-Blumer.

It is impossible of course to describe this new edition of the *Historia* in detail; a single reference will indicate how thoroughly the subject has been treated. Students of Greek coins are well aware that the three islands, Cossura, Gaulos, and Melita, all situated between Africa and Sicily, issued copper coins from B. C. 217 to the end of the first century B. C. These coins are not common and the works of Albert Mayr (Munich, 1894) and G. F. Hill are probably the only ones that describe them to any extent. Of Gaulos only one coin is known, of Cossura two, and of Melita about a dozen. Mr. Head devotes an entire page to these issues and admirably condenses the researches of the two authors previously quoted. F.

Manuals of Far Eastern Numismatics. No. 1. Chinese Paper Money. By H. A. Ramsden. Jun Kobayagawa Co., Yokohama, Japan. 1911. 8vo. pp. 37. The Yokohama Numismatic Society. Convention number of the Journal. Vol. 1. No. 9. 1911. 8vo. pp. 40.

Both of these pamphlets can be reviewed together as they are both published under the auspices of the Yokohama Society. It appears to be an acknowledged fact that paper money was not only invented by the Chinese but was put into active circulation by them as early as the ninth century and was continued with a few intervals to the close of the fifteenth century. A currency that for almost six hundred years was a medium of circulation one would naturally imagine would be collected to a considerable extent, yet Mr. Ramsden informs us that this is not the case. In a modest way he states that he is rather a compiler than an annotator, and realizing the want of a complete catalogue of this paper money he has taken the works of Klapproth, Morse, and others, and has added extensive notes and illustrations. The present work includes only the Government issues with the exception of those in circulation in China at the present time. The designs, sizes, counterstamps and even colors are so carefully described that no collector will have any difficulty in properly assigning any notes in his collection using the book before us as a guide. It should be remembered that the Chinese paper money is on a copper basis and not on a silver one. It would be unfair to Mr. Ramsden to quote extensively from his valuable information, we advise those interested to add the little volume to their library, and even the general reader will find much material in the work that will repay him to glance over its pages. We cannot refrain, however, from reprinting in detail Marco Polo's account of the manufacture and uses of Chinese currency and reproduce the statement on another page of this issue.

We commented at the time on the exhibition held by the Yokohama Numismatic Society and their work has been embodied in the second pamphlet above mentioned. The plates in this publication are excellent and the descriptive letterpress is in Japanese. It must not be supposed that this magazine is confined to Japanese coins, as Chinese and European pieces are also illustrated; in fact everything that was exhibited at the time of the Convention. Of special interest is an illustration (here reproduced) of the bamboo money of Soo-Chow in use from



about 1735 to 1796. The inscription reads "Exchangeable for fifty cash, Leng Quang Tong, Token." But little is known of these promissory tokens for payment and but few collectors possess them. There are three in the Glover collection in the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C., and Messrs. Vreeland and Proskey each have two. H. W.

PERIODICALS AND CATALOGUES RECEIVED.

J. Gamber of Paris has just issued catalogue No. LXIII, containing about one hundred lots of numismatic books, the majority devoted to ancient coins.

Three numbers of the interesting fortnightly magazine *Giornale Numismatico* have been received. Signor Furio Lenzi, the editor, fills eight pages twice a month with the latest news, principally, however, the ancient issues and modern Italian coins and medals are described. The number for July 1st gives a table showing the complete output of the mint at Rome during the year 1910.

From J. Schulman of Amsterdam we have received a large catalogue of coins and medals to be sold on October 3 and 4. The contents, alphabetically arranged, include issues from the twelfth century to the present time and a large number of obsidional pieces are listed.

Mehl's Numismatic Monthly appears in a double number for July and August and begins with a rather amusing contribution by Mr. B. H. Saxton, whose chance acquaintance owns, *mirabile dictu*, some interesting coins associated with events in history, or perhaps we had better say, with characters in fiction. We hope that the Vice-President of the Association will accept his host's invitation and call upon him again. Perchance another drawer when displayed will contain that marked shekel which caused so much trouble in William Henry Bishop's delightful tale, *One of the Thirty Pieces*. Perhaps the cabinet holds that £500 bank-note which was the downfall of Felix Sweetser in Wilkie Collins' clever story *My Lady's Money*. Perhaps the gold slug mentioned by Bret Harte in—but we refrain from further anticipations. Another interesting paper in this number pertains to the coinage associated with the War of the Spanish Succession at the beginning of the eighteenth century. It is succinctly written and it is a pity that the author employs a pseudonym; we are tempted, however, to make a guess as to his identity, and from the style would assign it to Mr. Duffield of Baltimore.

THE REPUBLICA RIO-GRANDENSSE COIN.

EDITOR OF THE NUMISMATIST:

In the July issue Mr. E. H. Adams illustrates a piece of dollar size, dated 1835, with the inscription "Republica Rio-Grandensse," regarding which he asks for information, and states that "it is said to have been associated with the State of Texas when it was an independent republic."

The piece is an issue of the State of Rio Grande do Sul (Rio Grande of the South), one of the lower provinces of Brazil, during the revolution there which began in 1835 and lasted for about ten years. Alvarez Machado was President of the Republic the greater part of that time.

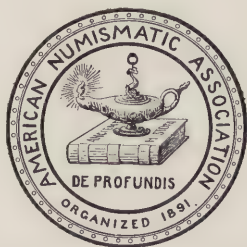
Sentiment in opposition to foreign rule had swept over the greater part of South America in the few preceding years, resulting in the formation of many republics. The people of Rio Grande do Sul were no doubt filled with the same desire for independence and to cut loose from the Empire of Brazil and establish a republic just as their neighbors on the south—Uruguay—had done only a few years previously. The revolution was finally reduced through the use of money and favors more than by force of arms, but the province suffered terribly in the struggle and did not recover for many years. An incident in the revolution was the enlistment of Garibaldi, the Italian partiot, for a short time with the "separationists."

Mr. Adams does not state what metal his piece is struck in. They exist in silver, copper, brass and brass-silver plated. There is also a variety without the stars on each side of the date. I have seen the statement that the piece was merely a pattern, and the fact that it comes in the different metals and that both sides are alike makes this seem probable.

This was not the only attempt of the revolutionists to create a currency of their own. On some of the silver coins of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata they placed an oval counterstamp with the design of the liberty cap on a sword held by clasped hands, the same type as that on the pattern dollar. The reverse of the Rio de la Plata coins has a liberty cap on a pole held by two clasped hands in an oval frame, and the stamping on them by the revolutionists of Rio Grande do Sul with a very similar design gives them a rather odd appearance.

Baltimore, Md., August 10, 1911.

F. G. DUFFIELD.



The American Numismatic Association

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CHANGES AT NEW YORK SUB-TREASURY.

The office of Cashier and Deputy Assistant Treasurer at the Sub-Treasury in New York, which has been vacant since the death of its former incumbent, Mr. George W. Marlbor, has now been filled by the appointment of Mr. Edward W. Hale. Mr. Hale has been connected with the Treasury in Washington and New York for many years and his appointment gives much satisfaction to those who do business with the Sub-Treasury, and also to his immediate associates.

Mr. Ulysses S. Grant, nephew and namesake of the famous general has been appointed Assistant Cashier.

With these two gentlemen as able assistants, Mr. Charles S. Millington's administration as Assistant Treasurer is likely to be a successful one, and reflect much credit upon his judgment in making the appointment.

Program of the American Numismatic Association Convention, to be Held in Chicago, Week of August 28.

Monday, August 28th, 10 a. m.—Registration of members and installation of exhibits at the Art Institute. 1.30 p. m.—Meeting of the A. N. A. 8 p. m.—The Reception tendered by the Chicago Numismatic Society to the Convention visitors at the Hotel La Salle will be in the hands of the ladies, and will consist of music, readings, etc., as well as refreshments. The attendance of the ladies at conventions should be encouraged, and all will be welcomed and their comfort and entertainment looked after.

Tuesday, 10 a. m. and 1.30 p. m.—Business sessions of the A. N. A.

Wednesday will be given over to a sightseeing trip or a trip on the lake. Convention auction sale of coins, medals, etc., will be held at the Hotel in the evening at 8 o'clock.

Thursday—Business sessions beginning at 10 a. m., and until all business is finished. 6.30 p. m.—Banquet.

Many interesting and valuable coins will be exhibited at the Art Institute, and the public will be invited to come. The most pretentious display of stamps ever attempted in America will be made the preceding week by the American Philatelic Society at the same place, and stamp and coin collectors surely have a treat in prospect.

The Hotel La Salle has 1048 rooms and the management promises to take care of all members of the Association who may attend at whatever price per room they may elect to pay.

Indications are that the attendance will be large, probably a record breaker. Visitors need feel no timidity in coming, as the welcome to our city is proverbial. Conventions of one sort or another have been in session practically every business day since quite early in the spring; in fact, conventions in Chicago are so common that they are treated as a matter of course, and every one is expected to feel at home.

BEN G. GREEN.

CONVENTION NOTES.

If visitors find an occasional Chicagoan growing a little enthusiastic, be charitable. Remember that Chicago ranks fourth among the cities of the world, the others having been founded from 285 to 1000 years while Chicago is not yet 75 years of age.

There were 305 conventions held in Chicago in 1910, and 1911 will exceed it in number. The Numismatic and Philatelic conventions will stand out prominently on account of the exhibitions they will make.

Several convention visitors have written that they would arrive on Sunday the 27th. All right, you will find welcome over the door and the horseshoe on the mat. Nothing much closed on Sunday but the Court House and banks.

Mr. R. W. McLachlan of Montreal will be "on deck" and has consented to read a paper on "Fifty Years a Coin Collector." Mr. Zerbe and others have also consented to furnish papers.

A BILL TO INCORPORATE THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

On July 19, Congressman William A. Ashbrook of Johnstown, Ohio, a member of the Board of Governors, introduced a bill, No. 12623, in the House of Representatives to incorporate the American Numismatic Association. The full text of the bill, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed, is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That H. O. Granberg, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin; William A. Ashbrook, of Johnstown, Ohio; A. J. De Lagerberg, of Passaic, New Jersey; D. A. Williams, of Baltimore, Maryland; Howland Wood, of Brookline, Massachusetts, together with such persons as they may associate with themselves, and their successors, be, and they hereby are, constituted a body corporate of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 2. That the name of such body corporate shall be "American Numismatic Association," and by that name it shall have perpetual succession, save as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. That the objects of the said corporation shall be to advance the knowledge of numismatics along educational, historical, and scientific lines in all its various branches; to assist in bringing about better co-operation between all persons interested in the coinage, circulation, classification, collection, sales, exhibition, use, and preservation of all coins, bills, and medals; to acquire and disseminate trustworthy information bearing upon these topics; to promote greater popular interest in the science of numismatology, and for the particular purpose of bringing the numismatists of America into closer relations with one another, and of promoting friendly feeling for one another through social intercourse, the interchange of ideas and discussions of mutual interest; to acquire, own, hold, and dispose of such real and personal property as may be necessary to properly carry into effect the purposes herein set forth, and to perform all such other acts and things as may be necessary to the full carrying into effect the said purposes, but such purposes do not include operations for pecuniary profit.

SEC. 4. That the principal office of said association shall be in the District of Columbia, but the association through its representatives shall have power to establish and maintain such other offices throughout America as the business of the association may require.

SEC. 5. That the control of such corporation shall be vested in a board of five governors, to be selected by the members of such association. The incorporators hereof shall act as the board of governors for the first year and until others are chosen in their stead.

SEC. 6. That the board of governors shall have the power to make such prudential by-laws and regulations as they may deem proper for the management and control of the business and affairs of the association not inconsistent with this Act or the laws of the United States of America.

SEC. 7. That said association shall further have power to have and use a common seal and to alter and change the same at its pleasure; to sue and be sued in any court of the United States or other court of competent jurisdiction; to take or receive for the purposes of the association any gift, grant, or devise, and to accept and administer any trust for the purposes of the association.

SEC. 8. That this charter shall be subject to alteration, amendment, or repeal at the pleasure of the Congress of the United States.

SEC. 9. That this Act shall take effect immediately on its passage.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

NEW MEMBERS TO BE ADMITTED SEPTEMBER 25TH.

1517. John L. Snyder,, 1250 Court St., Janesville, Wis.
 1518. Edgar DeWitt Gilson, Ritzville, Wash.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications have been received. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to Oct. 25th they will become members on that date, and will be published as such in the October issue.

APPLICANTS.		PROPOSED BY
Arthur C. Nygren,	425 Valencia St., San Francisco, California.....	Fred T. Huddard
Dr. J. Harold Cornell,	1725 N. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.....	B. Max Mehl
F. O. Leiser,	716 Hawthorne Ave., South Milwaukee, Wis.....	Jas. A. Walker
Henry M. Wisler,	305 Merchants Trust Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.....	G. L. Tilden
Harry J. Leland,	Room 22 Court House, Los Angeles, Cal.....	W. G. Curry
		G. E. Elkington
		H. B. Collins
		P. H. Griffith
		F. R. Faucher
		G. L. Tilden

G. L. Tilden

Worcester, Mass., August 15, 1911.

General Secretary.

THE MOBILE BI-CENTENNIAL MEDAL.



This beautiful medal is the work of The Whitehead and Hoag Company of Newark, N. J., and one thousand copies were struck in bronze and sixty in silver.

Mr. Peter J. Hamilton of Mobile, the General Chairman of the Committee, has furnished us with the following interesting details concerning it:

Besides those distributed to the Governor of Alabama and other distinguished guests present on the platform at the celebration, bronze medals were sent to the following cities: Gulfport, Miss.; Biloxi, Miss.; Pensacola, Fla.; Birmingham, Ala.; Montgomery, Ala.; Savannah, Ga.; Charleston, S. C.; Richmond, Va.; Baltimore, Md.; Philadelphia, Pa.; New York, N. Y.; Boston, Mass.; St. Louis, Mo.; Quebec, Canada; and silver ones to New Orleans and Montreal, as being closest to Mobile historically.

Other medals were presented to different libraries and societies of Mobile, to Princeton University, to W. M. Sloane of Columbia, and to the Departments of Archives of Mississippi and Alabama. Two thirds of the silver medals were reserved by the city for distribution among municipal officers. The remainder of the medals were turned over to the Iberville Historical Society of Mobile for sale, the proceeds to go to a fund for a monument or some permanent memorial of the bi-centennial celebration.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

DENVER, COLORADO

AUGUST 10th, 1911

Mr. Geo. L. Tilden,
Business Manager "Numismatist,"
Worcester, Mass.

My dear Mr. Tilden:—

I haven't any time to prepare a regular "adv.", but please publish this letter, through which I want to announce that Mr. Chas. W. Cowell of Denver, has placed with me his magnificent collection of United States and Pioneer Gold Coins, which I will sell at auction as soon as the collection can be arranged and catalogued.

Of course, it is impossible to give a list of even the rarest pieces of each series, but the quarter eagles are nearly complete, as is also the series of later dates eagles and half eagles; the gold dollars, \$3.00 pieces, etc., are nearly complete, and the Pioneer gold includes among other great rarities, the Kellogg & Co. \$50.00 gold piece, of which but thirteen specimens are known (record \$1250.00). Nearly every coin in this collection is in magnificent state of preservation.

The catalogues will be sent free to all who are on my mailing list, and to others who ask for it.

I also wish to mention that I enjoy corresponding with parties whose collection are for sale, and usually make it enjoyable for *them* as well as for those who desire to buy. Write me.

Yours very truly,

B. MAX MEHL.

P. S.—A few specimens of each series of the Cowell Collection will be on exhibition at the Chicago Convention of the American Numismatic Association.

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The Numismatist

VOL. XXIV.

SEPTEMBER, 1911.

No. 9

PROCEEDINGS OF THE American Numismatic Convention.

ART INSTITUTE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1911 — 130 P. M.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. F. Elmo Simpson, Chairman of the Local Convention Committee.

The President, Dr. J. M. Henderson, in the Chair.

Mr. George L. Tilden, the Secretary of the Association, acting as Secretary.

MR. SIMPSON: Gentlemen, in the absence of Mr. Williams, President of the Chicago Numismatic Society, it becomes my duty, and also my pleasure, to call this meeting to order and to welcome you on behalf of the Chicago Numismatic Society. One year ago we instructed our members who visited the Convention to invite you here and we were very glad that you accepted the invitation, and now that you are here we are glad again, and when you go away we hope that you will be glad that you came.

We have a little programme arranged that is not very elaborate, and if there is anything in the enjoyment line in Chicago that you wish to see, you will only have to call on the local members. Their time is at your disposal this week. I will now introduce Mr. French, Director of the Art Institute, who will welcome you on behalf of the city.

MR. FRENCH: Gentlemen, this is one of the pleasantest offices, and I count myself happy to have this particular office today. When your committee waited upon me some months ago, without hesitation we made arrangements for this exhibition. We rather went to the verge with the exhibition of stamps of last week, but of course, it is a kindred pursuit, they are all collectors, and at the present time I have received an application from the Merchant Tailors who desire an exhibition of their works of art, which will be better referred to the Art Committee. But if I may lapse over as to the province of the numismatists, while all kinds are not artistic, some kinds are, and we wish that many more may be as time goes on.

When we have once committed ourselves to an exhibition then we have made ourselves as partners and friends, and we make every effort to make the exhibition successful, and put our galleries at the disposal of the guests. I think you will find the arrangements, so far as they can be so hastily executed, favorable to your exhibition. I can say nothing of that; you can tell me about that.

I shall be your guest when it comes to looking at the specimens which are now on exhibition. But I may be permitted to say a word with regard to our collection. You will be, during the time of your exhibition and of the Convention, the guests of the Art Institute. The whole place will be at your disposal so far as it can be useful to you. The exhibition I will not dilate upon, because if I should try to, it would take too much time, but you have looked at those things in which you are especially interested, and when you have looked at them, I hope you will have time to look at our pictures and sculptures and so forth. The library also I wish to call to your attention. We have a very beautiful building, the library of art, which is the building right across the court, and there are all kinds of literature in it, which will escape you unless you are looking for them.

Our collections in general rank perhaps third or fourth in the country. The Metropolitan and the Boston, of course, are larger than we, the Metropolitan ten times larger than almost any other museum, but I think in the interest of our collection we certainly are not lower than third among the art museums of the country.

Our school also is of interest to those who have anything to do with art education. It is not now in full session. We have only the summer sessions at present,

but I shall be most happy to introduce you to the school, or to accompany you myself so that you may see the school room. It is one of the largest schools, I suppose, in the world; at least I do not know of any larger. The rooms themselves are very extensive.

As I say, the time scarcely allows me to expatiate, so I will content myself by saying that you are welcome to the Art Institute, your badges will be recognized by our officials and the doorkeeper, which perhaps is the most important, and we will be glad to see you as much as you can be here for the next two days.

MR. SIMPSON: I will now introduce Mr. Eames McVeagh, who will address you on historical and artistic coinage.

MR. McVEAGH: Ladies and Gentlemen: Permit me, first of all, to explain that I am very new and inexperienced in numismatics. I became interested a little more than a year ago through a natural love of art and history, and a very warm speaking acquaintance with the officials of the Treasury Department and the Mint. I am availing myself of the kind invitation of the Chicago Numismatic Society to say a few words to you more with the purpose of seeking information than in the hope of giving any. At the same time, in regard to our American coins, I would like, if possible, to urge as great an interest in their artistic as in their intrinsic merits, especially as they are to give expression for all posterity to the ideals and aspirations of the age in which we live. It may not be inappropriate, moreover, to emphasize the decorative and interpretive side of coinage in this great museum of art and beauty. Perhaps if this had always been done heretofore the officers of the Art Institute would not be inclined to look a little askance at us as hardly attaining to the standards that justify admission to this sacred building.

We know that the world owes a great debt to the numismatists for all they have done through their zeal in assembling and classifying their wonderful collections. You have preserved for us some of the most complete and accurate and permanent of historical records. Inscriptions and devices upon coins and medals form a most fruitful source of inquiry. Of the countries that have left but scanty written records, scarcely any materials of research are more significant or illuminating than their coins. They are an infallible index to the greatness or mediocrity of the age and civilization they represent.

This morning I heard one of the Art Institute officials say to another: "We take in everything from stamps up," and the other answered, "Well, I am glad you didn't say everything from stamps down."

It is quite natural, for instance, that the finest specimens of coinage, ancient or modern, were those of the Greeks in the fifth century B. C., the period of the highest attainments of sculpture, architecture, and general culture, that the world has ever known. It is natural also, that in idealistic work the Roman coins should fall below the Greek, although their portraiture was of such a higher order. It follows as the night follows the day that with the decline of Rome the coinage deteriorated until the revival of art and learning in the period of the Renaissance. Nevertheless, in the feudal ages it is probable that your collections may have been largely enriched by the fact that the coinage prerogative became so widely distributed. When not only the feudal barons, but the authorities of the Church and of the municipalities, could strike off coins, it produced an extensive gallery of resemblances of hundreds of eminent men. It was then also, I believe, that special issues of coins were made in honor of any extraordinary occasion, as a victory, festival, or treaty of peace — a practice we followed on the occasion of our World's Fair and others. Throughout all time, too, the ruling passion of religious thought of the age has found expression in some design or motto on the coin. Likewise from the apprehension and despair that preceded our Civil War came (like a prayer) the first recognition of the Deity on the coins of the United States, in the motto "In God we trust."

And this brings me back to a further consideration of the possibilities of our own United States coins. Let us hope that henceforth they may take on such beautiful expressions of the age in which we live that we may be given credit by posterity as being something more than a generation of barbarians with neither taste nor ideals nor aspirations.

Of course, it is not perhaps to be wondered at that our coinage has never been equal in artistic merit to that of the European countries, in view of the relative profounder development of art in general (and the amenities) in the old countries as compared with the new. We are handicapped, too, by the fact that modern machinery and presses inevitably deindividualize and flatten all they touch, and, added to that, we have in this country numerous legal restrictions in design, and the necessity that the edges shall be protected by reeding. But these restrictions

do not excuse the awful crowding on our coins, nor, until the last five years, the absence of all competition or consultation with great artists and medallists. Up to six years ago, I believe the design was almost always left to whatever engraver or mechanic happened to be in charge of the mint at Philadelphia.

But we need not get discouraged as to the modern methods and requirements when we stop to consider that there is one very recent design acknowledged I think to be the most beautiful of any of the present, that of the Sower on the French franc piece and so many other French denominations. I should say in design, though not in execution, it is fully worthy of the ancients, and this nation of superlative good taste is now so well pleased with this one design that it is even putting it upon its stamps.

In so far as I am aware, the first real attempt in this country to improve our coinage along educational lines was made in 1905. After dinner at the White House, ex-President Roosevelt and Mr. St. Gaudens were looking at some old Greek coins, and Mr. Roosevelt became so enthusiastic that he declared he would then and there have the mint, in spite of itself, stamp a modern version of such coins if Mr. St. Gaudens would design them. So it was agreed, and after months of struggle and disappointment the new gold coins were produced, and although as we know the relief on them had—for practical purposes—to be greatly reduced after the first issue, and many other compromises were made, the result was an immense step in advance of anything we had ever done before.

In the modelling of these coins Mr. St. Gaudens and the other sculptors who assisted him (and I fancy superseded him in much of the work on account of his illness) tried to follow the higher traditions of coin and medal. Early Greek exemplars and modern Italian medallists, beginning, I have read, with Pisano, have established a succession of ethics, canons and principals of their art, from which, I imagine, no man who has studied them would desire to depart. Some of the rules that the Greek coiner followed were to treat the coin as a whole, fill its space with a sense of composition, conventionalize natural objects, and gain color by high relief. These rules the designers of our present gold coins and of the cent kept constantly in mind, and the result is that they have given us the only coins in our day above the draughtsman's level. They brought in as well certain emblematic changes in these coins indicative of the evolution in our ideals—as, for instance, in place of arrows (and thunderbolts) the torch of liberty and the olive branch, precursors of the great national sentiment in favor of peace and arbitration just crystalizing in the Arbitration Treaties. They established, also, the real Indian type and feathered head-dress, which is distinctive and indigenous to our soil. The conception of the bird they took from the eagle, of great force and vigor, of the Ptolemies two or three centuries B. C. They introduced some beautifully spaced formal lettering. The Lincoln cent gives a benign portrait of Lincoln not unworthy of some of the old Roman likenesses. This cent, by the way, I have been told is about to take on the aspect of the old white cent of 1856. Of course, there were some features of these coins, the result of vacillation and compromise, that were faulty, but, on the whole, they were an immense step forward. Yet so wedded are we to our preconceived prejudices, and so fond are we of the things we have grown accustomed to, that nine persons out of ten will tell you they prefer the old gold coins. Yet this is precisely the percentage of men who are ignorant of the successions in art.

It is unfortunate that when the present officials of the Treasury Department are men who are highly desirous of lending encouragement to art and artists the designs on the silver coins cannot be altered at the present time. This is due, nevertheless, to a wise provision in the law that makes it impossible to change the design more than once in twenty-five years. Last year Mr. Platt Andrew, the director of the mint, in the freshness of his enthusiasm had hopes of getting a law through Congress enabling him to change all the silver coins. He wanted to inaugurate a competition between the great medallist and plastic artists for the entire series of silver coins. The awards in turn would have been made by a jury of non-competing artists, and not of mere laymen. This is the way the designs for our great Federal buildings are being competed for and passed upon. I hope, then, that when five or six years from now the question comes up of changing all the designs on the silver coins, the American Numismatic Association will lend the weight of its influence in favor of this method.

There is but one coin that can be changed at this time, and it is so small and insignificant that it seems to have been entirely overlooked; I mean the nickel. I am now on the warpath to have it modernized and if I have any influence with the powers that be, you won't recognize it in a year or two. It is a small matter, perhaps, a minor coin of base metal, but it is carfare and a telephone slug, and many other useful things, and our loyal friend, for we have it always with us, and

will have, even if we die and be unable to pay our funeral expenses. Anything as intimate as that and as near as that to each and every one of us is not to be overlooked.

MR. SIMPSON: We also was to have with us today Mr. Russell of the Local Sub-Treasury, but owing to the lateness of the hour, he was compelled to remain at the office and look after his own collection, so I will now introduce a gentleman who needs no introduction to the numismatists, Dr. J. M. Henderson, of Columbus, Ohio, President of the American Numismatic Association.

THE PRESIDENT: On behalf of the Association, I can certainly in a few words respond to these very cordial words, and before starting into that I am not going to make an apology, but a little explanation. You know sometimes speeches are always preceded with an apology for some cause. Mr. McVeagh, who so kindly consented to read this paper to us here, is our guest, and while his address was not in any sense in the nature of an address of welcome, we desire, before we proceed in response to the welcome that has been given us, to say that we will not detain him in this business, and he will feel free to go at any time that he pleased; but I feel very sure and certain that he will appreciate what I say before I get through, that we trust this will not be his last, if he goes away, but trust that he will meet with us in all our sessions.

Mr. McVeagh is, in my estimation, a numismatist though not a member of the American Numismatic Association. There is always a spirit governing the numismatists that is detrimental to them; that is not only so in numismatics but it is also true in other study, it is the predominant tendency of the American spirit of commercialism. Too much attention is always paid to that in the conventions of the different societies of the nature of the American Numismatic Association, and it is certainly a pleasure when we do have coming to us men and women with such words. I do not know whether I am correct in that or not, but Mr. McVeagh claimed himself that he was perfectly ignorant of the commercial side of numismatics, and he has given to us an expression that we can all abide by and try to remember.

I am going to say that when the time comes for the change in the design of the five cent piece, I think we can assure Mr. McVeagh that the American Numismatic Association will stand by him and lend their influence to secure a more artistic coin. There has been some missionary work done in this respect and I hope you will have visual evidence of it during the week, in the nature of plaster casts of some designs submitted for the five-cent piece; although I have no conception of what they are, or whether they are even here.

MR. MCVEAGH: That were prepared in view of the coming change?

PRESIDENT HENDERSON: Yes; and we ought to have some little idea as to what has been submitted, by these designs. I don't know even if they have been drafted outside of the mint or inside of the mint. There are persons present who can answer those questions a great deal better than I can. Pardon me, Mr. McVeagh, were you going to say something?

MR. MCVEAGH: Well, I was going to ask who informed you that these designs had been submitted and who designed them?

PRESIDENT HENDERSON: Mr. Roberts, the Director of the Mint. Mr. Adams can tell us probably. Who made the designs Mr. Adams?

MR. ADAMS: Oh, they were made in 1909 and 1910.

PRESIDENT HENDERSON: Well, most of them were made in 1911.

MR. ADAMS: Yes.

MR. MCVEAGH: Were any made outside of the mint?

MR. ADAMS: Not as I know of. These are all mint productions, so far as I know.

MR. MCVEAGH: Oh, is that so?

MR. ADAMS: Yes.

THE PRESIDENT: Relative to the demand for more artistic coinage for the United States, efforts were started in the ranks of the Association in 1908 looking to this end and a committee was appointed for that purpose. That committee did some active work, and as a partial result of their agitation the St. Gaudens designs were adopted and in the original St. Gaudens design, I believe, we had a very artistic pattern.

MR. ADAMS: Well, will you permit me to say a word while you are on that question?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, sir.

MR. ADAMS: In the designs made by Mr. St. Gaudens the original model had no sign of the wire edge or of that sharp edge, and they show that they are entirely different from the current coins.

THE PRESIDENT: In our Chairman's opening remarks he said he was glad that we were here and I was getting ready to go, because I thought he was going to say that he was glad we were going, but fortunately he changed that, and we will take his word for it, and believe that he is glad that we came. I can assure Mr. French, who spoke on behalf of the Art Institute, that we do, not only the Association, but personally, appreciate the great courtesy shown us, that this building, erected and dedicated to that which we as an Association honor and study — art — is so generously placed at our disposal. We appreciate the privilege of coming here and meeting in this building, and participating in an enjoying all that it contains, and when we leave here, we ought to leave better men and women, with higher ideals and truer purposes than when we came.

The artistic and historical side, as I said, are the chief aim of numismatics. I once heard a public speaker — he was a preacher, too — tell a story that I know a great many of you have heard, but you can never tell a story but there are always some who have not heard it, so you who have heard it will please keep still, and those who have not will, I hope, laugh heartily. There was in the Southern part of our country a good old Saint known for his devoutness and his religious belief and who was always exhorting those who came in contact with him to lead a better life, and who was always optimistic, and never could see the darker side of anything. His invariable reply to anything disheartening was, "It might have been worse, it might have been worse." A young man of the world who tried to trap him, concocted a story and told him of a dream he had one night before, and that he had dreamed that he died that night and had gone to Hades. When he had finished the old man said: "It might have been worse, it might have been worse." "Might have been worse? How in the world could it have been worse?" "It might have been actually so."

Now, Mr. Chairman, we are here and we are glad of it, and we are going to be glad for having been here when we go away, and if you catch the point of the story, it might have been worse.

On the 7th day of next October will occur the twentieth anniversary of the birth of the American Numismatic Association. It came into being in this city, and our first President, Mr. W. G. Jerrems, Jr., was a resident of Chicago.

What changes have taken place since then, only those who were present at the organization can realize.

The following year our beloved founder, Dr. George F. Heath, was elected President. On assuming office, Dr. Heath issued a message to the members, and among other things he said: "That there is need of such an organization as ours, national in character, there can no longer be any doubt."

"That this Association will be permanent we firmly believe."

"Changes may come, the clay will be remodelled until the potter will scarcely recognize the original model, but the bowl will be finished."

"The American Numismatic Association has come to stay. Suffice it now to remind you how you can aid materially in its present growth and prosperity. First and foremost, by remaining faithful with the faithful. Secondly, by individual efforts among your collecting friends and acquaintances. Third, by aiding us in our convention work by attending and contributing papers of general interest on numismatic subjects."

These utterances are as appropriate today as they were nearly twenty years ago, and I can do no better than to reiterate them.

Today there is greater need of such an organization as ours, national in character, than there was twenty years ago. Changes have come; many more will come, but our permanency has been proven.

The bowl will be finished. The Association is here to stay.

Has the A. N. A. progressed or retrograded?

There has been a net loss in membership; that is, we now have less names on our books, but we have more than doubled the number of interested members.

It has not been the chief object of your administrative officers only to increase the number of members, but to increase the efficiency of what we had, and acquire a higher standard of applicants.

A large membership is desired, but one member who is interested in numismatics and the advancement of the Association is worth five or more members who would associate themselves with the A. N. A. in order to increase their own prestige.

That I may not be misunderstood, I will add that what I say here is not intended to discourage the soliciting for membership of any person, known to be at all interested in the collecting or study of coins, medals, and so forth, be they man or woman, boy or girl, provided their purpose in becoming a member was unselfish.

We should make every effort to interest the school youth of our country in the study of numismatics. We are doing this.

We urge the members to solicit memberships, for the perpetuity of the Association depends on the addition of new members; but, in recommending an applicant for admission in the Association be sure that his purposes are such that you would not hesitate to introduce him into your own household.

It was anticipated that the slight increase of dues would cause many to withdraw from membership, but this has not occurred. The number dropped for non-payment of dues this year is below the average. It was also expected that the requirement of an initiation fee from all applicants would materially decrease the number of applications received. This has occurred, but not to the extent anticipated. During the past few years there has always been a flood of applications during the last four months of the year. This was due to the fact that it required only the insignificant sum of fifty cents to become a member.

The majority of these permitted their membership to lapse with the year, so it was concluded that "joiners" do not make members. The applicant who pays the one dollar initiation fee, and a reasonable amount for dues, considers seriously what he is to get in return for his money, and will prove a more worthy and permanent member.

Aside from this feature, is that of revenue derived, a very important consideration. The Association has passed the period wherein the officers are expected to furnish their own supplies and pay all their own expenses, as well as doing all the work. It is unjust to expect it. Too many occasions arise for the use of money, and as the American Numismatic Association could not meet the expense, officers have paid bills out of personal funds. All officers should be reimbursed for money expended in the interests of the Association, provided the expenditure has been authorized by the Board of Governors. To meet these expenses, revenue had to be provided, and the only means of doing so was by an increase of dues and requiring an initiation fee.

Our membership has not suffered any material loss during the past year. When the question of increase of dues, and the instituting of an initiation fee was under discussion, some members feared such a result. The net loss, however, is very small, and the number of members resigning or dropped for non-payment of dues is below the average for the preceding years. This is indeed gratifying, and justifies your President in advocating these changes.

The one great hindrance to the growth of the Association has been that it was not founded upon a sound financial and business-like platform. It has been too much of a "go as you please" policy.

When first assuming the duties of President it was our purpose to change all this, but many improvements that were projected have fallen by the wayside. Some have endured, and others we hope soon to see a reality.

At the beginning of our administration in 1910 the subject of Association ownership of the official organ, *THE NUMISMATIST*, was projected and continuously agitated. At first your officers were considered dreamers, but later the import of purpose became apparent.

The acquiring of *THE NUMISMATIST* was the most important question before the New York Convention. The abrupt and unexpected ending of all negotiations was not anticipated, but all the more pleasant and satisfactory. The story of its acquirement has been told, so we will not repeat it.

You have now read eight issues of *THE NUMISMATIST* as issued under the Association ownership, and you shall be the judge of the wisdom of the change from private ownership; it speaks for itself. One appreciated feature is,—it has appeared regularly and always on time. All credit to the Editor and Business Manager for this.

The adoption of our new Constitution and By-Laws this year was another improvement. These new laws at once abolished many of the faults and abuses of the past, and prepared the way for a representative American Numismatic Society. We would recommend its careful study by all members. The proxy vote, the cause of many discussions in the past, has not been abolished, but it has been

eliminated from participation in the election of officers, and retained to give representation to absent members at our annual Convention.

The change to election of officers by ballot was considered ideal, as it removes politics and elections from our conventions. Every member of the Association now has the right and privilege to cast his ballot direct, and not rely upon the judgment of others.

The new constitution has been prepared in anticipation of incorporation of the Association. On June 19th, 1911, Congressman Ashbrook introduced in Congress, House Bill No. 12,623. This bill petitions Congress for the grant of a federal charter, to the American Numismatic Association; with headquarters in Washington, D. C. The bill was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. It was fully expected that the greatest difficulty would be to get the bill out of Committee, but listen:

"HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
62ND CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION.
REPORT NO. 150.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

August 18, 1911. Referred to House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

MR. ADAIR, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, submitted the following

REPORT
(to accompany H. R. 12,623).

The Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 12,623) to incorporate the American Numismatic Association, respectfully reports the same with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

This Association, as the bill sets forth, is: to assist in bringing about better co-operation between all persons interested in the coinage, circulation, classification, collection, sales and exhibition, use and preservation of all coins, bills and medals, to acquire and disseminate trustworthy information upon these topics; to promote greater popular interest in the science of numismatology, etc.

Its object and operations are not for pecuniary profit.

The membership includes every state in the United States and the Province of Canada, and the members are high-class American citizens who have affiliated themselves together for recreation, social and educational advantages.

The passage of this bill will institute no new policy in District legislation and the committee therefore recommends its passage."

By the expenditure of much time and energy, alone and unaided, Mr. Ashbrook, that hustling member of our Board of Governors and who is also a member of the House of Representatives, succeeded in securing a favorable report from the Committee.

The bill is now on the House Calendar, and will be called for passage early in December. Now comes your opportunity to help in securing a federal charter. Not only those who are in attendance at this convention, but every member of the Association, should write to their Congressman about the first of December urging them to support this bill and giving your reasons why it should pass.

Most of the foreign countries have their national numismatic societies, which are chartered by their governments, or which receive governmental patronage. Why should America trail behind in this particular field? Surely the desire for, and the need of, a national numismatic society is as great in America as in any other country. Think of the possibilities that lie before the Association in this direction, and you will all want to go to Washington and help lobby that charter bill through Congress.

A national numismatic association recognized by and receiving government patronage!

A representative collection of American numismatic specimens fostered and collected through the efforts of the American Numismatic Association!

Is the picture too lurid? I think not.

As yet the Association is the infant of scientific numismatic societies, just beginning to stand on its feet, and learning to walk. It will soon grow big and then begin to run.

Since the Association owns and publishes its own journal the necessity for incorporation is upon us. In case of failure to secure a federal charter, the Association will be immediately incorporated under some state's law.

The year 1910 was made a memorable one in the history of the Association by the issuing of its first medal. This medal was struck in honor of our founder, Dr. Heath, bearing his portrait on the obverse, and the seal of the Association on the

reverse. It has been struck both in silver and bronze, and a copy can still be had upon application to the Secretary, accompanied with remittance of either \$2.00 or \$5.00.

The first year book of the Association was also issued during 1910. As every member received a copy you are familiar with it and qualified to judge of its merit.

Much work was done in giving publicity to numismatics, and the Association, through the daily press and magazines. Articles were prepared and furnished for the purpose by the Publicity Committee.

At the beginning of 1910 the finance committee requested subscriptions to a special fund, amounting to \$500.00. Of this amount over half was secured. From this special fund, the year book, medal, and publicity work were made possible.

It was contemplated striking a membership medal, a copy for each member in good standing, but the amount contributed was not sufficient to permit this.

As a medal had been promised to the subscribers of the special fund, it was decided that a copy of the Heath Memorial Medal, struck in some metal other than the precious or semi-precious ones, should be given the subscribers to the special fund, in lieu of the proposed membership medal. A list of the subscribers was furnished the Chairman of the Medal Committee early in the year, with request to forward a copy of the medal to each.

The Biographical Album is still in the making. Mr. Waldo C. Moore, of Lewisburg, Ohio, was recently appointed chairman of the committee having this work in charge, and preparations for an active canvas for photographs and data are now completed, and when their literature comes to hand, pray give it immediate attention and save the committee useless work and expense.

Now, gentlemen, I did have many other things that I intended to say, but the stress of the situation and force of circumstances are such that I do not deem it wise, and, therefore, I have eliminated them from my paper today. I hope to be able to amend or revise the same and present it to you through *THE NUMISMATIST* later on. As this possibly will be the only opportunity I will have, I want to pay a compliment to my associates during my administration of 1911 and during 1910. They certainly have been loyal; they have had in mind the good of the Association. Opinions have differed, conflicts were on, but the one aim and purpose of all is the same and that recompenses for everything else.

The Association has made great progress. It has grown from a subscription list to a magazine; it has grown to a recognized scientific numismatic society, with the added prestige that will come to the Association through the granting of the federal charter, and the future of the Association and *THE NUMISMATIST* is not only assured, but it is practically guaranteed. It will at once put the American Numismatic Association on the same level with any similar society throughout the world. I thank you.

We were a little late in beginning, and, as I said, are out of order of the usual procedure, but at this time I wish to speak of the proxy representation which may be present in your pockets. Thirty days or more ago there was published in *THE NUMISMATIST* the appointment of a proxy representation committee, and you are all familiar with that. Mr. Green is chairman of that committee. He has most of the proxies in his possession and tabulated. If there is any one here who has a proxy, kindly turn it over to Mr. Green at once, so that the committee can get together and make their report as soon as possible, and then we can proceed with the regular business. Until that committee reports we cannot entertain any business. Kindly get your proxies in shape at once.

We have here a few copies of the charter bill before Congress, and if any of you have not looked it over, we trust that every member will come forward and get a copy and familiarize himself with it.

Gentlemen, you will come to order: The Association members are familiar with the fact that we cannot transact business until the proxy committee reports. It was our anticipation that the appointment of the proxy committee thirty days ago would give every member a chance to submit his proxies to the committee, and they would have them tabulated when we met, and we would not have had the delay, as we now have. The advance proxies have all been tabulated and the Chairman said it would take but a very few minutes to tabulate what might not be presented. But, now, he says there are 100 more proxies sent in, and that means the tabulating of every one of those proxies. That is not a work of five minutes. It is our hope to do what we can, but as I say, I hope no one will make a motion, because we cannot entertain a motion. So, for the present, we will pass that and during the interim we have some communications from some members that are intended for the Association. Here is a communication that I will read:

"70 PARK AVENUE, PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 15, 1911.

DR. J. M. HENDERSON, President,

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION, Chicago, Ill.

DEAR SIR: Should an opportunity present itself during the Convention, while in session, to inform the members of the following facts, I would esteem it a favor, as it might be of some interest to them.

Under date of July 21st the Secretary of the International Art Exposition at Santiago, Chile, communicates that the National Museum of said city has recently received a donation of 4,000 Piezas, consisting of a collection of antique and modern coins and medals, particularly rarities from South America. An illustrated copy of said collection, also copies of the International Art Exposition, in connection with the celebration of Chile's Centennial, 18th September 1810-1910, will be transmitted to the Association, when ready from the press. The medal of said event will be reproduced in the September issue of THE NUMISMATIST.

In connection herewith, I take pleasure to inform our members that I have a promise from the officials that we will in every instance receive medals, when struck, for reproduction in our official organ, viz:

From The American Scandinavian Society, N. Y. City.
Exposition of Graphic and Industrial Arts, Madrid, Spain.
International Electric Exposition, Turin, Italy.
The Centennial, Rome, Italy.
The International Art Exposition, Florence, Italy.
The Centennial, Quito, Ecuador, South America.
Caracas, Venezuela, South America, and the World's
Pacific Exposition, 1915.

Yours respectfully,

A. J. DE LAGERBERG."

Mr. de Lagerberg, since writing that, I have received another letter from him which I will read to you:

"The Turin Art Exhibit Medal just received, and I immediately sent you a copy of it by special delivery so that our members may have an opportunity to study the same.

Sincerely yours,

A. J. DE LAGERBERG."

The copy is here and perhaps some of the members would like to look it over, but do not keep it or carry it away.

Here is a communication from Mr. D. A. Williams, of Baltimore, which I will read to you:

"Had made all arrangements to leave for Chicago today, but unexpected business engagements developed yesterday, making it necessary for me to forego the pleasure of attending the convention this week. Am extremely sorry. Trust you will have a pleasant and profitable meeting. My kindest and best wishes to all."

Here is another letter:

"I regret to have to inform you that owing to sickness in my family I am unable to partake of the pleasure of the loving company of the jolly conventionists of the A. N. A. I would ask you to kindly accept my excuses and present same to the convention. I feel sure that, as in the past, a well deserved success will crown it.

With kindly regards to yourself and friends, I remain,

Montreal, Aug. 24, 1911.

Yours truly,

LUDGER GRAVEL."

MR. ADAMS: When we were in Montreal he gave us all the attention he could, and we ought to respond with an expression of sympathy.

THE PRESIDENT: Certainly, we shall respond, and extend our sympathies to him. I will now read a letter from Governor Ashbrook:

"JOHNSTOWN, OHIO, August 26, 1911.

MR. J. M. HENDERSON, Chicago, Ill.

DEAR DOCTOR: Yours of the 23rd received. I knew that you would be pleased that I had succeeded in getting our bill reported out of the Committee and on the calendar. If I can have just a little co-operation on the part of the members of the A. N. A. to work on part of the members in Congress, I will get the

bill passed. I am much disappointed that I am unable to attend the Convention. I just returned home Thursday night, therefore, will be compelled to deny myself the privilege of attending. Kindly remember me to the members.

I hope you have a good time and a harmonious convention. I will try to see you immediately upon your return.

With kindest regards, I am,
Very respectfully,

WILLIAM A. ASHBROOK."

Mr. Duffield wrote me to the same effect, and sends greetings to the Association and his regrets of his inability to be present, and that he is present with us in spirit if not in body. He is our former Secretary.

I believe that is all the official communications that I have to read, unless the Secretary has some others.

MR. TILDEN: No.

THE PRESIDENT: Nothing. Tonight at eight o'clock in the Red Room of the La Salle occurs the reception to the visiting delegates. We trust that there is not a member of the Association that will forego the pleasure of being there this evening. Every member is invited to be present tonight. I am not familiar with what has been done, only in a general way. But you are expected to bring your wives, and your sweetheart if you haven't a wife, or some other fellow's sister if you can, if you haven't any other entanglements.

The reception is in charge of the ladies, a new and novel feature. Some music and other features have been provided, but I dare not say further what else has been done; you will be well entertained and will certainly have no cause to regret this material expression of welcome on the part of the Chicago Numismatic Society. I trust every member will be present tonight in the Red Room of the Hotel La Salle. I believe that is on the nineteenth floor. Am I right?

MR. GREEN: That is right.

MR. PRESIDENT: Is that formal or informal?

MR. GREEN: Informal.

THE PRESIDENT: Informal, for those who have been inquiring. I had not informed myself and so you will feel perfectly at ease to attend.

Now, we are trying to kill a little time until that committee gets back, and among other things I want to say now that we do hope the members will give their time and attention to the business sessions of the Associations. That is what these conventions are for. There will be as much business transacted at the convention this year as in preceding years, all elections being taken from the convention, which consumed most of the time in some years, or a great deal of it at least, and that shortens some of the business.

The Board of Governors in their meeting this morning, (which was not finished until half past one, and was the cause of the delay here), did not have any specific recommendations to bring to this convention, so that the business will not be governed by their actions this morning. There were reports and such things, but nothing special that will be acted upon by the convention. On Tuesday morning at ten o'clock I hope everyone will be present in their seat so that we may begin on time and get through on time, have plenty of time for our lunch and social features, and be back in the afternoon.

Wednesday forenoon is free for sightseeing or such features as you desire. In the afternoon a sightseeing trip about the city. In the evening occurs the sale.

Thursday morning the winding up of the business of the convention will take place, and on Thursday night we are all anticipating with the greatest of pleasure the banquet, and the week, I assume, cannot pass fast enough for us.

Now, if anybody is going to speak on anything special, it would be a good time to do so, but nothing further in the way of business. If there are any non-members of the Associations who are not subscribers to THE NUMISMATIST, they may have a copy of our last issue and can come forward and get it at any time.

MR. McLACHLAN: I would like to call the attention of the meeting to the question of procuring members for the Association. We have no provisions in our by-laws like some other of the societies have, especially the Numismatic Society of London, which has as members libraries and kindred societies who are received as members. If we could have an amendment to our constitution to that effect it would give us probably 25 or 30 members.

THE PRESIDENT: That is a good suggestion by Mr. McLachlan. Has any other member any statement of interest to make at this time?

MR. HENRY CHAPMAN: I do not wish to make it in the sense of a business standpoint, but I have in my possession a list of the great collection of George A. Farle, of Philadelphia, which is probably one of the largest collections in this country, and I thought it might interest the members to know about it. It is magnificent and it ought to interest everybody. It is one of the finest collections in the United States of American coins, especially in gold coins and medals in gold, and ancient Greek and Roman coins in gold and silver. This collection is to be sold at public auction in December.

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, there is a probability that the Proxy Committee will not report in time and we might as well adjourn. We feel that we are detaining you, and I think we had better adjourn so you will have time to prepare your exhibits so as to have them ready in the morning. However, before we adjourn I want to read a communication that I have received from Mr. Duffield of Baltimore, Md.

"I am writing this at a time when I would be preparing for a trip, were I going. I am quite sorry that I cannot be there with you. As you know, I have not been well for months and this is the main reason for my staying home. Kindly remember me to all attendants at the convention and tell them that I am very sorry that I cannot be there."

We will now adjourn until ten o'clock tomorrow morning.

Whereupon the convention was adjourned to Tuesday morning, August 29th, 1911, at ten o'clock A. M.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Adams, F. H., Brooklyn, N. Y.	MacVeagh, Eames, Chicago, Ill.
Arnold, Geo. C., Providence, R. I.	McKay, A. T., Bay City, Mich.
Baker, Mitchell, Chicago, Ill.	McLachlan, R. W., Montreal, Can.
Bescher, F., Kansas City, Mo.	Marcuson, M., Cleveland, Ohio.
Brenner, Judson, De Kalb, Ill.	Mehl, B. M., Fort Worth, Texas.
Buck, Henrie E., Delaware, Ohio.	Mitchelson, J. C., Tariffville, Conn.
Brodstone, L. T., Superior, Neb.	Michael, Edward, Chicago, Ill.
Briggs, Chas. E., Lisbon, Iowa.	Michael, Fred, Chicago, Ill.
Carey, M. P., Chicago, Ill.	Moore, W. C., Lewisburg, Ohio.
Chapman, Henry, Philadelphia, Pa.	Morris, Chas., Chicago, Ill.
Curry, W. G., Baraboo, Wis.	Moosa, J., Shanghai, China.
Davies, R. F., Aurora, Ill.	Newcomb, H. R., Detroit, Mich.
Dunham, Wm. F., Chicago, Ill.	Ripstra, J. H., Chicago, Ill.
Ford, J. Augusta, Montana.	Saxton, B. H., Davenport, Iowa.
French, Geo. P. De, Rochester, N. Y.	Schwartz, G. J., Wooster, Ohio.
Fowler, H. A., Chicago, Ill.	Sears, E. S., Swansea, Mass.
Granberg, H. O., Oshkosh, Wis.	Stone, Wm. C., Springfield, Mass.
Green, B. G., Chicago, Ill.	Simpson, E., Chicago, Ill.
Haylet, H. H., Baraboo, Wis.	Tilden, G. L., Worcester, Mass.
Hendersoh, Dr. J. M., Columbus, Ohio.	Whittaker, W. T., Cleveland, Ohio.
Henderson, Mrs. J. M., Columbus, Ohio.	Whitsett, Robert B., Logansport, Ind.
Kelly, J. T., Maywood, Ill.	Wolsieffer, L. P., Chicago, Ill.
Leon, T. E., Chicago, Ill.	Wolsieffer, P. M., Chicago, Ill.
Lewis, J. A., Chicago, Ill.	Wilson, H. T., Chicago, Ill.
Loer, F. F., Chicago, Ill.	Yegge, John V., DeWitt, Iowa.

MONDAY, August 28, 1911.

10.00 A. M. Registration of members and distribution of badges at Hotel La Salle, East Room.

Meeting of President with Board of Governors, Room 104, Hotel La Salle.

Installation of Exhibits by Members in South Galleries at Art Institute, to remain on view during the Convention.

1.30 P. M. Opening Meeting of Convention in Club Room of Art Institute.

8.00 P. M. Reception to Convention visitors at Hotel La Salle, Red Room, under auspices of the ladies. Music by Verkler Bros. Saxophone Quartet.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1911

Convention called to order by the President at 11.00 A. M.

THE PRESIDENT: The first business this morning will be the reading of the report of the Credentials Committee, Mr. Ben G. Green, Chairman.

MR. GREEN: We have 104 proxies standing in the names of members as follows:

Geo. L. Tilden.....	9
B. H. Saxton.....	11
R. W. McLachlan.....	6
E. S. Sears.....	5
J. M. Henderson.....	55
Ben G. Green.....	17
Henry Chapman....	1
Total.....	104

THE PRESIDENT: The report is declared received and adopted on motion duly made and seconded

The holders of these proxies will receive same and they are to be voted if desired on any business that may come up.

I would like to appoint at this time the Resolutions Committee. We have a man who has served in that capacity for several years and it was a difficult matter to get him to consent to serve this year, but he has consented, and I take pleasure in appointing E. H. Adams, New York City, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, Mr. Judson Brenner of De Kalb, Illinois, and Mr. H. O. Granberg of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, as associate members. Any member having anything to bring before this committee in the form of resolutions will present them to either of the three members.

We have the reports of the officers, some of whom are not here, and we will have the reports of those who are absent read by the Secretary. I would first request Mr. Tilden to read his own report.

MR. TILDEN: To the President and Members of the American Numismatic Association:

I herewith submit to you my report as General Secretary.

Total number of members reported at the last Convention:

Honorary.....	13	Active.....	608
Total number of members at end of 1910.....			654
Admitted from January 1st to Sept. 25th.....			60
Aggregate.....			714

The losses have been as follows:

By Death 10—Honorary 2, Active.....	8
By resignation and non-payment of dues.....	154

Total losses..... 162

Total number of active members to date..... 552

All of whom are paid to Dec. 31, 1911.

Of the members admitted during 1910, 77 have been dropped for non-payment of dues.

Since the last Convention we have lost by death the following members:

Honorary—Carl C. Weibe, Hamburg, Germany, and Robert T. King of Columbus, Ohio, leaving an Honorary membership of eleven.

Active—H. C. Haeberle, Manchester, Iowa; Albert C. Lunt, Beverly, Mass.; Stanislaus Siedlecki, Plymouth, Pa.; Albert S. Elwell, Bridgeton, N. J.; Carl Roesiger, Carbondale, Pa.; Thomas McGinnis, Belleville, Ont.; and William L. Wentworth, Springfield, Mass.

Respectfully submitted,

G. L. TILDEN,
General Secretary.

August 28, 1911.

Reported since report was made out: Deaths of Lyman G. Gerry, Stoneham Mass., and Major E. S. Horton, Attleboro, Mass.

THE PRESIDENT: You have heard the report. What is your pleasure.

On motion duly made, seconded and carried, report was accepted and filed.

We have had an unusual loss as you will note, something unheard of in our Association. The Resolution Committee I am sure will take note of this and mention the fact in their resolutions.

We will now hear the report of the Treasurer.

MR. TILDEN: (Reading).

Aug. 31, 1911.

To Officers and Members of the A. N. A.:

Received from former Treasurer.....	\$2 65
Total amount received.....	\$359.90
Expenditures.....	184.14
Balance on hand	\$175.76

N. E. CONVERSE, Treasurer.

MR. GEO. C. ARNOLD: Mr. Chairman, would it not be well to read the Treasurer's report in full, the items?

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Arnold, in reply I would say it has not been customary to do so. In fact, I don't think the Treasurer's books would even show the expenditures. The plan of the Treasurer paying out money is on a voucher signed by the Secretary and countersigned by the President. The Treasurer only pays out money upon receiving a voucher signed in that manner and in no other way does he pay out any money. The account on his books shows money paid out on such and such a voucher. The items of expense can be secured from the Secretary, but it has not been the custom to do that, but anyone desiring the items can be furnished with them.

MR. ARNOLD: I had no special reason for saying anything except that I was treasurer of two organizations and I know I always rendered quite a detailed account. Of course, I had my expenses, that is an item of expenses such as postage, and did not give that in detail. I think I had four ledger accounts, but it gives the members an opportunity to know how much has been spent for advertising, how much for office rent, how much for legal expenses, which were quite heavy in the Motor Club of which I was treasurer.

THE PRESIDENT: Possibly you were not working on the same plan. Our Secretary's books show the whole transaction. A voucher is drawn for all expenses and the voucher on the face of it shows what it is drawn for. It has not been customary to submit an itemized report to the Convention. The Convention can require it if they desire, but it has not been customary to do so. You will understand the Secretary receives all moneys and pays same over to the Treasurer and he pays out only upon a voucher signed and countersigned in the manner indicated.

This has been an unusually successful year for the Association. Those who have previously attended our Conventions have noted that the balances in the treasury were usually on the wrong side of the ledger and as the report shows last year there was a balance of \$2.65, while the report now shows a balance in the treasury of \$175 76.

MR. ARNOLD: What is the reason?

THE PRESIDENT: That is due to the institution of initiation fees required of all new members elected since last year, and the dues are now all Association money, since THE NUMISMATIST is owned and published by the Association, the dues are now all paid into the treasury of the Association.

MR. ARNOLD: I desire to make no additional work for any one and would be in favor of letting this report stand, as to the past, but it seems to me it would be well to have this report itemized in a general way in the future the same as other organizations.

THE PRESIDENT: I would suggest, Mr. Arnold, if you care to do it, to draw up a resolution and hand it to the Resolution Committee.

MR. ARNOLD: I will say, to show you that I don't care anything about the past report, or any items therein, except I think it is due to the members of any organization to know how much and where their moneys are being expended. As

it is now, you received so many thousand dollars and you paid out so many thousand dollars and you have a balance of \$185.

MR. GRANBERG: I have books here which show every cent paid out and they can be looked over to the satisfaction of any member.

THE PRESIDENT: I would suggest that after the election at the end of the year, the accounts will have to be checked. There will have to be an Auditing Committee.

MR. SEARS: I would suggest that Mr. Arnold be made Chairman of the Auditing Committee.

THE PRESIDENT: We are not going to appoint that committee now, Mr. Sears. What will you do with the report?

On motion duly made, seconded and carried, the report was declared received and filed.

That is a very gratifying report. I want to make a little explanation right here. The Association now owns and publishes the official paper and you pay your dues of \$2.00 to the Association, but of that amount your dues are only fifty cents and the other \$1.50 goes to the subscription of THE NUMISMATIST. Now, these two funds have to be kept entirely separate. This fund of \$175.76 is actual cash in the treasury of the Association. Of course both funds are the cash of the Association, but they necessarily have to be kept separate and distinct.

We will now listen to the report of Mr. Tilden as Business Manager of THE NUMISMATIST.

MR. TILDEN: THE NUMISMATIST for 1911.

Receipts.	Expenses.
Advertising, etc..... \$ 568.24	To Aug. 25th..... \$1,072.71
Subscriptions, etc.... 1,040.64	
<hr/>	
\$1,608.88	
1,072 71	
<hr/>	
\$536.17	On hand.

THE PRESIDENT: These reports will, I think, verify my assertion of a month ago that we will need an Auditing Committee.

A MEMBER: I belong to an Association that follows this procedure. Nobody knows how much is subscribed by any individual member. It is absolutely a secret, but at the end of the year an auditing committee of five is appointed and they examine the treasurer's accounts and the securities and moneys on hand and find if it agrees with the vouchers for the money expended, and there the whole matter ends. Absolute confidence is placed in that auditing committee and they go into the nature of the items. We do not care to know that twenty-five cents was expended for stamps one day and twenty-five cents on another day, etc., and they make the simple report that the treasurer's report has been examined and found to be correct, and that satisfies all the members.

THE PRESIDENT: I will now read the report of the Librarian, Ludger Gravel.

MONTREAL, Aug. 10, 1911.

MR. J. M. HENDERSON, President A. N. A.

Convention Hall, Hotel La Salle, Chicago, Ill.

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure of submitting my annual report at the Convention and beg to report the following additions to the list of books and periodicals in the Library submitted at the Convention in 1910:

Aug. 22, from Nathan Smason, Kansas City, Mo. Money order for \$1.00.

No. 102. Aug. 22, from Mr. Geo. H. Blake, Jersey City. United States Notes 1885, by John Jay Knox.

Aug. 22, from Mr. Howland Wood, Brookline, Mass. Berliner Munzblätter Neue Folge, Nos. 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, from July, 1909 to May, 1910.

No. 103. Coin Collectors in Southern India. By Captain R. H. C. Tufnell.

No. 104. The Canadian Blacksmith Coppers. By Howland Wood.

No. 105. The French revolution of 1789. By George Parsons.

- No. 106. The U. S. Coinage of 1793 Cent and Half Cent. By S. Sage Crosby
 No. 107. Aug. 23, from H. A. Ramsden, Yokohama. Korean Coin Charms and Amulets. By H. A. Ramsden, Yokohama, Japan.
 No. 108. Aug. 28, from the Arnold Numismatic Co., Providence, R. I. Numismatic Guide.
 No. 109. Sept. 19, from J. M. Henderson, Columbus, Ohio. Notes sur la Cuivre de Milan. Par Adrien Blanchet.
 No. 110. La Monnaie du Caire pendant l'occupation Francaise. Par Adrien Blanchet.
 No. 111. Les premiers deniers de Lectoure et la sens des Mots "Mos et Vox." Par Adrien Blanchet.
 No. 112. Les Sous Gaulois du Cinquième Siecle. Par Adrien Blanchet.
 No. 113. Documents concernant les origines de l'atelier Monetaire de Mont-Beliard. Par Adrien Blanchet, 40 Avenue Bosquet, Paris, France.
- Nos 109 to 113 have been kindly given by the author, Mr. Adrien Blanchet, 40 Avenue Bosquet, Paris, to the A. N. A., Park Avenue Hotel, New York, and forwarded to Montreal through the courtesy of Mr. J. M. Henderson.
- No. 114. Sept. 20, from Dr. Courteau, St. Jacques l'Artigan, Quebec. The Coins and Tokens of Nova Scotia. By Eugene Courteau, M. D.
 No. 115. Oct. 7. Sale of the collection of the late Peter Mongey, Sept. 1st to 3rd, 1910. Catalogued by Thomas L. Elder, New York, with realized prices at sale of \$20,459.79.
 No. 116. Oct. 10, from Alexander & Co., 33 Devonshire St. and State St., Boston. Hub Coin Book of American and Foreign Coins, 17th edition.
 No. 117. Oct. 21, from A. R. Frey, 36A Hampton Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Berliner Munzblätter Neue Folge. No. 102, June; No. 103, July; No. 104, August; No. 105, September, 1910.
 No. 118. Nov. 28, from Frank H. Stewart Electric Co., Philadelphia. Ye Olde Mint.
 No. 120. Dec. 7, from Mr. C. H. Skinkle, Pittsburgh, Pa. U. S. Coin Values and list.
 No. 121. Feb. 17, from R. W. McLachlan, Montreal. The Canadian Card Money. By R. W. McLachlan.
 No. 122. March 6, from Joseph Ford, Augusta, Montana. United States Paper Money. By Geo. H. Blake.
 No. 123. March 20, from R. W. McLachlan, Montreal. The Canadian Antiquarian Numismatic Journal, 3rd Series, Vol. III., January, 1911, No. 1.
 No. 124. King of Italy's book.

Letter from Mr. J. M. Henderson, Columbus, Ohio, April 10th, stating he had received from his Royal Highness the King, Victor Emmanuel, the first volume of Corpus Nummorum Italicorum for the A. N. A. Library, but was holding it in his possession for perusal. June 11, received letter from Mr. J. M. Henderson stating he had sent No. 124 to Mr. Howland Wood, Brookline, Mass.

As seen from the above, the additions to the Library were not numerous, and but a limited number of the A. N. A. members have replied to my letter inviting them to co-operate to the extension of it, I am sorry to say.

Even THE NUMISMATIST has been rare, although I had asked to have it sent regularly.

I beg to offer my thanks to members who have responded to my request and I hope that during the coming year more will follow their example, as it is most important that a well supplied library should be at the disposal of members.

The circulation of books between members has been limited, but I think that when the library has attained full development through the kind co-operation of all members, the circulation will increase.

Respectfully submitted,

LUDGER GRAVEL, Librarian.

Upon motion duly made, seconded and carried, the report of the Librarian was declared accepted and filed.

THE PRESIDENT: There is another thing that I will take opportunity to speak of. The Library is the property of the Association. The Librarian has made strenuous efforts to increase the number of books and his report shows the result. THE NUMISMATIST has been the official organ of the Association and he says the publisher has not always sent them to him. Now, that the Association

owns and publishes THE NUMISMATIST, the same thing has taken place. It seems to me that the Association having now acquired that property, all THE NUMISMATISTS for past years, as far as obtainable, should be placed in the library, and that the Business Manager should be authorized to complete the files of THE NUMISMATIST in our library as near as the volumes in his possession will permit, and also that he should send a copy regularly each month. I bring this before you for resolution and action, if you see fit.

MR. CHAPMAN: I second that resolution, and also any back numbers that are in the hands of the Manager of THE NUMISMATIST, that they be delivered to the Society.

MR. SEARS: I think that is a very good idea that all the back numbers that can be supplied should be supplied to the Society. I would also like to ask the members if it would not be appropriate for this Convention to send a resolution of thanks to the King of Italy for donating one of his books to the Society. It is not easily obtained, in fact money will not buy a copy, and I think a man of his standing and importance, recognizing us by sending us a copy of his standard work, has really conferred quite a favor upon us, and I should like to make a motion that a vote of thanks be given.

THE PRESIDENT: One motion at a time. Is there a second to Mr. Chapman's motion that the Business Manager be authorized to supply to the library as far back as possible, THE NUMISMATIST, and also continue to send them regularly?

Motion seconded.

A MEMBER: Wouldn't it be well to have two copies sent, one to file away and one to be used? It is only the extra expense of printing, which don't amount to much.

THE PRESIDENT: That is a very good suggestion.

MR. CHAPMAN: That is a very good suggestion and I will incorporate it in my motion.

Upon a yea and nay vote, the motion was declared carried.

THE PRESIDENT: The following telegram was received.

MR. BEN G. GREEN,

Chairman Convention Committee,
American Numismatic Association,
Hotel La Salle, Chicago.

Greatly disappointed that I cannot show my appreciation of the good work of Chicago Numismatists by being present at the Convention. You and all our assembled members have my best wishes for an enjoyable and successful meeting. May the greatest good to the greatest membership and make it greater govern enactments.

FARRAN ZERBE.

THE PRESIDENT: We have another telegram.

H. O. GRANBERG,

Chairman of Board of Governors,
American Numismatic Association,
La Salle Street, Chicago.

The successful solution of all questions pertaining to the administration of our Association at convention in session being before us, our beloved country and the world as a scientific body. My personal greetings to our president and all members.

J. DE LAGERBERG,
Board of Governors.

THE PRESIDENT: We will have the reports from the various committees of the Association for the past year. The Secretary has some of the reports.

THE SECRETARY: I have the report of Mr. Howland Wood, Chairman of the Committee on the Association Medal.

Gentlemen:

Nothing has been done on a membership medal as this Committee was notified sometime back by the president to do nothing about a medal on account of lack of funds.

HOWLAND WOOD,
Chairman Committee on Association Medal.

THE PRESIDENT: At the New York Convention, there were two committees appointed, one on a button and one on a medal. There was a membership medal to be worn on occasions of conventions, and Mr. Wood was on that committee and has reported that nothing has been done. This is a question that has been up before the Convention some time. What is your pleasure?

A MEMBER: I would like to see the committee continued.

MR. CHAPMAN: I believe I was a member of that committee and the thing that troubled us was whether it was a button or medal that was wanted. I got up several designs which were submitted, and some thought it was simply a button that was to be worn in the button-hole all the time.

THE PRESIDENT: There were two committees.

MR. CHAPMAN: The question seemed very difficult of solution.

MR. SEARS: About three years ago in Philadelphia the question of a button was brought up before the Association and it was brought up again in Montreal and again in New York and now it is up here. Now, I am a member of the New York Numismatic Club and it took just about a month to get a button and I think if the committee were told to get to work and get a button they could get it.

MR. BRENNER: I understand the reason given by this committee was lack of funds. If the Association will put up the money the committee will get out a badge.

MR. SEARS: The same thing came up in the New York Numismatic Club and we had designs submitted that cost from twelve cents up to a dollar and we decided that the best was not any too good for the Numismatic Club, so we got the button in gold for a dollar. Now, I think that all of the members of this Association will be willing to spend a dollar.

THE PRESIDENT: I think the greatest difficulty is not in securing a definite report from this committee. The committee has not been authorized to get a button and if you want to authorize the committee to produce a button, I will make no comment one way or the other. I would give my personal views if they were desired, but we must dispose of this report first. I believe that this report should be received and the committee discharged.

MR. CHAPMAN: My personal feeling in regard to the membership medal is that it was rather a nice idea, to have a bar with the city, *i. e.*, the place of holding the annual meeting, which could be attached to the medal. If a man had a medal with bars from all the convention cities on it, it would show that he was interested in the Association. Let the members pay for the medals and let the price be fixed by the Association.

THE PRESIDENT: The members will be expected to pay for whatever they receive. The Association was not to pay for the medal. But there are two committees in existence, one on a button and one on a badge. This is the report of a medal. That has been proposed and a button has been proposed. The two have been mixed and we never have agreed on which to get and never will agree, and my recommendation would be that this report be received and the committee discharged.

MR. LOER: I make a motion that the report of the committee be received and the committee discharged, and the matter dropped.

Motion seconded.

MR. LOER: It was my suggestion at the last meeting in New York City that the button be adopted. I brought it up myself, but if they are going to quibble about it, we had better drop the idea entirely.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Loer, I cannot entertain your motion as you make it. I can entertain your motion that the report of the committee be received and the committee be discharged.

Motion seconded, and upon a ye and nay vote was declared carried.

MR. ARNOLD: I move that a new committee, one committee only, be appointed from the Chair to select designs and submit to the proper committee of the Association here immediately, as soon as they get to work, and that we adopt a badge as suggested

by Mr. Chapman. Have a button for daily use and a badge arrangement for bars from each convention, as outlined by Mr. Chapman.

MR. SEARS: You mean that to be done right away?

MR. ARNOLD: That the committee be appointed by the Chair now and that we take this thing right up. We did that in our motor league. We had designs submitted and in ten days we had them out and I think every member will be faithful enough to pay for them if they cost fifty cents, or a dollar, or two dollars. As for the lack of funds, I think any individual member would be willing to guarantee the funds.

MR. LOER: For the benefit of members here, I will state that I am wearing a button that cost ten cents. Now that isn't very expensive. It is five years that this question came up and it ought to be settled.

THE PRESIDENT: We will entertain a motion now, if anybody wants to make it.

MR. ARNOLD: I made a motion.

MR. SEARS: I second the motion.

MR. CHAPMAN: I believe we have an official badge here that bears the seal of the Association.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR. CHAPMAN: That medal should have the official seal of the Society.

THE PRESIDENT: This motion, gentlemen, embodies not only a button, but a medal as well.

Upon a yea and nay vote the motion was declared carried.

THE PRESIDENT: I will appoint as chairman of that committee, Mr. Arnold, of Providence, and Mr. Ripstra of Chicago and Mr. Chapman of Philadelphia as associate members.

THE PRESIDENT: The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws of the last Convention have a report to make.

To the President and Members of American Numismatic Association:

Your Committee on Revision of the Constitution, appointed at the New York Convention last year, completed the work assigned to it early in the present year and submitted its report in the March issue of THE NUMISMATIST, presenting a revised Constitution and By-Laws for the consideration of the members. This revision was unanimously adopted and has been in force since April 15th. Your committee respectfully asks that it be discharged.

F. G. DUFFIELD, *Chairman*,
D. A. WILLIAMS,

Committee.

On motion, duly made and seconded, the report was declared accepted and the committee discharged.

THE PRESIDENT: We will now have the report of the Committee on Incorporation.

To the President and Members of the American Numismatic Association:

Your Committee on Incorporation, appointed at the New York Convention last year, would report as follows:

The sentiment of the members expressed at the New York Convention seemed to be more favorable to Federal Incorporation than by a state charter and it was thought best to attempt to secure the former. Through the President, Mr. Henderson, and Chairman Granberg the matter was placed in the hands of Congressman Ashbrook, who promised to introduce a bill of incorporation in the House of Representatives and to use his efforts to have it passed when the time seemed most favorable. On July 19th last, the bill was introduced and referred to the Committee on District of Columbia. (A copy of bill attached to this report.)

We would recommend that our members write to their representatives shortly after Congress convenes next winter and urge them to support the bill when it comes up for passage.

F. G. DUFFIELD, *Chairman*,
D. A. WILLIAMS,

Committee.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JULY 19, 1911.

Mr. ASHBROOK introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

AUGUST 18, 1911.

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

A BILL.

To incorporate the American Numismatic Association.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That H. O. Granberg, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin; William A. Ashbrook, of Johnstown, Ohio; A. J. De Lagerberg, of Passaic, New Jersey; D. A. Williams, of Baltimore, Maryland; Howland Wood, of Brookline, Massachusetts, together with such persons as they may associate with themselves, and their successors, be, and they hereby are, constituted a body incorporate of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 2. That the name of such body corporate shall be "American Numismatic Association," and by that name it shall have perpetual succession, save as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. That the objects of the said corporation shall be to advance the knowledge of numismatics along educational, historical, and scientific lines in all its various branches; to assist in bringing about better co-operation between all persons interested in the coinage, circulation, classification, collection, sales, exhibition, use, and preservation of all coins, bills, and medals; to acquire and disseminate trustworthy information bearing upon these topics; to promote greater popular interest in the science of numismatology, and for the particular purpose of bringing the numismatists of America into closer relations with one another, and of promoting friendly feeling for one another through social intercourse, the interchange of ideas and discussions of mutual interest; to acquire, own, hold, and dispose of such real and personal property as may be necessary to properly carry into effect the purposes herein set forth, and to perform all such other acts and things as may be necessary to the full carrying into effect the said purposes, but such purposes do not include operations for pecuniary profit.

SEC. 4. That the principal office of said association shall be in the District of Columbia, but the association through its representatives shall have power to establish and maintain such other offices throughout America as the business of the association may require.

SEC. 5. That the control of such corporation shall be vested in a board of five governors, to be elected by the members of such association. The incorporators hereof shall act as the board of governors for the first year and until others are chosen in their stead.

SEC. 6. That the board of governors shall have the power to make such prudential by-laws and regulations as they may deem proper for the management and control of the business and affairs of the association not inconsistent with this Act or the laws of the United States of America.

SEC. 7. That said association shall further have power to have and use a common seal and to alter and change the same at its pleasure; to sue and be sued in any court of the United States or other court of competent jurisdiction; to take or receive for the purposes of the association any gift, grant, or devise, and to accept and administer any trust for the purposes of the association.

SEC. 8. That this charter shall be subject to alteration, amendment, or repeal at the pleasure of the Congress of the United States.

SEC. 9. That this Act shall take effect immediately on its passage.

On motion, duly made and seconded, the report was declared adopted and the committee discharged.

THE PRESIDENT: This bill was introduced in Congress on the 19th of June, a copy of which can be had by any member desiring to have one for reference, and on the 18th of August was reported out of the committee and is now on the House calendar for passage. It will come up early in December. We trust every member will give the request of the committee personal attention and write to their representative and do the same thing when it comes up in the Senate. You know it is the usual custom of Congress to frown upon such legislation as this and if the American Numismatic Association succeed in this, it will be setting a precedent. Don't think it is passed by any means and don't forget to write to your representative and if you know any representative, you should use your utmost influence to get a promise from him to support the bill when it comes up for passage.

MR. WHITSIT: This work has just started, why discharge the committee? The motion was to receive the report and the President added "To discharge the committee." It was a slip, I know, but the records will show that the committee is discharged.

MR. GRANBERG: Mr. President, I move that we re-consider the motion in order to correct the misunderstanding.

Motion seconded.

On a ye and nay vote the motion to re-consider was declared carried.

MR. GRANBERG: I now move that the report of the Committee on Incorporation be accepted and placed on file and the committee continued.

Motion seconded and upon a ye and nay vote was declared carried.

THE PRESIDENT: We will now have the report of the Board of Governors.

To the President, Officers and Members of the American Numismatic Association:

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

On January 2nd, I received from W. F. Dunham a statement describing the state of affairs of the Association up to the end of his term of office. All matters having come up before the Board had been finished excepting the conveying of the title of THE NUMISMATIST to the Association and some certain bills which remained unpaid.

On the first of the year the duties of the Business Managers began for THE NUMISMATIST, it having become the property of the American Numismatic Association. The title conveying THE NUMISMATIST to Mr. W. W. C. Wilson of Montreal, Canada, was not conveyed until April 14th, 1911 and the title from Mr. W. W. C. Wilson to the Board of Governors for the American Numismatic Association was conveyed March 31st, 1911.

It developed that the committee having in charge the framing of a constitution for Federal Incorporation failed to act in this matter and had not taken any action known to the President or Board of Governors when the last regular session of the Legislature adjourned. Therefore, I had a constitution framed and submitted to the President and members of the board with request to make such suggestions or amendments as they thought necessary and the Honorable Wm. A. Ashbrook presented a bill, known as H. R. No. 12623, to incorporate the American Numismatic Association, which on July 19th, 1911, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

The Committee having charge of last year's book had evidently been unable to collect sufficient moneys to pay for the year book and the balance of \$18.25 was paid June 11th, 1911.

THE NUMISMATIST has, under the able management of G. L. Tilden, Business Manager, grown in interest and in size. The able editorial staff which forms a combination of experts along special lines have been highly successful and it is the express wish of the Board of Governors that they be retained for the next term of office.

The correspondence of the Chairman of the Board has been quite extensive. The work for the year is well begun, but it needs persistent effort following it up. It is the belief of the Board that our Association have laid the foundation for a growing and successful Association. It will become just what you and each of you will aim to make it. Hold your aim high and do not be afraid to take a helping hand.

The Board has kept in close touch with the President, J. M. Henderson, and has, by co-operating, succeeded in all the essential points on which the success, future growth, and welfare of the Association depends. He has not had the full support of the officers which he should have had, but in spite of this indifference he will pass on record as having accomplished more than in any previous year. Your Chairman has carried on an extensive correspondence with the officers and members which cannot be tabulated into any sort of a report, the business having been so miscellaneous in character. The legal advice, the framing of the constitution and all matters connected with the Board has been borne without any expense to the Association.

The bonds for the Secretary and Treasurer were not executed as the Association was practically without funds, and on the assurance of these officers individually, I deferred the bonding until the Association would become better able to stand this expense. The cost of publishing THE NUMISMATIST each month is about one hundred dollars per month and it is hoped the subscriptions and membership fees will provide for this in the future.

The report of the Secretary and Treasurer shows receipts of \$1,608.88, paid out \$1,072.71, balance on hand of \$536.17. The Board has not incurred any expenses to the Association. It is my earnest recommendation that, in order to continue the good work begun this year, we should arrange for the continuance of the same Editors, Business Manager and Board of Governors.

Yours truly,

H. O. GRANBERG,

Chairman, Board of Governors.



AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION
CHICAGO, AUG. 28, 31-1911

Photo by
Kathleen Weimer
CHICAGO

On motion duly made and seconded, the report of the Chairman of the Board of Governors was declared adopted and filed.

MR. GREEN: I now move we adjourn to the front steps of the Art Institute and have the official photograph of the Convention taken, as the photographer is now waiting.
Motion seconded.

THE PRESIDENT: Before that motion I want to say that we will meet promptly at 2 o'clock this afternoon when nominations will be in order.

On a ye and nay vote the motion to adjourn was declared carried.

Whereupon an adjournment was taken.

Meeting was called to order at 2 o'clock P. M.

THE PRESIDENT: We will now proceed with the nomination of officers for the ensuing year. The Secretary will read any nominations he may have received previous to this.

THE SECRETARY: B. H. Saxton, Davenport, Iowa, for President.

MR. ADAMS: I would like to place in nomination the name of a gentleman from this locality who is well known and known favorably in every respect, that is Mr. Judson Brenner of DeKalb, Illinois.

MR. SEARS: I second the nomination.

MR. SAXTON: I desire to withdraw my name from the nominations.

MR. CHAPMAN: I move the nominations for president close.

Motion seconded.

Upon a ye and nay vote the motion was declared carried.

THE SECRETARY: (Reading) Mr. F. G. Duffield has been nominated for first Vice-president.

MR. CHAPMAN: I should like to nominate Mr. Saxton for first Vice-president.

MR. ADAMS: I move the nominations for first Vice-president be closed.

Motion seconded, and on a ye and nay vote was declared carried.

THE PRESIDENT: Nominations for second Vice-president.

THE SECRETARY: (Reading) Mr. R. W. McLachlan.

MR. CHAPMAN: I move the nominations for second Vice-president be closed.

Motion seconded and upon ye and nay vote was declared carried.

THE PRESIDENT: Nominations for General Secretary.

THE SECRETARY: (Reading) Mr. Waldo C. Moore.

Motion made and seconded that nominations be closed and upon a ye and nay vote was declared carried.

THE PRESIDENT: Nominations for Treasurer. In making this nomination, bear in mind that it is very convenient to have the Secretary and the Treasurer as close together as possible. It has always been the habit to have the Secretary and the Treasurer in the same city heretofore, but this year we are under a little different circumstances. Mr. Tilden, as Business Manager of THE NUMISMATIST should also be in close touch with the Treasurer.

MR. CHAPMAN: Couldn't both offices be combined?

MR. ADAMS: I nominate Mr. Converse, the present Treasurer.

Motion seconded and upon a ye and nay vote was declared carried.

Motion made that nominations be closed for Treasurer and upon being duly seconded and upon a ye and nay vote was declared carried.

THE PRESIDENT: Nominations now are in order for the Librarian.

MR. CHAPMAN: I nominate the present incumbent, Mr. Ludger Gravel.

Motion made and seconded that nominations be closed and upon a ye and nay vote was declared carried.

THE PRESIDENT: Nominations for Board of Governors Chairman.

MR. SEARS: I nominate Mr. H. O. Granberg.

Motion seconded.

MR. CHAPMAN: I move that the nominations be closed.

Motion seconded and upon a ye and nay vote was declared carried.

THE PRESIDENT: Now we will have nominations for members of the Board. Four more to be elected.

THE SECRETARY: (Reading).

W. A. Ashbrook, M. C., Johnstown, O.
A. J. Lagerberg, Passaic, N. J.
H. C. Gies, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. A. Williams, Baltimore, Md.
Howland Wood, Brookline, Mass.
J. M. Henderson, Columbus, O.

MR. GRANBERG: There are one or two reasons why I would like to see the personnel of the Board remain the same. Each of us has a certain amount of work to do. They really have been good workers and I don't think it would be well to disturb the present Board because we have agreed between us to support each other in a way to carry out the work. Howland Wood is located close to the Secretary and Treasurer, which has some advantage and keeps me informed of nearly everything that is going on. Mr. Ashbrook has taken up the Federal Incorporation which I consider the most important business before the Association to-day and it is something which should not be disturbed. Mr. de Lagerberg is a man who has more foreign correspondence than anyone I know of. He is a medallist as well as a numismatist. He is a worker and can do some good work. Mr. Williams has not had any special work to do, that is he has not had any special duty assigned to him, but he has done anything that has been given him to do, so I think in order to carry out our plans successfully for the coming year I would suggest the same Board. Not that there are not many other men just as good in the Association, but the present Board is entirely satisfactory to me and we have undertaken some good work which I would like to have them carry out to a conclusion with me.

MR. ADAMS: I think the point raised by Mr. Granberg is a good one. So far as I know, and I have some knowledge of the relations between the present officers, there is the utmost harmony and that is what we need. We have had our tumultuous period. I would like to see the Board of Governors continued intact.

THE PRESIDENT: I can state this, I can assure every member of the Association that there is not a candidate for position on the Board of Governors. Every one of them would be willing to step down and out, but they are willing to do the work. It is a great sacrifice of time and money. They have transacted the business loyally, but we have more nominations than the present Board and we cannot get around that. There will have to be an election and we will have to entertain any nominations that may be made and that are not withdrawn. Mr. H. C. Gies of Pittsburgh has been nominated in addition to the present Board.

A MEMBER: I second that nomination.

THE PRESIDENT: Are there further nominations?

MR. SEARS: I should like to make a few remarks before the nominations for the Board of Governors is closed.

About three years ago in Montreal, as some of us know, we had considerable of a time both socially and some of us financially and otherwise. At that time there was a gentleman on the Board of Governors who was dropped for the reason, it was stated, that dealers should not have anything to say or do with A. N. A. politics. Now, at that time I was in full harmony with that motion that dealers should not. I believe, to a certain extent, now, that they should not, but I do believe that the dealers in the American Numismatic Association should have a right to have a representative on the Board of Governors. I have no objection to any of the present members of the Board, but I believe that they should add another name and make the Board one larger, enough to give us poor dealers a representation. I believe that the dealers have done as much for the support of the American Numismatic Association as anybody and when the Convention was in Philadelphia it would have fallen flat if it was not for the entertainment given to it by a dealer. The Convention in Montreal, in New York City and the Convention in Chicago have been in the hands of dealers who have worked and tried to make the Association a success. Now, there are a number of matters that come up before the Board of Governors for consideration and I think the dealer should have a voice on the Board, and I will wind up by nominating Mr. Henry Chapman to go back on the Board of Governors.

Motion seconded.

Mr. BRENNER: The point that was made by Mr. Granberg regarding the continuation of the present Board is a good one. We have some important matters that are up for action and this team has been in the harness and are well trained. As far as having a dealer on the Board of Governors, I think that is correct. There is one way you can accomplish that and that is by increasing the Board of Governors and I cannot see any objection to having five members on the Board instead of four.

Mr. GRANBERG: I would like to make just a few remarks in regard to the assertion that has been made, just to straighten out any misapprehension. There never has been and there is not now any objection to any dealer holding any position. The dealers and particularly Mr. Chapman stands as one of the foremost of business men and dealers that there is in the country and we all regard him very highly. In the numismatic world, Mr. Chapman stands very high. There are many of the dealers experts in their various lines, but the point that I make is that a dealer should not be on the Board of Governors for the reason that we have had some experience. One dealer becomes jealous of the other one and there is trouble from that source as we have found from our past experience. We have had fights on our hands and that is the only reason why I hold to that position. We must have harmony and we must work together and, if we can harmonize, it becomes less difficult for us to carry out the business that we have undertaken. Personally, I have a high regard for Mr. Chapman and I would like to have him as a member of the Board, and the only reason I would not want a dealer on the Board is that it creates a rivalry with the dealers.

Mr. SEARS: He says he is opposed to having dealers on the Board of Governors and there is a dealer on the Board of Governors now. If a man sends out circulars advertising coins for sale, if that does not constitute a dealer I would like to know who does.

Mr. GREEN: He got up a few moments ago and said that we did not have any dealers on the Board and that we should have one, and now he says there is a dealer on the Board. What we want above all other things is consistency.

Mr. SEARS: Mr. Green's point is well taken as far as it goes, but the point I want to bring up before this Convention is that the dealer that was on the Board was asked to step down and out to create harmony, because they didn't want a dealer and then they turned around and put a dealer back on the Board of Governors. I believe the first dealer was just as good a representative of dealers as the second one and I believe in justice to the rest of us dealers that the first dealer should be continued there as long as he wants to act.

Mr. CHAPMAN: I would like to say just a few words. As a dealer I think I can honestly and truthfully say that I bear no malice to any other dealer. I am glad to see anybody succeed and although I am fighting hard for myself, I am not jealous of the success of anybody else.

THE PRESIDENT: The nominations before us are at your pleasure.

Mr. LOER: I nominate Mr. J. M. Henderson.

Motion duly made that nominations be closed.

Motion seconded and upon a yea and nay vote was declared carried.

THE PRESIDENT: We have the following nominees: Mr. W. A. Ashbrook, A. J. de Lagerberg, D. A. Williams, Howland Wood, A. C. Gies, Henry Chapman. All in favor of the nominations as read will signify by saying, "Aye."

A MEMBER: You were nominated.

THE PRESIDENT: And J. M. Henderson.

Upon a yea and nay vote the above named members were declared nominated for office of the Board of Governors.

Mr. SEARS: If it is in order now, I should like to call upon the Chairman of the Medal Committee to make a report.

Mr. ARNOLD: The report is not ready yet.

THE PRESIDENT: Is there any business to come before the Convention at this time?

No response.

Mr. ARNOLD: Your Committee decided to adopt a small medal design the same as the seal. These will be issued from the Committee and we propose to sell them at

a dollar. Each medal will have a line of bars and each bar will represent the attendance at the different conventions. These bars will be supplied by the Convention and will cost us about twenty-five cents a piece. The buttons will be about the size of a five-cent piece and will be supplied for fifty cents and will be of the same design in high relief.

THE PRESIDENT: You have heard the report of the Committee, what is your pleasure?

MR. GREEN: I move that the report of the Committee be accepted and that the Committee be empowered to act.

Motion seconded and upon a yea and nay vote was declared carried.

MR. SEARS: I would suggest and move that the President appoint one of the Committee as Treasurer of the fund for securing these buttons and let them act upon it immediately.

THE PRESIDENT: This will be in the hands of the Committee and they will have to handle that matter. I would suggest that as Mr. Arnold is Chairman of the Committee it would be better, possibly, for those desiring to hand him their money. It would be imposing upon them to elect a committee or anybody else, not a member of the Committee, to handle the fund.

MR. ADAMS: May I ask if provision has been made to have the provision regarding those bars to be retroactive?

THE PRESIDENT: That is for this Convention to decide.

MR. ADAMS: Our past conventions have been only limited in number and I should think it would be a wise move to add bars for the past conventions.

MR. CHAPMAN: That is a good idea and I would like to ask whether the Secretary would be able to supply the names of the persons who attended the various conventions in the past.

THE PRESIDENT: I think the Secretary has a record of the names of those who have attended the conventions in the past.

Now, in regard to the official photograph, they have a specimen here, and arrangements can be made to get one for a dollar and they will send it to you or deliver it to you here if you are here long enough. There will be some arrangements made to order them up in the exhibit room in the future.

There is another thing that I wish to speak of and that is the election of officers. Nominations only have been made and I think by this time most of us grasp the idea as to how elections are conducted. Unless any of these nominees decline, their names will appear upon the ballot, in the Australian ballot system and you place your mark opposite the ones you vote for and return the ballot to the Chairman of the Election Committee. This Election Committee has not been appointed yet but it will be announced Thursday at the final session and I trust you will make the work as pleasant for the Election Committee as possible. The ballots will be sent out thirty days from to-day and after that you will have thirty days in which to get your ballots in, but we would like to get them back as quickly as we can and it will be the wisest way to send them right back and they will be enclosed with an envelope addressed to the Chairman of that Committee.

Mr. Green has a few remarks he wishes to make.

MR. GREEN: To-morrow at two o'clock sharp, the automobile trip will start from the LaSalle Hotel and, of course, on Thursday you will meet at 6.30 for the Banquet at the LaSalle Hotel Red Room where we were last night.

THE PRESIDENT: We will now listen to Mr. R. W. McLachlan on the subject of "FIFTY YEARS A COIN COLLECTOR." (This is printed separately.)

THE PRESIDENT: I would like for the Convention to indicate the time we shall adjourn to meet on Thursday. Will it be in the morning or afternoon? I believe it would be best to make it in the morning. One session, I think, will be ample to close up all the business we will have.

MR. ARNOLD: I make a motion that we adjourn until Thursday morning and have the final session to be held at ten o'clock.

Motion seconded, and upon a yea and nay vote was declared carried.

Whereupon an adjournment was taken until Thursday, August 31st, at ten o'clock.
A. M.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1911.

Convention called to order at 10 A. M.

THE PRESIDENT: There was one committee to be appointed at this Convention, the Committee on Election of Officers. This committee is to have the ballots printed and sent to each member of the Association and a return envelope is enclosed and addressed to the Chairman of the Election Committee with the word "Ballot" printed on the outside. These, upon receipt by the members, will be immediately returned to the Chairman. This Committee tabulates the ballots and thirty days after the ballots have been sent out announces the result to the President, Secretary, Chairman of the Board of Governors, through the columns of THE NUMISMATIST, so that every member has the opportunity to vote his choice wherein this Convention has provided more than one nominee for an office. I will appoint on that committee, Mr. G. L. Tilden, Chairman, Mr. C. T. Tatman, and Mr. J. E. Morse, all residents of Worcester, Mass.

The other day after the reports of the committees, I inadvertently overlooked one, the report of the Biographical Album Committee, Mr. Waldo C. Moore, chairman. We will have that report now.

To the President and Members of the American Numismatic Association:

As Chairman of the American Numismatic Association's Biographical Committee, I herewith submit the following very meager report.

May number of THE NUMISMATIST announced the change of Chairman, Bro. A. B. Coover to your humble servant. Some time after this announcement an express package arrived at Lewisburg, Ohio, addressed to the new chairman and the same received due attention.

Biographical data contained therein, as follows:

Cash on hand	\$2. 62
Data reports with photo accompanying	103
Data, no photos accompanying	75

It would seem that an early revision of the matter is a necessity as well as the adoption of some more systematic plan in taking care of the records on hand. All this your Committee hopes to more fully arrange for and carry forward in the near future.

Respectfully submitted,

WALDO C. MOORE,

Chairman American Numismatic Association Biographical Committee.

On motion made and seconded, the report of the Committee was accepted and filed.

MR. CHAPMAN: Would it not be in season to ask for a motion in regard to the matter that came up before our Committee the other day to look after the medals. We have been authorized to go ahead with that matter, but it does not seem to be quite clear in all respects, and the motion I wish to be allowed to make is one authorizing the committee to charge twenty-five cents for each bar supplied for conventions held previous to the 1911 Convention. The motion, as made the other day, was retroactive, covering the back Conventions and we find it will cost quite a sum of money to make up these bars, which could not be done if the charge is only one dollar. The idea of the committee seems to be that we would have a die made in which the name of the city where the Convention is held, and in order to do that these dies will cost money and the committee is endeavoring to keep the price of the medals at a reasonable amount and in setting the price at a dollar it will not cover the cost, and if we could be authorized to charge a quarter for each bar for previous Conventions, it would straighten the matter out.

THE PRESIDENT: We will accept that as a motion.

Motion duly seconded and upon a yea and nay vote was declared carried.

MR. CHAPMAN: That, of course, means bars to which they are entitled. In other words, a man can't get a bar for a Convention which he did not attend in person. That will eliminate a large number of bars struck off, but in a sense does not eliminate or does not reduce the cost.

MR. RIPSTRA: I merely want to say that there are not more than a dozen who attend every Convention and there might be more than a dozen who would take the bars at twenty-five cents and that would not even pay for the dies.

MR. ARNOLD: The only thought was that, when it came to making up bars for the different Conventions, there would be five or six bars, and we thought it would be reasonable to ask for this resolution.

MR. CHAPMAN: There is one point that I would call attention to, that the intention of the committee is that any profit received from the sale of these medals and bars will be used in the future in presenting bars to the members for the Convention which they attend. We rather feel that the profit will be something, enough for to do that, but the bars for previous Conventions could not be furnished.

THE PRESIDENT: I think the matter is well before the Convention.

DR. FRENCH: I would like to make a suggestion to the Board of Governors that, in the future, Conventions, instead of being held on or about the first of the month, be held around the fifteenth or twentieth, because quite a number of our members, especially those holding different offices, have reports to be made out on the first of the month and for that reason cannot attend, when they would otherwise do so. That could be avoided by holding our Conventions around the 10th, 15th or 20th of the month.

THE PRESIDENT: The suggestion is a good one and the officers will take cognizance.

Mr. Arnold has asked me to announce that any member desiring one of these medals which have been prepared can do so at any time, that is, you can subscribe for it at any time and the cost will be \$1.50 for the medal and the button, and twenty-five cents for each bar for the Conventions previous to the 1911 Conventions.

We will now hear the report of the Resolutions Committee.

To the Officers and Members of the American Numismatic Association:

The undersigned members of the American Numismatic Association hereby petition that the name of Charles Morris of Chicago be added to the list of our honorary members.

Respectfully yours,

H. O. GRANBERG,
JUDSON BRENNER,
EDGAR H. ADAMS,
F. J. LOER,
J. H. RIPSTRA.

Mr. President and Members of the American Numismatic Association:

Your Committee on Resolutions herewith respectfully submits its report.

This is thought to be a most opportune time to express the thanks and appreciation of the Association to Messrs. Saxton, Duffield and Wood for the Year of Book last year, which, prepared with so much evident painstaking care and ability, was greeted with the greatest satisfaction by our entire membership. It is to be hoped that the splendid first effort along these lines will be supplemented by others at some time in the near future.

In view of the most excellent service rendered the Associate during the present year by the Editor and by the Association Editors of *THE NUMISMATIST*; and recognizing the exceptional ability displayed in the duties of the Business Manager of the Publication, the Convention wishes to express, in a vote of appreciation, its recognition of the valuable results so far achieved.

AUGUST 28th, 1911.

His Majesty, Victor Emanuel III, recently completed and caused to be published Volume 1, of "*Corpus Nummorum Italicorum*," a copy of which he graciously presented to the American Numismatic Association.

Be it therefore:—

Resolved:—That the American Numismatic Association, in National Convention assembled, does hereby acknowledge the gift; that an expression of appreciation and thanks be tendered His Majesty: that The American Numismatic Association begs

to extend Fraternal greetings, and that our numismatic fellowship may always continue as cordial as now.

That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to His Majesty.

We also desire to thank our fellow-member, Mr. W. W. C. Wilson, for his generous gift to the Association of *THE NUMISMATIST*, which for some time had been privately published. This gift was made during the latter part of last year, and we take advantage of the first opportunity to publicly express our appreciation of his generosity.

Mr. R. W. McLachlan of Montreal, Canada, herewith gives notice that he will propose an amendment to the constitution which will permit the admission to membership of Kindred Societies and Institutions.

It is with the greatest pleasure that we recommend that Mr. Charles Morris of Chicago, be made an honorary member of the Association. Mr. Morris is one of our very oldest collectors, and still takes an active interest in our science of numismatics.

We cannot neglect to draw favorable attention to the extraordinary display of coins, that has been placed on exhibition here by our members. Without doubt it is the most satisfactory exhibition ever made at one of our Conventions, and has attracted unusual notice from the general public as well as our collectors.

We wish to express the thanks of the Association to our retiring officers. First among these are, of course, our retiring President, Mr. J. M. Henderson. He may well be proud of the splendid condition in which he will leave the Association at the termination of his administration. We must also thank especially Mr. G. L. Tilden, our retiring General Secretary. His conduct of the office has been eminently satisfactory. We recommend his retention in the position of Business Manager of *THE NUMISMATIST*, in which position he has made such an enviable record.

We heartily thank Director French and, through him, the Arts Institute, for its unvarying courtesy to our Association and its members, and desire to say that we are highly sensible of the fact that this splendid Chicago institution has made every effort to facilitate our meetings and to bring our exhibit forward in the most favorable manner.

We are keenly appreciative of the hospitality bestowed upon us by the Chicago Numismatic Society and the local members of our Association, which have resulted in making the Convention one long to be remembered in our annals, and we cannot properly express in detail our gratitude for all the kindnesses we have received. We wish to sincerely thank our Chicago brethren, and also their most effective Reception Committee.

On motion duly made and seconded the report of the Resolutions Committee was adopted with instructions to the Secretary to send same out as noted in resolutions.

MR. GRANBERG: To the officers and members of the American Numismatic Association, the resolution is offered to make Charles Morris, of Chicago, an Honorary member of this Association, signed by E. H. Adams, H. O. Granberg, Ben G. Green, Messrs. Ripstra and Loer.

Motion duly seconded and upon a yea and nay vote was declared unanimously carried.

MR. MORRIS: Gentlemen, I thank you.

MR. CHAPMAN: Has anything been done towards selecting a meeting place for the next year?

THE PRESIDENT: This Convention can accept invitations to visit any place, but it is the province of the Board of Governors to decide where and when they will be held.

MR. FORD: I would like to extend an invitation to our Association to attend a Convention in the City of Great Falls, Montana. Of course, there are not very many members in that State, in fact, I believe I am the only member, but I would like to see the Association hold a Convention there in the City of Great Falls and it would also give you a chance to see some parts of the Western States while there, and if it is not possible for you to meet there next year, sometime in the future not too far distant.

MR. ADAMS: Mr. President, I move that the invitation of this gentleman for the Convention to meet in Great Falls, Montana, be referred to the Board of Governors.

Motion seconded and upon a yea and nay vote was declared carried.

MR. GRANBERG: In speaking of places for the future meetings, it occurs to me at this time we ought to consider some arrangements for keeping in touch with the numismatists on the Pacific Coast. In 1915 the Worlds Fair will be held in San Francisco and we should aim to hold our Convention there at that time, of course. It is a little ways ahead, I know, but we ought to form some organizations there, some local societies the same as we have in other places and keep in touch with them and get a large membership by 1915.

THE PRESIDENT: The suggestion is very timely and I am sure our officers will take note of that. I would make the following recommendation, that it is advisable and the desire of this Convention that the officers of the Association inaugurate such measures as may be necessary to secure from the Board of Governors of the Panama Exposition, official recognition of the science of numismatics and the American Numismatic Association, by creating a department of numismatics to be under the direction of a superintendent officially appointed by the Board governing the exposition, such Superintendent to be an officer or member of the Association.

It shall be the duty of the Superintendent to secure both public and private numismatic collections or specimens for exhibit at the Exposition.

So far as practical the exhibit to be under the supervision of the American Numismatic Association.

That special effort be made to organize local numismatic societies on the Pacific Coast to assist in promoting the numismatic exhibition.

That the American Numismatic Association at once begin preparations for holding the 1915 Convention in San Francisco during the period of the Panama Exposition.

MR. ADAMS: I second the recommendations of our President and move their adoption.

Motion seconded and upon a ye and nay vote was declared carried.

MR. GRANBERG: I move we adjourn.

THE PRESIDENT: Before I put that motion I desire to take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the support of every officer and every member of the Association for the past two years. The work has been pleasant. It has had many rough places, but they have been planed down and made smooth and the machinery seems to be in good order. I haven't any complaints, I have no regrets, I have no apologies. I have done the best I could. If the Association is in better shape, I am pleased. If it is in worse shape, I am very sorry for the Association. I wish to thank you and every member of the Association, and especially every member who has attended these Conventions.

Motion to adjourn seconded.

Upon a standing vote the meeting was declared adjourned.

THE EXHIBITS AT THE CONVENTION.

BY EDGAR H. ADAMS.

The coins exhibited by the members of the American Numismatic Association at the Arts Institute in Chicago undoubtedly was the best collection ever shown at any Convention and aroused a great deal of interest on the part of the general public, and at the same time afforded the collectors in attendance an opportunity to see many of the great American rarities, that are rarely offered. An account of each collection in detail is herewith given:

JUDSON BRENNER.—This exhibit was principally made up of pattern and trial pieces of the United States minor demoninations: one, two, three, and five cents and three-cent silver and half-dime in various metals, copper, aluminum, nickel, silver, and steel. The outlay of these pieces was truly remarkable, and embraced rare specimens from the silver half-dime of 1792, said to have been made from Washington's private plate, down to the perforated cent and five-cent piece of 1885, struck in silver. This collection of United States minor pattern pieces is without doubt the most complete and comprehensive in existence. A novel feature of Mr. Brenner's exhibit was the manner in which it was displayed. Every design variety was splendidly photographed on the end of a small white card, such as is usually found in a card index. The obverse and reverse of each variety was shown, with a memorandum of the metal in which they were struck, and by the side of each, a photograph was placed. Mr. Brenner also showed a complete set of trade dollars, dating from 1873, the first year of issue, down to 1884 and 1885, the last year of issue. The latter two pieces are of excessive variety, it being said that only five of those dated 1885 were coined. Another interesting exhibit was the original dies of the celebrated Confederate cent. These are the dies made by Engraver Lovett, and were defaced after Messrs. Haseltine and Randall had the restrikes made. Together with the dies were shown the four metals in which the coin was struck, copper-nickel, copper, gold, and silver. The copper-nickel specimen was the specimen originally struck by Mr. Lovett. There were twelve struck in copper-nickel, four in gold, twelve in silver, and fifty-five in copper.

DR. G. P. FRENCH, Rochester, N. Y.—The exhibit of this gentleman consisted almost exclusively of his cent collection, which was pronounced by those who are expert in this line as being without doubt the finest and best series of this denomination on record. The exhibit embraced about 440 specimens, all different, numerous ones being the very best preserved pieces known. He showed fifteen varieties of the 1793 cent, fourteen of which were extremely fine to uncirculated. Among these was a chain cent, with periods, with some original red, and a wreath cent. Crosby's 9—G, also with original red. Crosby's 9—H was a semi-proof, and Crosby's Liberty cap, 12—K, which is the only uncirculated specimen known. There were forty-five 1794 cents, thirty-two being in extremely fine to uncirculated condition. There were six specimens of the 1795, two varieties of the thick planchet being uncirculated, and one of them showing much original red. There was also a 1795 thin planchet, with a berry on each side of wreath, an extremely rare variety, in any condition, but this specimen is in proof condition, and the only one known in this state of preservation. Of 1796 there were eleven varieties. One of them, Gilbert's B, is probably one of the best specimens known. Two other 1796 Liberty caps were extremely fine to uncirculated. Gilbert's 15, with fillet head, is the finest known, being a semi-proof. Also an extremely fine specimen of Gilbert's No. 16, of which there are only three specimens known. There were also two unique specimens of this date, being Gilbert's 26 and 27 being the identical pieces from which Mr. Gilbert wrote his descriptions. Of 1797 there were thirteen varieties, twelve of them being uncirculated and one extremely fine. Among the uncirculated ones were the stemless wreath and the knobless nine, being the only specimens known in this condition. There were twenty-two of the 1798 cents, including the three varieties over '97, two of which are uncirculated, and the only specimens known in this condition. These also include the milled edge variety, the boldest known, and in uncirculated condition. The rare 1799 was represented by three beautiful specimens. The variety over '98 is in extremely fine condition and has some mint bloom on the reverse. Another over '98 has the broken obverse die, of which but two are known, and this is the best of the two. The 1799 perfect die is an unusually bold and evenly struck coin, and one of the best known. Of the cents dated 1800 there were nine specimens, among them 1800 over 1798, in extremely fine condition, probably the best known; 1800 over 1799, uncirculated, and the finest known; two specimens of the unfinished die, 1800 over 1790, extremely fine to uncirculated. The other varieties of 1800 were uncirculated, some of them showing original red. There were two specimens of the 1804, the perfect die being uncirculated, light olive in color, with much of the original red. The broken die was a beautiful, bold light olive specimen, and about uncirculated. Briefly, the 1801, 1802, and 1803 contained all the rare varieties, the 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1823 were mint red specimens. All the other dates were shown in uncirculated mint red and proof condition. To describe this wonderful collection of cents in such detail as would adequately lay stress upon the merit of the individual specimens, would occupy too much space, but it is sufficient to say that it was probably the finest collection of the kind ever assembled and exhibited. The series of half cents, almost complete, was shown in from uncirculated to proof condition.

ELMER S. SEARS.—This exhibit embraced a nice selection of rare United States gold, silver, and copper coins. Chief among these were an uncirculated 1815 half eagle, one of the very finest known, regarded as one of the greatest of the rarities of the denomination. Another feature of the exhibit was a complete series of twenty-cent pieces, dating from 1875 to 1878, including the rarest piece of the denomination, the 1876 Carson City variety, in mint state. There are only five known specimens of this variety. Among the copper pieces are several of the rare copper half cents of the forties. There was also a gold medal struck for King's College, of New Brunswick, Canada, showing the sun to the right of the building, and dated 1829. This variety, known as the Douglas Medal, is the only known specimen in gold.

BEN S. GREEN.—This exhibit consisted exclusively of encased postage stamps, the collection being one of the largest and most comprehensive in the country. Nearly a hundred varieties were shown, embracing all the stamp denominations from one cent to 90 cents, there being two specimens of the latter denomination. The rarest of the whole series are the two ninety-cent stamps particularly the one bearing the advertisement of Kirkpatrick & Gault. One of the oddities was issued by Hunt and Nash, proprietors of the Irving House, New York, which contains an unused brick-red one-penny English stamp.

B. MAX MEHL.—This exhibit consisted chiefly of pieces of pioneer gold of the United States from the Cornell collection. Chief among them is a fine specimen of the excessively rare round fifty-dollar gold piece dated 1855, issued at San Francisco by the private coining firm of Kellogg & Co. Among the other private gold issues

were an uncirculated five-dollar gold piece, issued by Morris, Grieg and Norris at San Francisco in 1849; also a rare Bechtler five-dollar gold piece, of 128 grains, 22 carats, of the North Carolina variety, in almost mint state. Also a beautiful specimen of the Bechtler \$2.50 gold piece, with "20c" on the obverse. There were also two very fine specimens of the 1852 octagonal fifty-dollar gold pieces, and many fine specimens of Colorado and Utah private gold coins. There were some beautiful quarter eagles of the early dates, and a set of the Lesher Referendum dollars.

HENRY CHAPMAN.—The chief feature of this exhibit was a very comprehensive series of rare and interesting coins of ancient Greece and Rome, which were valued at \$12,000. Probably the rarest piece was a tetradrachm of Sinope and a gold stater of Tarentum. There was also an exceedingly interesting series of large foreign gold pieces, one of the chief varieties of which was a ten ducat gold piece of Maria Theresa of Austria, 1751. Among the large foreign silver pieces was a rare four-thaler piece of Brunswick, dated 1657. Among the American pieces exhibited was a pattern silver dollar, bearing the bust of Washington, with the word "Washington," the border being composed of beautiful engine-turned work. This dollar was said to have been the work of Jacob Perkins, of Newburyport, Mass., who was one of the earliest of American engravers. There was also a rare variety of the copper Washington half-dollar of 1792, showing an edge composed of oblong blocks and circles, of which there are probably not more than five specimens known. Also both varieties of the 1791 Washington cents, in mint red condition; a 1766 Pitt farthing, a well-known variety, and some very fine and rare half cents, dated 1831, 1841 and 1852, and a very fine specimen of the excessively rare 1796 half cent. There were some remarkable specimens of silver dollars and half dollars, and two fine 1851 fifty-dollar gold pieces.

HUDSON CHAPMAN.—This exhibit chiefly embraced Washington medals, of several hundred varieties in all sizes and metals, which were of a most interesting character. There were many other medals also shown, one of which was an original Thomas Truxton medal struck in tin. There was also a large-sized Erie Canal medal, and several varieties of medals issued in commemoration of the independence of the American Colonies. There was also a fine copy in tin of the medal issued in 1866 by the American Numismatic Society of New York City, bearing a portrait of Abraham Lincoln. This medal was the work of Emil Sigel, a brother of the famous Union General, Franz Sigel.

H. H. RAMSDEN, Yokohama, Japan.—This exhibit was an extensive series of early Chinese knife and razor money, all assembled in a neat and satisfactory manner. The exhibit occupied three large cases, and was one of the most extensive shown. It is regretted that a lack of knowledge of this series of coins prevents a detailed mention of the many varieties it embraces.

W. F. DUNHAM, Chicago, Ill.—This exhibit was most general in character, and one of the most interesting to all visitors. There were many attractive features in it of interest to the general collector, the specialist, and the lay observer as well. Perhaps the most interesting of the pieces was a splendid specimen of the famous 1804 silver dollar, long regarded as one of the greatest of American coin varieties. Mr. Dunham showed many fine American gold coins also, the feature of these being the series of half eagles. The rarest of these was one dated 1822, of which but five are said to be known, and which is valued at more than \$2,100. Other rare early half eagles in this collection were dated in the twenties. Mr. Dunham also exhibited his collection of Hard Times tokens, which included many of the rarities. Chief among these was Low 119, one of the Feuchtwanger three-cent pieces, in proof condition. The exhibition of United States gold, silver, and copper coins was very interesting, and included many rare pieces. There were also some foreign coins, among them being several varieties of the large, copper Swedish plate money, and quite a number of varieties of British war medals. A little silver half-dime of 1802, an especially fine specimen, probably attracted as much attention from the coin collectors as any other of the fine pieces exhibited by Mr. Dunham.

G. C. ARNOLD, Providence, R. I.—This exhibit showed as the principal feature an 1804 dollar, altered date, together with a letter from Mrs. E. A. Kennedy, of Lowell, Mass., certifying that this dollar was one of several from her husband's collection, and known as the Kennedy dollar. Other exhibits were two octagonal \$50 slugs of California, several other pioneer and U. S. gold coins, and two varieties of the Gorham dollar, also a very fine specimen of the excessively rare silver quarter dollar of 1823.

H. O. GRANBERG, Oshkosh, Wis.—Undoubtedly the best and most extensive of all the exhibits shown was this one, which embraced all forms of money, from the fractional paper currency and regular bank note of the United States to the gigantic plates

of copper, of various denominations, which at one time circulated as currency in Sweden. There were so many rarities in Mr. Granberg's exhibit that they were hard to detail. Perhaps the greatest rarity was the Continental Currency dollar of 1776, struck in silver. There are only two of these dollars, one of which is in the collection of a museum in the East. Another excessively rare piece was the 1853 half-dollar of the New Orleans mint, without arrow points at either side of the date and rays omitted from the reverse. This is the only specimen of this variety known. Another half-dollar which is a tradition among the older collectors, but which few have seen, is a pattern silver half-dollar of 1838, different from any known. The obverse is the same as the regular die of the obverse, but the reverse is entirely new. It shows an eagle, with arrows and olive branch in the talons, but with the denomination spelled "50 cents" below the eagle. So far as known this is the only specimen. Right in the first rank of the rare silver pieces was a splendid specimen of the very rare 1838 New Orleans half-dollar. Perhaps not more than a half-dozen of these are known. Not by any means the least of the attractive silver pieces in this superb exhibition was one of the three known specimens of the silver dime of 1894, struck at the San Francisco mint. Another very rare and interesting silver piece was a pattern Fugio cent in silver, showing on the obverse the dial, with the sun above, the remainder of the surface being free of inscription. The reverse is similar to the Currency Dollar, with the words "We are One" in the center. Mr. Granberg showed four half-dollars of 1796 and 1797, a pair of each date, which were pronounced by experts as being without doubt among the very finest specimens known. The collection embraced splendid examples of the excessively rare quarter-dollars of 1823 and 1827, a pair of the latter date being shown. The 1794 dollar is probably one of the finest known. An 1833 dollar, in strictly uncirculated condition, with plain edge, was shown, and is supposed to be the only one known. A number of the rare paper money pieces were exhibited. A rare set of the first legal tender notes was shown, embracing \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$50, \$100, and \$500 notes, all in splendid condition. There were also interesting examples of the rare compound interest and refunding notes, and some fine specimens of the California National Gold Bank notes, and many other varieties. There were all denominations of the Swedish plate money, chief among which was an eight-daler copper piece, one of the largest of the denominations of this peculiar currency, weighing 31 pounds.

JOHN A. LEWIS, Chicago.—This exhibit consisted largely of fractional currency, of all denominations, and many private bank issues. There was also a nice display of United States gold coins of various denominations.

J. H. RIPSTRA, Chicago.—This collection was representative of this well-known die cutter's work, chief of these being a set of trial pieces in pewter, outlining the evolution of the Nashville medal issued by the Chicago Numismatic Society in 1909. There was exhibited an impression in steel from the dies of a large medal issued for the Public Library of Waukesha, Wis., a surprisingly bold impression when the hardness of the metal is considered. An oddity is an encased postage stamp of modern issue, being a rectangular Columbian two-cent stamp set into a large Columbian Souvenir medal. There were also many other fine examples of the medallie art in this collection.

MITCHELL BAKER, Chicago.—This comprised all denominations of fractional currency, 287 varieties, including the specimen pieces. Some of the rarest were a full set of the first issue: 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents, with wide margins. There were a number of specimens of the second issue, with and without the bronze, of the denominations of 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents, printed on fibre, plain and paper bearing the "C. S. A." watermark. Of the third issue there were specimens of the 3, 5, 10, 25, and 50 cent notes, including those bearing the autograph signatures of Jeffries and Spinner, and Colby and Spinner, on both Liberty and Spinner varieties. The fifteen-cent Grant and Sherman, with wide margin were shown, bearing the printed signatures of Colby and Spinner and autograph signatures of Colby and Spinner, Jeffries and Spinner, and Allison and Spinner. Also the 25 cent Fessenden note. Among other rarities was a ten cent inverted back note of the second issue and the 25 cent inverted note of the third issue, and the 25 and 50-cent notes of the second issue, with negative printing on the reverse. There was also the 25-cent Fessenden note with the solid bronze and the 10 and 25-cent notes of the fourth issue printed on the back only. Of the second issue there was an essay in skeleton, and a five-cent Washington with the engraved key omitted. There was a set of 10, 25, and 50-cent notes of the third issue printed, with obverse only, on cardboard. There were many other varieties in this collection that space does not permit to describe in detail. The average condition of the specimens in the collection was new to crisp.

A MEDAL FOR THE CITY OF ESSEN.



The city of Essen has been celebrated for over a century for its iron and steel industries, the best known of which is that founded in 1810 by Frederick Krupp, and which is managed by his grandson at the present time.

The above beautiful bronze medal is issued by the well known firm of Carl Poellath in Schrobenhausen and is from designs by Prof. Rudolf Bossett.

The obverse is an allegorical representation of the iron industry,—a workman propelling a gigantic wheel. Reverse: "Ehrenpreiss der Stadt Essen."

THE SANTIAGO MEDAL.



On page 249 a brief reference was made to this medal, which was issued by the Comision de Bellas Artes, in commemoration of the Chilean centennial, September 18th, 1810-1910, held at Santiago.

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In the present number will be found a detailed account of the proceedings of the Convention of the American Numismatic Association, held in Chicago last month. We also print a list of the names of the candidates for the various offices, and the members can now make their selections and send in their ballots.

It is to be regretted that no arrangements were made with the Associated Press for telegraphing condensed dispatches of the daily Convention proceedings all over the United States. To our knowledge nothing whatever appeared in the newspapers, which is, to say the least, somewhat remarkable. As the National Bee Keepers' Association assembled at Minneapolis about the same time, and as these apiarists received recognition from the Associated Press, we certainly think that the numismatists should have been similarly favored.

One curious feature of the Convention must impress itself upon all who read the proceedings; we mean the preponderance of collectors present who are interested in the coinage of the United States only. Many of these men call themselves "numismatists," and yet they have no idea what a numismatist really is. The collecting of United States cents, half dollars, etc., does not make a man a numismatist; such a man is simply attempting to make a complete collection of dates, trivial varieties, or mint marks, and he succeeds more or less according to the size of his purse. The true "numismatist" was in a minority at Chicago last month.

He is indeed a bold innovator who attempts to disturb the trite adage that "there is nothing new under the sun." Nevertheless something occurred on the fifteenth day of August which has the appearance of being in direct conflict with this time-worn expression. On the day above mentioned a passenger arrived at Plattsburg, New York, from Montreal, Canada, and upon being asked the customary question whether he had in his possession any dutiable articles, he replied in the affirmative. His baggage having been examined and the amount of duty computed, he tendered in payment certain United States gold coins. These the Collector of Customs at Plattsburg refused for the reason "that there were no facilities for weighing the coin to ascertain if the loss in weight by abrasion exceeded that allowed by law." An appeal was made to Mr. James F. Curtis, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, who replied that "the provisions of article 1435 of the customs regulations of 1908 should not be applied to gold coin when tendered in payment of duty on passenger's baggage," and he authorized the Collector at Plattsburg to accept the coins without weighing them. This is the first time to our knowledge that this question has been brought into notice.

THE MONTH'S MISCELLANY.

Senor don Hernan Castillo Sanchez, the Secretary of the Chilean Fine Arts Commission, writes that the National Museum of the city of Santiago has recently received a donation consisting of a collection of four thousand coins and medals principally such as relate to South America. An illustrated catalogue of the collection will be issued later.

The National Monetary Commission will close its work on March 31, 1912. Before entering upon the preparation of its final report the commission will give the financial and business interests of the country an opportunity to be further heard. The hearings will begin in October and probably will be held in various cities.

Coinage executed at the mints of the United States during the month of August, 1911.

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.	One Cent.....	16,580,000	165,800.00
Dimes.....	7,060,000	\$706,000.00	Total Minor.	16,580,000	\$165,800.00
Total Silver.	7,060,000	\$706,000.00	Total Coinage.	23,640,000	\$871,800.00

Coinage for Gov't of Philippine Islands: One-centavo, 1,900,000 pieces.

Last month the first U. S. mint buildings at Philadelphia were razed. When no corner-stone was found local newspaper investigation took place and it was discovered that the corner-stone had been removed many years ago. Careful observation for "finds" during the demolition of the old structure and the excavation for a new one had no reward. A few early cent planchettes, a die trial in copper of the 1795 half dime dies, and cents, one each for 1816, 1817 and 1818 (strange that they were consecutive) were all that was found. Mr. Frank Stewart, the owner of the building, offered to present it to the city of Philadelphia and assist in its re-erection on a permanent site. His offer was not accepted, and another historical structure is now no more.

At Ben G. Green's sale held during the Convention at Chicago, some of the prices realized were as follows:

No.	No.
2 Set of small cents, 1858 to 1909; proofs.....	\$18.20
3 Half dime, 1794: extremely fine.....	8.50
164 Cent, 1795; plain edge; v. f..	6.60
173 Cent, 1804; very fine.....	29.50
184 Cent, 1817 (15 stars); v. f....	\$3.20
189 Cent, 1821; extremely fine...	8.00
194 Cent, 1824; extremely fine...	11.00
252 Dime, 1846; uncirculated....	2.35
560 Bryan dollar; Tiffany design; very fine.....	11.00

The Government of Salvador has recently contracted with the four banks of San Salvador for the coinage abroad and the introduction of silver pieces of 5, 10, and 25 centavos, aggregating 300,000 pesos. These coins will be 0.835 fine. Those of 5 centavos will weigh 125 centigrams each; those of 10 centavos, 250 centigrams; and those of 25 centavos, 625 centigrams.

The fractional currency in circulation in Salvador now consists of silver reales ($12\frac{1}{2}$ centavos), $\frac{1}{2}$ -real pieces ($6\frac{1}{4}$ centavos), and quartillos ($\frac{1}{4}$ real or $3\frac{3}{8}$ centavos). The decimal coins now in existence are not accepted in the native stores or in the markets, but the Government offices and banks receive them. —From a report from Harold D. Clum, U. S. Vice-Consul General at San Salvador.

Henry Chapman of Philadelphia, Pa., has the stock of coins of Charles Steigerwalt, which he will sell at auction later.

C. F. Gebert of Nürnberg announces an important auction of coins and medals of all countries on November 21, and an auction sale of medals pertaining to Bismark, etc., on January 2, 1912.

Several months ago we referred to the proposition advanced by the Swedish General Export Commission to change the money standard of that country to the French system, *i. e.*, the kronor and öre to francs and centimes. The subject has been favorably received in Norway and Denmark, but these countries hold that the Swedish government should take the initiative steps and invite them to participate in some mutual commission for discussing the matter from various points of view. Such an invitation from Sweden would be welcomed by the business circles of Kristiania and Copenhagen. In this connection we may add that the fifty öre piece has just been issued.

In memory of the late Dr. Hermann Knapp, the American Medical Association has decided to issue a gold medal to be awarded annually for special research in diseases of the eyes. The medal is forty-five millimeters in diameter. The obverse bears a bust of Dr. Knapp; to the left and above it the inscription "The American Medical Association"; below, "Section on Ophthalmology." The reverse gives the name of the recipient and the work for which it is granted.

The German government intends to issue silver three mark pieces in commemoration of Prince George of Schaumburg-Lippe.

A "find" of 300 Polish silver coins of the seventeenth century has been purchased by the Museum of Smolensk.

At Lyman H. Low's 162nd sale, held on September 9, some of the prices realized were as follows:

No.		No.
1	Carthage. Stater; fine..... \$12.00	234 Lincoln. Bronze medal by
59	Luneburg. Thaler, 1546; fine 2.75	Roine; extremely fine..... 2.25
69A	Sachsen Coburg - Saalfeld.	384 New Jersey Cent, 1786; Maris;
	Thaler, 1817; extremely fine 2.40	18 J; fine..... 2.10
154	Transylvania. Thaler, 1565;	398 Swedish Plate Money. Half
	very fine..... 2.05	daler, 1742; fine..... 5.25
155	Middleburg. 50 Stuivers, 1572;	399 Same. Daler, 1727; fine..... 9.75
	fine; square. 2.10	400 Same. Two daler, 1746; fine. 9.00
156	Munster. Square Thaler, 1660;	401 Same Four daler, 1722; fine 9.50
	extremely fine..... 2.10	402 Same. Half daler, 1756; fine. 3.65
191	Silver medal, 1671, to commemorate the installation at Windsor of Johan Georg II.; fine..... 5.85	

Dr. William Sturgis Bigelow who conceived the idea of our incuse gold coins, has recently presented his celebrated collection of twenty-five thousand pieces of Chinese and Japanese pieces to the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston.

In a coin-handling machine, patented No. 998,830, to Universal Coin Wrapping Machine Company of New Jersey, as assignee of Chas. S. Batdorf of Brooklyn, is provided means for adjusting the coin-advancing and coin-wrapping mechanism to agree with the size of the coins to be wrapped and with the length of the packages.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. The 92nd monthly meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, Sept. 1st, President Harry F. Williams presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Holmes, Baker, Williams, Wilson, Lewis, Mayer, Kelly, Green, Nelson, Carey, V. M. Brand, Simpson, Leon, Henry Chapman, Peters and Dr. Henderson.

Verbal reports were made by members of various committees on A. N. A. convention matters. Messrs. Geo. J. Schwartz, Geo. L. Tilden and Frank Bescher were elected to membership. Mr. V. M. Brand exhibited silver ingots of Cochin China, one of which weighed 42 ounces.

Magazines received since last meeting were: Mehl's Monthly for July and August; Spink's Circular and THE NUMISMATIST for August; Auction catalogues from Green and Schulman (2); catalogue with fixed prices from Boudeau; priced catalogue from Low; and a coin book from G. C. Arnold.

Adjourned to meet October 6th, 1911.

BEN G. GREEN, Sec'y.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. Meeting of July 19. Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair. Mr. Edward Shepherd was elected a member.

The President read a paper on 'A Penny of Æthelred, Subregulus of Mercia and Son-in-law of Alfred the Great.' The coin in question was of the small-cross type of Alfred, and of silver, as pennies invariably were in early times. It read, obverse, + ÆTHLRED RE (for Æthelred Rex), the two R's being inverted and the Saxon *thela* used for the TH; reverse, the moneyer's name EDELSTAN in two lines. Æthelred was styled in his charters *dux* or *subregulus*, but Æthelweard's chronicle refers to him as "Rex Æthered Myrciorum." This was the first instance of a coin being discovered which could definitely be assigned to this prince, and fortunately, every letter was distinct, the coin itself, which was exhibited, being as fresh as when it left the dies.

A second paper by the same author was upon 'A Penny of Llywelyn, son of Cadwgan, of the Type of the Second Issue of William Rufus.' Its legend was, obverse, + LEWILLEEN REX, the contemporary P being used for the W, and the two L's inverted; reverse, + HRVEOV ON RVTHCO (Saxon *theta* for the TH), which, Mr. Carlyon-Britton explained, represented the moneyer's name Herveius of a mint Ryth Co. This place he identified with the Ryt Cors or Castell Ryt-y-Gors of the Welsh chronicles; that is, the famous castle of Rhyd-y-Gors, which played so important a part in the Welsh rising of 1094-6, during which period the coin was certainly issued. This was the second occasion on which Mr. Carlyon-Britton has been able to exhibit to the Society a silver penny bearing the name of a Welch prince and followed by the title REX, as evidence of at least an intermittent regal currency in that kingdom in early times — the first instance being a coin of Howel the Good issued at Chester; but as yet the two remain the only known examples.

Among other exhibitions were a silver penny of Athelstan with the title REX SAXSORVM, struck at Derby, and bearing the letter R in the field of the reverse, and a Newark siege shilling of Charles I. on which the royal arms had been punched after its striking, by Mr. Frank E. Burton; three imitations of English half groats of the time of Edward III. issued at Brussels and Antwerp, by Mr. L. A. Lawrence; and twelve varieties of patterns in nickel for the American cent of 1858, by Mr. H. W. Taffs.

Mr. Andrew exhibited casts of two coins of the Empress Matilda, being silver pennies contemporary with, and purposely resembling, Stephen's second issue (Hawkins, 269), so that they would pass current with his money. The only difference was a star to the right of the portrait and the inscription, which was probably + MATILDIS IMPER, but of which only the title IMPER was visible. They furnished the sole evidence we yet have that Matilda issued a second coinage, for her coins as previously known were all imitations of Stephen's first type. Both pennies were from the Sheldon hoard in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB. A special meeting was held on August 18th for the purpose of listening to an address by President Higgins to the Club members and a number of invited guests. The subject of the lecture was "A discovery of the Key to the ancient Mysteries embodied in the symbols on the coins and monuments of antiquity and the existence of a prehistoric proto-Masonic intelligence between the inhabitants of the old world and dwellers on American soil." In an interesting talk illustrated by blackboard drawings and sketches circulated among those present, Mr. Higgins showed many curious and striking coincidences between the symbols of all the ancient civilizations of both the old and the new worlds and demonstrated that they were not only alike in conformation but possessed identical significances.

Mr. Higgins was unable to dwell upon more than a fraction of the results of his investigations, but proved to his auditors that in the course of studies in which he has been absorbed for over a year, as the result of an impulse to trace the geometrical star called "The Seal of Solomon," found on the Morocco faloots to its original source or inspiration, he had discovered a basic principle of the highest possible importance, inasmuch as it, in explaining the mythologies and philosophies of the ancient world, furnished a key to countless numismatic types which have hitherto only remained a matter for conjecture.

At the regular meeting, held on September 8th, President Higgins exhibited a number of drawings and coins illustrative of his researches. Among these was a Byzantine copper coin, bearing the bust of the Redeemer, and he compared it with a geometrical drawing which makes it strongly presumptive that the "inspired" likeness of the Savior which is universally accepted, was the production of the Gnostic philosophers who played a great part in the organization of the early Christian Church, but were suppressed at the instance of the Roman See when the latter attained temporal power.

Among many other interesting exhibits two deserve special mention, viz.: By Mr. Elliott Smith, a pair of coin scales of the eighteenth century, and by Mr. R. Kohler, several large bars of the cupror alloy elsewhere described.

PERIODICALS AND CATALOGUES RECEIVED.

One of the most imposing catalogues that we have seen for some time is an auction sale conducted by Albert Riechmann of Halle, (Saale), on October 17th and the following days. Over eight hundred lots are described consisting chiefly of medals from the fifteenth to the nineteenth century, and large selections of coins of northern Germany, including an unusual number of city coins, among others nearly a hundred relating to Dantzig. There is also included in the sale a

large bronze amulet of the fifteenth century, (78 mill.) representing on the obverse a portrait of the Savior and on the reverse the flight into Egypt.

C. F. Geberts' thirty-ninth auction will be held at Nürnberg, on October 10th and following days. The catalogue consists of 800 lots, and there are long series of tokens pertaining to railways, famines, and aerial navigation.

The *Illustrated London News*, (American edition) for September 16, contains a full page plate entitled "Better than bottles of gin, and non-evaporating! Strange coins."

Modern Chinese Copper Coins by H. A. Ramsden, is the title of a pamphlet of 27 pages, published in Worcester, Mass. This is a reprint of the various papers on this subject that have appeared in THE NUMISMATIST. All the illustrations are retained, and a few corrections have been made.

The current number of the *Rassegna Numismatica*, edited by Furio Lenzi, contains an interesting description of a gold medallion of the Emperor Constantine I., acquired by the National Museum of Rome, and heretofore undescribed. The medal is 33 mill. in diameter; obverse, bust of the emperor to the left holding a globe in his left hand, IMP CONSTANTINUS P. F. AUG.; reverse, standing military figure, PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS, in the exergue P. T. R. The latter mark would indicate that it was issued at Treves.

Three numbers of the *Giornale Numismatico* by the same publisher have also been received. We learn from these that of the commemoration issues during 1910-11 there were issued: Of the fifty lira pieces in gold 200,000, and of the ten centesimi pieces in copper 2,000,000.

F. W. Haschke of Leipzig has issued his Antiquarian Catalogue No. 4, in which appear a series of books relating to ancient numismatics.

The library of the late Dr. Jules Meili of Zurich is to be sold by J. Schulman of Amsterdam, on October 5th. It comprises over 400 lots, principally works relating to the coinage of South America.

The *Blatter fur Munzfreunde* appears in a double number for July and August. Among the contents are papers upon the coins issued in Bonn by King Charles IV. in the fourteenth century, and on early Suabian pennies and deniers of Worms, Speier, Strassburg, etc.

Rudolf Kube's *Numismatische Correspondenz* for September (No. 267) contains over 1200 lots of coins and medals of all countries.

The fourth edition of *War Medals and Decorations* by D. Hastings Irwin has appeared from the publishing house of L. Upcott Gill in London. The work has been re-written and brought up to date, including all new and many old regimental medals which have come to light during recent years. A special feature is a complete list of each bar issued with the Navy General Service Medal.

T. G. Appelgren of Stockholm has issued a catalogue of nearly 600 lots of coins, medals and autographs, to be sold at auction on October 14th. The majority of the items relate to Scandinavian issues and include coins from the thirteenth century to modern times.

The firm of Dr. Eugen Merzbacher, Nachf., in Munich, have just issued a large catalogue of over 100 pages, containing 3,300 lots with fixed prices of coins, tokens, medals, etc., pertaining to cities, towns and minor localities. The catalogue is useful for reference, as it also includes a comprehensive index of the names of individuals connected with the pieces described.

We have received the first part of the *Numizmatikai Kozlony*, the only numismatic periodical published in the Hungarian language. A large portion of this number is devoted to descriptions of the medals connected with schools in Hungary, and notices of the paper money issued by the Hungaro-Austrian bank for the past century.

A NEW REGISTER OF THE TREASURY.

Discerning persons have noticed recently a new name on our paper money. The name referred to is that of J. C. Napier, Register of the Treasury.

Up to the present time only five denominations of bills have been printed bearing his fac-simile signature, which is very legible and neat, and quite an ornamental addition to our currency. The denominations and first numbers of bills printed are as follows:

\$1.00 silver certificate, Y 51,404 001
2.00 " " E 45,852.001

\$5.00 United States note, B 32,120 001
10.00 " " " D 5,760.001
50.00 gold certificates, H 400,001

THE N. & G. TAYLOR COMPANY.

[The following article is taken from a newspaper clipping forwarded to THE NUMISMATIST by Mr. Frank G. Duffield. The N. & G. Taylor Company is well known as having issued several varieties of store cards, and the latter are reproduced with the article, and doubtless will be of interest to our readers. The N. & G. Taylor Company also, we believe, issued a set of encased postage stamps bearing their name.—ED.]

One of the most generally used materials for roofing purposes in modern times has been and still continues to be, tin or terne plates. Men of the longest experience in selecting materials for roofing purposes and in manufacturing roofing tin have persistently claimed that the latter has advantages which have not been surpassed, especially as to durability, by any other roofing material. When one who is at all conversant with the progress of the roofing tin industry in this country considers that subject, it is most natural to think of the name "Taylor" in this connection. That name has been known for over a hundred years to be a mark of distinction as to the roofing plate on which it appears. Concerning the



N. & G. Taylor Store in 1810.

industrial enterprise which has made Taylor roofing tin so well and widely known some interesting references can be made. The N. & G. Taylor Company is of course, the enterprise referred to, and in this consideration is of considerable interest the accompanying view of the tinning store conducted on Second Street in Philadelphia in 1810 by William Taylor (grandfather of the present members of the firm) who, with his brothers, George Taylor and Tracy Taylor, then began the marketing of tinplate, tinware, and kindred products. The firm states that it sold in 1830 the first terne plates ever made for roofing purposes. It was in 1845 that Nathan Taylor (the father of the present members of the firm) and his cousin, George E. Taylor (a son of George Taylor) were admitted to the firm. About this time the Taylors issued catalogues, some of which the present company has in its possession. These publications are of value as indicating the practice and customs of former days, and they advocate the use of tin as a fireproof roofing material as emphatically as does the N. & G. Taylor Company to-day. In 1861 Nathan Taylor died and Messrs. George E. and William Y. Taylor (brothers) added the word "company" to the firm name of N & G. Taylor, and thus the present name of the enterprise dates from that time. Then the company's catalogues began to mention the fact that the completion of the Atlantic cable offered ready facilities for ordering supplies of tinplate from England. At many expositions in early days the Taylor products were shown, and premiums were awarded to them as long ago as 1843, also at the Paris exposition of 1867, the Franklin Institute Exposition of 1874, the Centennial Exposition of 1876, and various others of note. The

Taylor establishment has continued to maintain its individuality and independence under the personal management of the family, to which four generations have given their personal service. These men have always aimed to retain the old-time reputation for fair dealing and full value in the tinplate sold, and that they have been successful in doing so is known to many roofers, contractors, architects, and building owners, as well as to others interested in good tinplate for roofing. The



Baker 579.

Baker 578.

Baker 577.

Baker 577. This token was struck in brass only. Size 24. Reeded edge.

Baker 578. Struck in brass only. Size 24. Edge reeded.

Baker 579. This token was struck in brass and tin. Size 24. Edge reeded. There are two varieties of this reverse, the spacing of the letters being slightly different.



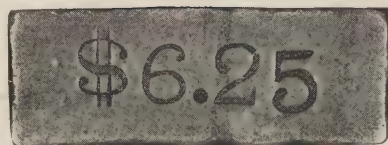
Baker 580.

Baker 580. This token is included in the civil war series, and was struck in silver and copper. Size 16. Plain edge.

company's "Target and Arrow Old Style" roofing tin (formerly known as the "Taylor Old Style" brand) has established a reputation for more than sixty years. The company now has an extensive modern manufacturing plant at Philadelphia, and it may be mentioned that the Taylors have another manufacturing plant at Cumberland. The foregoing is but an outline history of a well-known American enterprise.

LIVE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ITEMS.

By EDGAR H. ADAMS.



Mr. S. D. Kiger, now in Portland, Oregon, reports the acquisition of two very interesting pieces, illustrations of which are given above. Mr. Kiger supposes, from what information he can gather, that these assayer's slugs at one time served as necessity money in the West. He states that the pieces had been in the possession of the family from whom he obtained them for nearly fifty years, and they were originally owned by J. W. Wright of the State Bank of California. Mr. Kiger learns that the slugs were used as money at Pioch and Virginia City, Nev. It is certain that at one time Virginia City contemplated an issue of private coins, and the striking of coins similar to those issued in Denver were recommended by one of Virginia City's newspapers in the early sixties. Perhaps some of our readers can give some information concerning these pieces.

Thanks are hereby tendered to Mr. Bauman L. Belden and, through him, to the American Numismatic Society, for the privilege of photographing some of the Hard Times tokens in the Society's collection. Among these were the excessively rare New Orleans pieces of J. Hall Walker and Walton, Walton, Walker & Co., and Nathan C. Folger, which are known to collectors respectively as Low Nos. 85, 106, and 121, and the unique Boutwell piece struck over a Spanish two-real silver piece, known as Low 174. The Society's collection of Hard Times tokens is an exceptionally fine one, and includes some of the rarest of the series, such as Low 149 and 152, the Philadelphia shilling and fifty cent piece, struck in Feuchtwanger metal, and three varieties of the excessively rare tokens issued by Huckel, Burrows & Jennings of St. Louis, known as Low 102, 177, and 178. An inspection of this collection will afford much pleasure and some surprises to any one interested in the series.



Atlantic Garden, one of the oldest of New York's amusement places, is to be torn down this month. For over half a century it has been conducted as a German family resort, where one could enjoy good music and, incidentally, good beer and other refreshments. Here held forth a famous lady orchestra which many New Yorkers and out-of-town visitors well remember. The Garden was built on the site of the Bull's Head Tavern, which for a time served as Washington's headquarters during Revolutionary days. In 1852 William Kramer took the property, which had been used as a stove factory, and turned the front part of it into a resort modelled after the gardens of Germany. A token, or admission ticket, was issued by the proprietors, an illustration of which we give. This piece was struck in copper, brass, German silver, nickel, and tin.

Mr. J. H. Paul, of Carbondale, Pa., asks: "Will you be so good as to briefly give me the history of the Columbian half dollar of 1892? The question that has come up is, Were they issued to the World's Fair Commission to be sold for one dollar?"

Columbian half dollars to the number of 950,000 (or \$475,000 worth) were struck in 1892, in compliance with the act of August 5, 1892, authorizing the coinage of 5,000,000 pieces. These coins were manufactured from uncured subsidiary silver then in the Treasury, and constituted the specific appropriation made by Congress in aid of the World's Columbian Exposition. All the provisions of law relative to the coinage, legal tender quality, and redemption of the subsidiary silver coins of the United States were made applicable to the Columbian half and quarter dollars. The mint report states that \$2,026,052.50 of Columbian coins were made in 1893. This, adding the number struck in 1892, would indicate a total coinage of Columbian half dollars of 5,002,105 pieces. The half dollars were issued to the Exposition to be sold at one dollar each, or at least that is the price placed upon them by those who had the issue in charge at the Exposition. The coins were placed on sale at various places in Chicago and elsewhere, and New York coin dealers bought them for one dollar each. It is said that in the neighborhood of one million pieces were sold at this price. The demand soon fell off, and it is understood that the remainder of the issue was deposited in Chicago banks, and later found their way into general circulation.



One of the most recent of the issues of New York store cards is given above—that of the Cupror Company. Cupror, it may be explained, is a new, gold-like metal, for which it is claimed that it is ever lustrous, never corrodes, and in many ways is said to be the nearest approach to gold known. The color of the metal is that of eighteen carat gold. It is said to be immune from the attacks of salt water and salt air. Nitric acid affects it in the same manner as low grade gold. Liver of sulphur used in turning brass a bronze green for architectural purposes, leaves a deposit on cupror that may be easily removed by rubbing. The specific gravity of the metal is 8.11 as against 19.36 for that of gold, and the microscope discloses a texture exactly like that of gold. It is said that wire of the fineness of half a hair can be drawn from cupror. The price of the new metal in the ingot is 25 cents a pound. If cupror really possesses all the advantages claimed it should be worthy of consideration as a coinage metal.

Dr. Horace O. Mann, of Denver, who has one of the finest collections of gold coins in the West, states that he has recently acquired a half eagle of 1855 struck in silver and a \$3 piece of 1866 struck in aluminum. No record of either of these pieces is to be found in any of the well-known lists.



Dr. G. P. French of Rochester has lately come into possession of a copper piece which he thinks is associated with Canada, although information bearing upon its origin is not available at present. Perhaps some of the readers of *THE NUMISMATIST* can give some information regarding it.

The Richelieu piece, according to Dr. French, was struck during the reign of Louis XIV. of France in commemoration of the hundred priests that were sent out to America by Cardinal Richelieu, who was premier of the Colonies, to Christianize and civilize the people. This piece is thought to be unique, and the first coin struck for the Continent of America.

NEW CHINESE CURRENCY.

The chaotic condition of the Chinese currency has reached a point which is almost incredible. It has jeopardized the country's foreign trade and checked the developments of her domestic commerce. The Chinese not only have suffered from it, but large numbers of foreigners as well.

The Government itself has for some time felt the need of reform. Repeated attempts have been made to remedy the evil, but they have been barren of immediate results. Finally, upon the accession to the throne of the new Emperor, the Government began to take definite steps toward the reorganization of the whole monetary system. After a year's investigation an imperial edict was issued, which said in part:

It is commanded that the unit of the national currency shall be the "yuan," or dollar, and the standard shall temporarily be silver. The dollar shall be the principal unit of currency and shall weigh seven mace and two candarenes. The subsidiary coins shall be as follows: Three of silver in denominations of fifty, twenty-five and ten cents, respectively; one nickel unit having the value of five cents, and four copper coins in denominations of two cents, one cent, five cash and one cash, respectively. The relative value of the dollar, the dime, the cent and the cash shall be in decimal proportion and be permanently fixed. It shall not be permitted to increase these relative values or to diminish them.

In theory one may say China has maintained a bimetallic system or even a trimetallic system since the seventh century, according to which one unit in gold is equivalent to ten in silver and 1,000 in copper. In practice, however, the currency in use until lately has been entirely the tiao (a string of copper cash) or the tael. Since the beginning of intercourse with the West the dollar also has been used extensively.

These three kinds of money might have formed the basis of a practicable system of currency were each of them uniform in itself. The trouble is that none of them represents anything definite. For instance, there are over a hundred kinds of the tael in the country and these kinds of tael not only differ from one another, but each kind itself varies in different places.

Again even if the tael were a definite unit it could have been of little use so long as the fineness of the sycee silver is different and undetermined, as it always has been. The tiao is no more definite than the tael. Through years of bad practice and on account of the customs of different places it today means numberless things. In one place it may mean 1,000 cash, in another place 960, and in a third only 160.

The new unit, the yuan, must contain seven mace and two candarenes of 90 per cent pure silver, with the figure of a coiling dragon stamped on one face and the words "one yuan" and "Imperial Chinese Currency" in Chinese on the other. The yuan equals about 46 cents in American money and its purchasing power in China equals about \$2 in the United States.—*North American Review*.

FIFTY YEARS A COIN COLLECTOR.

By R. W. McLACHLAN.

How long have you collected? What series do you collect? How do you collect? These questions are often asked in one form or another by collectors when they first meet, and as this is the first occasion on which many of us have met my purpose in this paper will be in a measure to answer these questions, and to give a few notes on the answers of some of those to whom in former years I have passed them.

But before entering upon the subject as stated, let me describe some types of collectors that are often met with.

In a biographical sketch of the late Alfred Sandham, lately published, I described three types which it may not be out of place to repeat here. These were the mercenary, the miserly, and the missionary types.

The first of these collect mainly with the view of making money. Any coin in his collection is for sale, no matter how treasured, provided the offer is tempting enough, and he has no desire to advance the science. He is really a trading collector, who, if opportunity offers becomes a regular dealer.

The second is always on the look-out for rarities prized by others or that no one possesses, and will buy up two and even more specimens of a rare variety to keep it out of the hands of his confreres, even going to such length as to destroy valuable coins with the view of making them scarce. Thus common coins, although of great historic value are not esteemed. As a rule he is not kindly disposed towards those who possess rarities he desires. His treasures once secured are hidden away out of sight of even those writing on the subject. He become at length so avaricious, envious and jealous that he is anything but pleasant company among his confreres.

The third of these is one who is ever ready to communicate with other collectors, and especially to help beginners by passing on his duplicates at reasonable prices, and by imparting to them information and advice. His collection is formed with the view of advancing the science of numismatics and publishing his research. With this end in view his collection is always open to the inspection of the true collector or the student. He is therefore not so much taken up with great rarities or die varieties as with the lessons his coins may convey.

Another category in which collectors may be also classed consists of a trio which may be styled the meteor, the intermittent, or the fixed star collector.

The former sets out with wonderful energy and enthusiasm, and by one means or another acquires in a very short time a fine collection containing many varieties. He so constantly talks coins, and dreams coins, that he has all his friends collecting for him and admiring him as a wonderful coin expert. Although he far surpasses his contemporaries, his light suddenly goes out and the numismatic world knows him no more forever.

The intermittent collector is one whose numismatic light shines brightly for a time, then begins to wane or is eclipsed. He sells out and goes out of business, and for a time is lost to numismatic sight. Then his light breaks forth afresh and finds a place amongst the stars, but again it wanes, and another sale snuffs out the light. In some instances the process is repeated several times.

The fixed star, never so brilliant as the meteor, or even as the lurid spells of the intermittent one, shines on steadily with an undiminished lustre through foul weather and fine, one whose collection stands through adversity as well as prosperity. To change the metaphor, he is as the tortoise, who by slow but dogged perseverance wins the race over the much more speedy hare.

There are many grades of collectors extending between these three, but time will not permit me to mention others, save to state that a number of circumstances tend to make meteorites or intermittent stars of those who show promise of fixity. One tires of collecting and sells out. Another takes up with some other subject such as stamps, archæology or natural history. A third buys a house and needs the money. A fourth marries a wife and cannot come. Financial reverses draw on a fifth's collection. A sixth has no fixed abode, and has to disencumber himself of his impedimenta; and further, a seventh is tempted to sell out by some compelling dealer or more ardent collector, and so on.

While some of these, no doubt are such as may be described as "once a true collector always a collector," and who take up the study as soon as opportunity offers or the crisis is past, the greater part are down and out of the business for good.

It is with some feeling of satisfaction that I can lay claim to being styled a fixed star collector, as having remained true to my first love through all the temptations and adversities mentioned above. I may have lost interest for a short time, but the love returned with greater force. For a time I did coquette with stamps, archæology

and natural history, but my liking for numismatology drove out all these rivals. I bought a house, and it is almost paid for without any inroad on my collection. I married, and that made no difference. All through my twenty years spent as a commercial traveler I never wavered. I have had tempting offers from dealers and collectors, but none of them moved me. Adversity deep and prolonged overtook me, but although often hard pressed I held on like a bull-dog, and these later years find me still holding on.

When did I begin to collect? Well, it was so long ago, and so gradual, that I cannot well say. In any case away back in 1858, or perhaps earlier, I had begun to lay aside what we school boys in those days called "funny coppers." Soon after this there came to be a regular coin craze, such as stamp crazes of later times, in the school I attended. We bought and sold, exchanged and compared notes. The copper circulating medium of Canada at that time afforded an observing boy ample opportunity for forming a representative collection. Copper coins of all kinds circulated, but apart from the bank pennies they were all of the half-penny size, for all others of the penny size only passed as half-pennies, which in a great measure eliminated them from regularly being circulated, while there being no farthings in the Canadian currency all smaller coins were rejected.

There were in circulation besides the bank tokens the only authorized copper currency, any number of sous, *Tiffins*, *Harps*, *Wellingtons*, *Ships* and *Blacksmiths*, besides a goodly sprinkling of other less common Canadians. Of British coins there were plenty of worn half-pennies of George II. and III., with many varieties of eighteenth and nineteenth century trade tokens. Of United States coins there were always present some of the large cents, although worth more than a half-penny. A few Colonials, an occasional Fuego and Nova Constellatio, and considerable numbers of the State issues of Connecticut, Vermont and New Jersey; rarely a specimen from Massachusetts, New York or Virginia turned up. Then there were always present a good sprinkling of Jacksonian and hard times tokens.

There were also many foreign coins present in considerable numbers. Three especially hailing from different countries were ever in circulation. They were the one skilling of Denmark, dated 1771; the one kreuzer of Austria, 1816, and the one skilling of Norway, 1820. I have often wondered how so many of these coins came to circulate in Canada but have never yet got the true reason. French, Spanish and Portuguese also abounded as well as some of the other countries of Europe, but German coins were rarer because of their smaller size, which precluded them from circulating.

Such then was the collecting field into which I was born, or rather made my debut. The bank tokens, Tiffins sous and other Canadian coins were rejected as being too common. I, along with my school fellow collectors, had no conception of the rarity of some varieties of the common Canadian coins. To us all the sous, including the rarer varieties, looked alike. A sou was a sou, a Tiffin a Tiffin, or a Harp a Harp, and it was nothing more. But the less frequently met with foreign coins and Jacksonians were eagerly sought after and good prices paid for them while the Canadians were neglected. The eighteenth century tradesmen's tokens were always in demand. I well remember on one occasion how pleased I was when I came across "a wooden walls of Old England," and on another how I had wheedled out of another boy a Pantheon which he had intended for the head master, who was also a collector, and how the master upbraided me for having thus supplanted him. But I held on to the coin and have it yet. (To be continued.)

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

6. PERSIAN COINS. Which is the correct form to be used in describing the ancient dynasty of Persia? The majority of books that I have consulted use the word "Sasanidae," but Edward Thomas (who must have a reason for so doing), in his contributions to the *Numismatic Chronicle* (N. S. Vol. xii., 1872) always writes "Sassanian Coins"?

R. L. D.

REPLIES.

5. PHILIPPINE COINS. As United States coins are used to a large extent in the islands, to stamp the Philippine coins entirely in English would cause serious confusion. To stamp them entirely in Spanish would make a knowledge of their value difficult for the American people in that country who do not understand that language. The word "Filipinas" is used to distinguish the coins from United States currency. The words "United States of America" are employed because they are by long custom stamped on all our coins. There is a distinction in that country between "centavos" and "cents," the former being half the value of the American cent.

J.



The American Numismatic Association

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REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

NEW MEMBERS TO BE ADMITTED OCTOBER 25TH.

1519. Arthur C. Nygren, 425 Valencia St., San Francisco, California.
 1520. Dr. J. Harold Cornell, 1725 N. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1521. F. O. Leiser, 716 Hawthorne Ave., South Milwaukee, Wis.
 1522. Henry M. Wisler, 305 Merchants Trust Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1523. Harry J. Leland, Room 22 Court House, Los Angeles, Cal.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications have been received. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to Nov. 25th they will become members on that date, and will be published as such in the November issue.

APPLICANTS.

Joseph Moosa, 51 Carter Road, Shanghai, China.....	T. E. Leon Ben G. Green
Frank Bescher, 420 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.	T. E. Leon Ben G. Green
W. G. Whittaker, 3106 W. 25th St., Cleveland, Ohio.....	T. E. Leon H. A. Fowler
Fred G. Simpson, 114 So. Front St., New Haven, Conn.....	James A. McLaughlin G. L. Tilden
Arthur Peirce, Apartado 114, Merida, Yucatan, Mexico.....	G. L. Tilden M. J. Smith
John Thrane, Devil's Lake, Wis.	W. G. Curry Lloyd E. Battles

PROPOSED BY

G. L. Tilden

Worcester, Mass., September 18, 1911.

General Secretary.

THE SUB-VARIETIES OF THE SAN FRANCISCO CENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NUMISMATIST:

Finding that my article in the April issue on the S. F. cents of 1909 has excited some interest among collectors, as evidenced by some letters I have received on the subject from collectors hitherto strangers to me, I have thought it of sufficient interest to add one or two sub-varieties found since that article was written. A Philadelphia collector has kindly sent me a variety of the 1910 cent which I did not know existed, namely, with the "S" below the space between the 9 and 1. and I have noted a slight difference in the position of the "S" on the cent of 1911. In this cent, while in both specimens the "S" is below the space between the 9 and 1, in one case it is quite perceptibly further from the bust.

I think it well, therefore, to enumerate all the varieties of the San Francisco cents so far known to me, viz.:

- (1) 1908. Indian Head.
- (2) 1909. Indian Head.
- (3) 1909. Lincoln Head with V. D. B., "S" below space between the first 9 and o.
- (4) 1909. Lincoln Head with V. D. B., "S" below o.
- (5) 1909. Lincoln Head without initials, "S" below space between the first 9 and o.
- (6) 1909. Lincoln Head without initials, "S" below o.
- (7) 1910. " " "S" below space between 9 and 1.
- (8) 1910. " " "S" below 1.
- (9) 1911. " " "S" below space between 9 and 1.
- (10) 1911. " " "S" below space between 9 and 1, but the "S" a little further from the bust.

In the latter, also, the final 1 appears to be a trifle below the level of the other figures.

Should any other varieties of these cents be discovered I would be greatly obliged if collectors would report them to me. Very cordially,

Hamilton, N. Y., August 14, 1911. W. C. EATON, Commander, U. S. Navy.

Obituary.

MRS. SARAH E. GABELL.

On July 16, Mrs. Sarah E. Gabbell died at Atlanta, Ga., aged seventy-eight years. She was the daughter of a physician named Richardson, and was known throughout the South as the designer of the Cross of Honor of the Confederacy. We are indebted to Mr. Bauman L. Belden, the director of the American Numismatic Society, for the following details regarding this decoration.

The coin is of copper (Maltese pattern) and on the obverse the four arms bear an inscription, thus:

	Daughters	
United	Confederacy	
	To the	
	U. C. V.	

The last letters mean "United Confederate Veterans," and the center shows the Confederate flag.

On the reverse the middle portion bears a wreath, within which are (in four lines) "Deo Vindice. 1861. 1865." The four arms are lettered as follows:

	Cross	
Southern		of
	Honor.	

This decoration was first presented to the Confederate veterans on April 26, 1900, at which time about twenty-five hundred crosses were distributed.

LYMAN LUVILLE GERRY.

Lyman L. Gerry, of Stoneham, Mass., a member of the American Numismatic Association, died at the Boston City Hospital, where he had undergone a surgical operation on July 15th.

Mr. Gerry was born in Oxford, Me., August 4, 1857, the son of Lyman and Harriet Bonney Gerry. Under Professor Burbank, of Woburn, he prepared for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and immediately upon graduating he did important work for railroads in New York state, and as a constructing engineer he built many pretentious waterworks. He was city civil engineer for five years at Dover, N. H., superintendent of waterworks at North Attleboro, superintendent of streets in Stoneham, and for fourteen years resident engineer for the Massachusetts Highway Commission. At the time of his death he was treasurer of the First Unitarian parish, which he also served as trustee and other valuable capacities. Mr. Gerry held high positions in many secret and fraternal organizations. At Dover, N. H., he was past exalted ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and past noble grand of the Wecohammet Lodge of Odd Fellows; chief patriarch of the Dover Encampment; captain of the Cantons; quartermaster of the Second regiment of Patriarch Militants of New Hampshire. He was a member of the New England Waterworks Association and the Boston Society of Civil Engineers.

EVERETT SOUTHLAND HORTON.

Major Horton, a member of the American Numismatic Association, died at his home, 106 Pleasant Street, Attleboro, Mass., on June 3rd, after a gradual decline due to heart trouble. He was the oldest of four sons of Mr. and Mrs. Gideon M. Horton, and was born June 15, 1836. He attended school until he was 16, when he became assistant in his father's store. He occupied that position until his father's health failed, when he took entire charge of the business and continued it until after the breaking out of the Civil war.

During the spring of 1862, having disposed of his business, Major Horton, with others, recruited a company of nine months' men, and on the election of its officers became second lieutenant, soon receiving his commission from Governor Andrews. He went into camp with this company at Boxford, Mass., and in September, 1862, it was mustered into service as Company C of the 47th Regiment, Mass. Volunteer Infantry. They were soon ordered to New York, and in December, they embarked for New Orleans, arriving January 1st. They were assigned to provost duty in and around the city.

Upon the resignation of the captain of the company, which occurred at that

time, Lieut. Horton was chosen his successor. This nine months' service was extended to eleven months, and it was not until August, 1863, that Captain Horton reached home with his men.

Very soon after his return came Governor Andrews' call for more troops and Mr Horton responded again, receiving a commission as second lieutenant and the position of recruiting officer for the 58th Mass. Regiment. He opened an office in Attleboro, but was soon ordered to camp to take charge of the recruits of the regiment. After six months of camp at Readville he went to the front and became a participant in the battles of the Wilderness. After the battle Col. J. C. White, commanding the regiment, recommended Capt. Horton for promotion and he was mustered into service as major. The commander of the regiment was wounded in a charge June 3rd, and until September 30th, 1864, the command devolved upon Major Horton.

On the last mentioned day, while leading the regiment in action a few miles south of Petersburg, he was made a prisoner. He was, on October 3, taken to Libby and Richmond and afterwards removed in great haste, to Greensboro, where they were encamped in a field. On February 28, 1865, he was paroled and sent to the northern lines. Shortly after the close of the war he became manager of the establishment of Daniels and Cornell in Providence, at that time the largest wholesale grocery house in Rhode Island, but continued his residence in Attleboro. He remained in that position until 1880, when, by the death of his brother, a place in the jewelry manufacturing concern of Horton & Angell Company of Attleboro became vacant. He was also President of the Savings and Loan Company of Attleboro.

COINS RECENTLY ISSUED.



WÜRTTEMBERG. The silver wedding anniversary of the royal family occurred on April 8th, and three mark pieces were issued for the occasion. The design is by Professor Ludwig Habich of the Royal Art School of Stuttgart, and the obverse bears portraits of the king and queen.

The reduction and technical execution is by Wilhelm Mayer and Franz Wilhelm of Stuttgart, and the coins were issued from the royal mint at the same place. The first issue of three-mark piece commemorative of the silver wedding of the king consisted of 30,000 pieces; the second issue amounted to 200,000 pieces.



BRESLAU. A three-mark piece was recently struck to commemorate the centennial of the University of Breslau, and was referred to in a preceding number (p. 273.)

The university was founded in the reign of King Frederick William III, whose portrait is on the obverse, together with that of the present emperor. There are slight variations in the shape of the eagle on the reverse, and the figure A under the portraits stand for Amberg, the designer, who was a pupil of Tuaillon.

Total number coined, 400,000.

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The Numismatist

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OCTOBER, 1911.

No. 10

SPECIALIZATION.

BY W. C. MOORE, LEWISBURG, OHIO.

Specialization is the word. There are excellent and commendable reasons for specializing in coins, medals, paper currency, etc. Specialization fills in the hours of leisure and creates a treasure that is a pleasure. It gives real joy to the pursuer, and is fascinating in the extreme. It furnishes rest and recreation after work, invites study, and brings information. It causes diligent searching for many hidden treasures, and trains the eye to more acutely discern. It furnishes a more limited field for the advanced collector than does collecting in a general way. Let the senior collector try specializing in some particular series of coins, medals or paper money along well defined lines and then judge for himself if the result is not more satisfactory and more educational than when but little care is exercised in collecting. Specializing should be made by the collector who takes a genuine interest in what he is doing and willingly puts much personal work into it. He should mostly purchase from personal knowledge.

Some collectors specialize in one thing, some in another. Tastes will differ. Some are interested in medals; some choose coins; others content themselves in the collecting of the various paper money issues, and consequently specialists may be divided into several classes according to the collecting methods pursued.

For the purpose of illustrating some of the classes, we mention the following, to wit: collectors of medals, collectors of coins, collectors of both medals and coins, collectors of the tokens and metallic cards, collectors of paper money and collectors of numismatic literature. Each one of the above classes furnishes numerous sub-divisions of greater or lesser import.

Under the head of collector of medals there comes that class who would specialize in certain metals only, irrespective of the subject, and again there are those who interest themselves in medals issued only for commemorative purposes, irrespective of the metal. Then we have collectors of medals for the portraits, some reach out and collect every portrait medal regardless of nationality, some specialize in personages of one country while others make special efforts in medals of a single personage only.

Among the coin specialists there are those who confine their attention wholly to composition, some collect nothing but the copper issues, some the silver, while others content themselves with the gold. There are collectors of coins from the standpoint of nationality, some want nothing but American issues, some Canadian, some German, some British, some French, etc. Some care only for the Jewish, the Macedonian, the Grecian or the Roman. More specialists belong to this class than any other one division herein mentioned. There are also in this class those who make a specialty of coins as to shape and size. There are those who collect the smallest, the largest, the square, the peculiarly shaped, the misstruck, etc. Some collect nothing but the ancient coinages, some prefer the Middle Ages, others stick to the modern.

Among both medal and coin specialists are found those who study the subject in relation to trades, arts, and scientific lines. Some are interested in a degree as to the shape and the size of a medal or coin and care little or nothing as to the composition.

There are those who confine themselves to what may be termed the side issues, and in this class are to be found tokens, cards, tickets, duebills, notes, medalets, enclosed stamps, etc. Some collectors in this line make a specialty of their native states, provinces or cities only; while others branch out and make their collection of a general or national character. Some deal exclusively with pattern pieces.

The paper money specialist is usually an enthusiast. Some appreciate only serviceable currency; some collect that which has seen service but is now out of commission and of no commercial or monetary value; some pride themselves of possessing almost the complete sets of the postage and fractional currency issues of the United States.

There are a few collectors who interest themselves in numismatic literature only. They appear generally to be writers on numismatic subjects themselves, possessing but a very limited collection of coins, if any at all.

Some of our advanced collectors adhere closely to one class of specialization while others follow the broader way of interesting themselves in two or more of the classes or minor diversions herein mentioned. Some are partial to this, others to that. While there are plenty of coin collectors, there are but few numismatists and the number of specialists is considerably less.

Some years ago King Victor Emanuel decided to limit his future collecting to only the mediæval and modern coins of his native country, Italy. But very little thought along this line shows that here in the United States is a fruitful field for specializing and more especially is it so for the beginner. For the purpose of specializing even so great a ruler as King Victor remained at home. The king has now, we are told, nearly all the known specimens of Italian coins in his great collection. So zealous in the pursuit is he that he now engaged in writing a valuable treatise on numismatics.

The editor, in an editorial, in the July, 1911, number of *THE NUMISMATIST*, made mention of another enthusiast on specialization, when he said, "To what extent can we specialize? This interesting method of collecting has probably been carried to perfection by Dr. Joseph Scholz of Vienna, who has devoted his entire leisure time to assembling the Austrian pieces of twenty krenzer, commonly known as 'zwanziger.' His cabinet of these coins includes no less than seventeen hundred and ninety-eight varieties, and it is questionable whether the same could be duplicated. Realizing this fact Dr. Scholz has prepared a catalogue and donated the collection to the library of the city of Vienna, where it will be permanently exhibited."

Would it not be the wiser thing if any attempt be made at the outset by the junior collector along the line of specializing for him to stay at home and collect in a general way the coins of his own country? Some of our more advanced collectors who make specialization a serious pastime, do but little toward collecting every coinage. The beginner will do well to satisfy himself by collecting in a general way and leave specialization for his future pursuit. By so doing his earlier field would be unlimited and more and greater progress would be the direct result.

Many of the senior collectors specialize because of the fact that their general store of coins is sufficiently large and the amount of pleasure derived therefrom is unlimited and for these reasons, if for no others, they are amply justified in placing themselves in the more limited fields of numismatics. Thus the advanced collector has reasons to specialize and the beginner has not, we dare say, because he is in a position at the outset to form a much larger collection at much less expense and naturally he can derive more pleasure from a general collection of any country or all countries than he could possibly expect to gain from a smaller specialized cabinet of coins.

We would not class specialization altogether out of place even though the beginner should choose such a line of procedure in his earlier numismatic career. At this stage of collecting there is more possibility of a failure on his part in specializing than there would be if he were to interest himself in general collecting.

It appears as if to specialize is the fad and the tendency of the times, and all are beginning to realize the fact that specialization has come to stay. It would seem to be an excellent study in the hands of the fittest, the further advanced, the older grown. The beginner should take heed lest in taking steps toward specializing he does not stumble and fall, and finally become an anti-numismatist. Beware of the pitfalls. From a general view point, it would seem proper to discourage the junior in his attempts to specialize. The young collector is usually a coin collector and often as he advances in the science of collecting he becomes a specialist.

The numismatic world is entirely distinct from the outside world. Just so to a greater or lesser degree the difference between the two classes of collectors—the beginner collector and the more advanced one, the general collector and the one who makes specialization the predominant issue. It might be well and truly said that the numismatist who begins in earnest to specialize enters a somewhat different world considerably foreign to that in the life of the ordinary every-day collector. There is probably more novelty in specializing than collecting in a general haphazard way. Specializing with the older collector, generally speaking, gives numismatics a close student.

Specialization in coins or medals appeals to both the artistic and scientific. It is a potent factor in the creation of new thoughts. It forces acquaintances that possibly could not be gained in any other way. With the advanced coin folk it

becomes a necessity to confine the attention to certain series and countries and to specialize the coins because the number of issues and coinages is constantly growing and coin-issuing countries are ever on the increase. Knowledge is gained through this channel that perhaps could not be had in any other way and unselfishly given to the collecting world.

In the collecting world is a saying probably familiar to most of the readers of *THE NUMISMATIST*; in effect it is something like this: "The generalist collects something of everything and the specialist collects everything of something." It is well said and fits nicely the conditions of both the junior and the senior in the science of coin collecting today.

UNFAMILIAR COINS.

BY THE EDITOR.

II. COSSURA.

Authorities Cited:

H. G. F. Hill. *Coins of Ancient Sicily*. London, 1906.

M. A. Mayr. *Die antiken Munzen der Inseln Malta, Gozo, und Pantelleria*. Munich, 1894.

If the reader will consult a map of the Mediterranean Sea he will find midway between Tunis and Sicily a small island variously denominated Pantelleria and Pantellaria. It contains only an area of a little over eighty square miles and it was known to both the Phœnicians and Romans by the name of Cossura. The former people originally populated it and the Romans acquired it during the first Punic war. They, however, lost it later and were compelled to reconquer it, in B. C. 217.

Humphreys, in his *Coin Collectors' Manual*, briefly refers to the coinage (p. 557), but erroneously spells the name of the island "Cossuta." It was left to the authorities above cited to thoroughly describe the pieces of which there are but three varieties.



1. Copper. Obv. Female head with an Egyptian head-dress, known as "modius." The portrait appears to be that of a goddess, "a combination," as Hill says, "of Isis and Astarte."

Rev. The Phœnician word IRNM, within a wreath of laurel. This word appears to be the equivalent of Cossura and the coin must be placed after the last Roman conquest, B. C. 217.

M. No. 13. H. xv. 17.

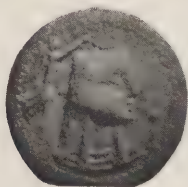
2. Copper. Same type.

Obv. Similar head crowned by Nike or Victory.

Rev. Same as preceding.

M. No. 14.

The next coin is placed in the second half of the first century B. C. and the Phœnician inscriptions now disappear.



3. Copper. Obv. Same as preceding.
 Rev. COSSVRA in a wreath of laurel. Above the Punic sign of Baal which is also found on some of the gold coins struck by the Carthaginians in Sicily and on the Numidian coins.
 M. No. 16. H. xv. 18.

III. THE KOGGERDAALDER.



This silver coin was issued in the Province of Friesland from the beginning of the seventeenth century to about the year 1690.

The fixed value was thirty stuyvers, but on special occasions some issues were made in gold of which the ordinary type was equivalent to about ten ducats, and the multiples in proportion.

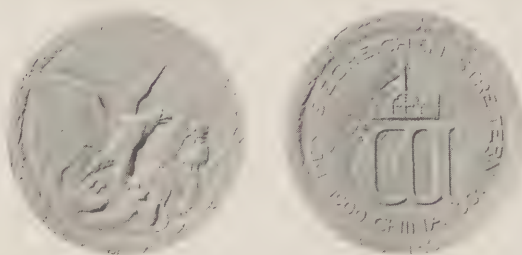
Our illustration shows a gold treble Koggerdaalder of 1601 executed by the mint-master William van Vierssen and probably struck for the Diet held in that year.

Obv. Crowned shield of arms of Friesland. ANTIQVA + VIRTUTE + ET + FIDE + ANNO : 1601.

Rev. Four shields disposed in cruciform fashion. CONCORDIA + FRI-SIAE + LIBERTAS.

A double Koggerdaalder, also in gold, was struck in the same year probably for presentation to the Stadtholder.

MEDAL OF THE GERMAN CAMPAIGN IN CHINA.



The bronze medal illustrated above was evidently struck for the German campaign in China, though whether it is an official issue we do not know.

Obv. A defiant eagle attacking a dragon.

Rev. The letter W, crowned, (evidently intended for the initial of the German emperor.) Above: "Den Siegreichen Streitern" (The Victorious Combatants). Below: 1900. China, 1901.

FIFTY YEARS A COIN COLLECTOR.

BY R. W. McLACHLAN.

(Continued from last month.)

I had not been collecting long before my mother handed into my keeping a silk purse containing some eight or ten coins that had come as my father's portion of a small collection, formed in Scotland, by my grandfather. Of these the only two I can remember was a sixpence of James VI and a tari piece of Emanuel de Rohan with the head of John the Baptist. Among them, too, was a Blacksmith (Wood No. 23) in uncirculated condition, but it must have got there long after the collection had been formed. It will thus be seen that I was in a measure to the manor born.

With most of those boy collectors, collecting was only a passing fancy. Some soon sold out; others spent their little hoard for boyish trifles, while others, still, who threw their coins aside and forgot all about them had them spent by younger brothers and sisters. A few, while they retained what they had, secured and occasionally dropped in a coin that happened along never developed into true collectors. Only two of those with whom I was thus early associated got beyond the embryo stage and neither into fixed star collectors. One, J. A. Nutter, who, while his collection did not at any time exceed one or two hundred, early became well versed in coins and was looked up to as an authority by beginners. This interest he retained to the end and he could always talk intelligently on the subject. His father had an exchange office and he spent his Saturdays there and did a little dealing. It was from him I purchased my first Roman coin, a Constantine. I was very proud of it and considered it a bargain, although I paid 12½ cents for it. Such coins now sell for fifty cents a hundred.

The other, George Kenworthy, shortly after leaving school removed to Portland, Maine, where he was employed in a printing office. For several years he came to Montreal for his vacation, when he called on me to compare notes and appeared to be most enthusiastic, but after a time his visits to Montreal ceased and I lost sight of him and have not since seen his name among any list of numismatists. So much for my school day collecting.

About the year 1862 I was introduced to Mr. J. L. Bronsdon, whom I looked upon as a veteran collector when compared with my own limited experience. Het a true missionary numismatist, received me with sympathetic encouragement, when I called on him bringing with me in a box my collection of some 200 or 300 copper coins. On looking over my treasures his desire was not to divest me of my one ewe lamb but rather to give the proper heart or an inspiration to a new aspirant in numismatic pursuits. Seeing that I had few, if any, of the common Canadians, he advised me to take up Canadians as a specialty—he had a very good collection of his own, in fact, the most complete then known—to set aside all the common ones as some day they would be rare, to collect the different die varieties especially of the sous, and to purchase a cabinet as no one could collect a series without proper classification and coins could not readily be classified without a cabinet. This wholesome advice, which I followed to the best of my ability, proved to be my advent as a true collector. From that day I date the beginning of my Canadian collection which has continued to grow ever since, until now including coins, medals and tokens it numbers well on towards 5,000. My visits to him were so often repeated that we became fast numismatic friends and continued until his removal to Toronto, when he became financially embarrassed and had to sell out. He allowed me to select, at a very reasonable price, all the Canadians I wanted from his collection, or rather I took his Canadian collection and handed over mine, only a few, some that he did not possess. I also purchased from him his series of 18th century, a fine lot to which I have since added making it a very fine collection in itself.

On that first visit he spoke of the Numismatic Society of Montreal, then just formed and promised to propose me as a member as soon as I should have come to the age of numismatic discretion. It was in January, 1864, that I was received into its ranks and ever since I have been a faithful member making it a first call to duty at its meetings.

About this time I was employed in a wholesale fancy goods warehouse that did an extensive trade with the pedlers with which the country then abounded. These people seemed to pay their bills largely in coppers, so that the till was often loaded down with that form of currency. It was a regular collector's mine into which it was my delight to delve when I got the chance, but much to my chagrin my opportunities were limited and my numismatic scent not by any means as keen

as now. Otherwise I would have secured many rare if not unique varieties which have now disappeared forever. One customer especially told me that he had a barrelful of coppers behind his counter. I did not take his address at the time and to my regret never saw him afterwards. How many of those here present would liked to have looked over the contents of that barrel.

It may be well to go over the active members of the society when I was first introduced, those who were its founders, all enthusiastic collectors.

James Rattary was the slogan of the society of Montreal collectors. I attended my first meeting at his house. The society met from house to house in those days. I found him old and very frail, but still with the true numismatic fire.

He with evident pleasure, although with difficulty, showed some of his treasures to the members. I can well remember with what feelings of awe I looked upon and handled for the first time a tetradrachm of Alexander the Great. It was the first Greek coin I had seen. This was the last meeting he attended as he died soon afterwards. His coins were sold by his executors. The first coin sale held in Montreal created a great numismatic enthusiasm as it was attended by a large number of buyers. Some of these made their first and last purchase of coins. As an instance, not very long ago the executor of one of these purchasers brought me some half dozen coins found in his effects which on examining the wrapper I found marked purchased at the Rattary sale.

Leavans Matthewson, who not long after this moved to Ireland, was a collector of British and Canadian coins. He was lost to the sight of Canadian collectors until two years ago, sending me a list of his collection which does not appear to have grown much since leaving Montreal. James Ferner was at one time a most active collector, but having purchased a fine microscope became attracted by microscopy and so lost interest in numismatics. His collection which contained a $\frac{1}{2}$ penny bouquet, an 1838 side view and other Canadian rarities, besides a nice selection of Greek coins, was catalogued by A. Sandham and sold under the name of Edward Cogan in 1871. L. A. Huguet-Latour, a great collector of the varieties especially of the French coins, I think told me once he had some 300 date and mint varieties of the 5 and 10 centime pieces of Napoleon III. He gave away his collection to the Catholic Commercial Academy and confined his energies to securing membership in and decorations from a number of European societies or orders, mostly French and Italian. It so became a craze with him that he was known to have paid as much as \$200 or \$300 each for some design for such decorations.

Stanley C. Bragg, by far the wealthiest member, but at the same time the closest, collected mainly British and Roman. On one occasion he was anxious to secure a denarius of Otho I had recently purchased from Lincoln and called on me bringing a small Wedgewood plate which he offered in exchange for it. He somehow or another carried off my Otho and I was the unenthusiastic possessor of the Wedgewood. He died in 1874, and his collection remains unappreciated with the faculty. He wrote several pamphlets on coins.

Daniel Rose was an intelligent but never an ardent collector. He picked up a few war medals and British coins as opportunity offered. He was a printer and the Marvin of the society, and took a great interest in the *Aubquene*, the publication of the society. Any one who has had occasion to have numismatic articles printed knows the advantages of an intelligent numismatic printer. About the year 1875 he moved to Toronto. He died some four or five years ago.

A. J. Boucher, the only surviving original member of the society in Canada, belongs to the intermittent collectors. His first collection was in Montreal. The second containing many good Canadians was brought to the hammer in 1866. A second small collection that he had formed, mainly Canadian medals, I purchased. A third collection, his best, was rich in the Papal series. This was purchased by Breton some ten years ago and broken up. But although he sold the last collection on account of age, he felt lost without his hobby, and started again on a fourth collection, this time mainly modern copper coins.

Of J. L. Bronsdon I have already said something, so will only add that the remnant of his collection was purchased by Henry Laggatt, a working jeweler who was a quasi collection dealer and was sold by him at auction in 1868. After his removal to Toronto he began a small collection of Canadians, which in time he passed on to his son. He often visited Montreal as a commercial traveler when he usually gave me a call to talk over coins with unabated interest. He died some three or four years ago.

Such then were the original members of the society with whom I had become acquainted.

One of the first moves of the society was to appoint a committee to edit and publish a catalogue of Canadian coins. This committee, which consisted of A. J.

Boucher, J. L. Bronsdon and James Rattary, soon got to work, but after printing 16 pages the work stopped and these 16 pages remain as the first effort to publish a list of Canadian coins in Canada. This partial catalogue mentions 72 coins mainly belonging to the Province of Quebec. Of these 41 are sous.

In 1865 Alfred Sanham who had been an active buyer at the Boucher sale was admitted a member. He was a generous collector and at once took an active part in the proceedings of the society. As I have already a biographical account of him in the *Canadian Antiquarian* I do not intend to enlarge further on him here save to say that he sold his collection to W. V. B. Hall, who sold it by auction in Montreal in 1867.

The next year were admitted H. Lagget, previously mentioned, W. Blackburn, who had formed a nice collection of Scottish coins, besides a fine lot of Canadians, including the first complete set of Bridge tokens. W. V. B. Hall, a regular dealing collector, who did not scruple to outwit an untried collector in a deal, and John Hennessy, an ardent collector of Canadians, had got together a fine lot of sous and medals. He suddenly left the city and I never was able to find any trace of him or his collection afterwards.

In 1867 two active collectors came to the front. Henry Mott who, as a pleasing writer, read a number of papers. He formed a good collection of Canadian and British coins, but for a time removed to New York, where his collection was sold. He afterwards returned to Montreal and started in a small way.

The second was Gerald E. Hart, an ardent but capricious collector. If he set his mind on a piece he would pay any price to secure it. If any one offered him or pressed him to buy at a bargain he would decline even though the coin was desirable and one he wanted. His desire for a coin had to be exerted by reluctance to sell or even to show it to him. I may cite an instance of this trait—a half collector named Denne came across one of the *Boute de l'Isle* tokens, and not knowing its full value, offered it to Hart for \$7.00 and was turned down. Breton, hearing of this transaction, went for the coin for which he had to pay \$12.00, as in the meantime Denne had learned of its rarity. The next day he sold it to Hart for \$17.00. Both LeRoux and Breton knew how to handle him and to exact extravagant prices from him. On one occasion LeRoux sold him a restrike of the *Rebeca liberata* medal with the initial R for Rother, the engraver of the obverse die, as an original for \$100. I bought that same medal at the convention sale at Philadelphia for \$2.50. And a young collector named Bucharme who had discovered the first of the Hudson Bay Co.'s tokens, a half-made beaver, sold it to him for \$125.00. Afterwards Hudson Bay tokens sold as low as \$1.00 each. When he set out to buy he always avoided publicity, asking for a private room where he could make his selection undisturbed. Should another collector happen in upon him on such an occasion he would take his departure, leaving all the coins he had selected, and weeks or even months would elapse before his return.

He formed two magnificent collections of Canadians, not by any means complete, for he never collected with care, but both rich in rarities. The first of these was sold in 1886 and the second, which contained many rare duplicates, was sold piece meal in London, New York and Philadelphia some ten years ago. His side views, numbering fifteen pieces, were sold by private sale to Thomas Wilson. His Canadian paper money, a very select and fine lot, was sold to an unknown buyer by Spink & Son, London, for \$300. Before this sale his collecting became a regular craze, as it extended to books, stamps, old china, furniture, engravings, paintings and other bric-a-brac, and was indulged in to such an extent as to involve him in financial difficulties that he was compelled to sell out at considerable loss.

During the early years of the decade the main silver currency of Canada consisted of British shillings and sixpences, which while only worth $24\frac{1}{3}$ and $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents respectively, for convenience of computation circulated for 25 and $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents. While the quantity was limited to the needs of commerce there was no complaint. But this enhanced value attracted an excessive quantity to the country and drove out all other change. Then the banks declined to receive it save at a discount of 4% and then rejected it altogether. There were then practically two currencies: a legal bank currency and a slightly depreciated circulating one. This brought into existence a number of exchange brokers, as all silver money had to be exchanged before a deposit could be made. U. S. silver was then accepted at par by the banks as well as the Canadian coins struck in 1838. I found a congenial position in one of these exchange offices.

This condition of the currency continued until the suspension of specie payment in the United States, when the United States silver began to flood into Canada and to drive out the British silver. The banks that heretofore received it

at par began to reject it altogether when the discount on it was increased, as the quantity augmented from one or two per cent. at first to five or six in the end.

During those years reciprocity existed with Canada, and as war prices began to advance more and more, Canada was an attractive country for United States buyers. This brought in not only vast quantities of U. S. silver but much gold also. Among which were many specimens of territorial gold. I have some days taken three or four slugs, both round and octagonal. For these not more than \$48.00 were paid. There were also 20, 10 and 5 dollar pieces, among which were Pikes Peak Bechtlers, the California Assay office and others, but I never saw any of the Mormon currency although I kept a lookout for it. Among the U. S. silver were a considerable number of the free 1837 issue which were considered of more intrinsic value than the later issues. These earlier issues of U. S. coins did not at that time come from the United States but were from hoards held by the habitants from earlier importations. They were generally in extra fine condition. At one time I secured a very fine 1896 half dollar. But a collector from Vermont begged so hard for it that I was fool enough to part with it.

Great quantities of foreign silver coins were brought and these had more attraction for me than the slugs. I did not know any better, and gold was beyond my means and has always been. So that I have not now a hundred pieces in that metal all told. With the foreign silver series I made a fair beginning and have continued to add to it ever since.

Among the exchange brokers of that day was a firm known as Weir & Larminie, and Larminie was in New York at the time the encased postage stamps were issued. He ordered some with the name of his firm on and on their arrival displayed them in his window amongst greenbacks and other uncurrent. I well remember the day they first arrived and secured one as a curiosity. I threw it into a box and took no further thought about it, not considering it a coin. But when it began to sell for two dollars and over, I thought of it, hunted it up, and placed it among my rarities. This is the story of the Weir & Larminie, and an answer to the oft repeated question, "how did an encased United States postage stamp come to be issued in Canada?" It was never issued and therefore circulated. It can only be classed as a freak advertisement by a firm of exchange brokers in Montreal.

So much for a series of incidents in the first decade of my collecting experience. Now if I were to enter as extensively into relations of the other four decades my story would extend far beyond your powers, so I propose conferring any further account to the second decade and wind up with some general observations and leave the three last decades untouched.

In 1867 the four eastern provinces which constituted the chief settled portions were confederated and constituted the nucleus around which the Dominion of Canada has grown. But it was not until three years afterwards that Sir Francis Hines, the then finance minister, began to grapple with the difficult financial question: How to get rid of the enormous quantity of depreciated United States silver and bring the computing of sales into the legal currency of dollars and cents instead of the antiquated form of pounds, shillings and pence that had continued to prevail. In 1870 the first of the new coinage for the Dominion of Canada was issued which consisted of 50, 25, 10 and 5 cent pieces. No cents were required, as ten millions had been coined in 1858 for the old Province of Canada, much of which still remained unissued. I well remember previous to confederation being sent from time to time by the firm of brokers with whom I was employed to the branch of the Bank of Upper Canada in Montreal for five or ten dollars of these cents which were issued at twenty per cent. discount to get them into circulation. After the striking of this currency Mr. William Weir, one of the issuers of the encased card, was commissioned by the finance minister to withdraw all the United States silver from circulation. This feat was accomplished to the entire satisfaction of the people. The next move was the changing of the trading in the old form to the new. This change was accomplished in 1871 by withdrawing the old copper currency from circulation. This was again commissioning Mr. Weir to do the work. It would have been impossible to have done this suddenly without leaving the people some circulating medium. In this matter I advised the retention of the bank pennies and half pennies where first regularly authorized by ordinance of the special council of Lower Canada in 1837 to the value of two and one cent respectively, and to redeem all the others, mostly half pence, at the rate of six for five cents. A circular was issued to that effect giving engravings of the tokens of the Bank of Montreal, the Quebec Bank and the Bank of Upper Canada, samples of which I furnished for the purpose. This had the desired effect for no one could trade by allowing six coppers for five cents that were receivable by the banks at five.

For a time I had a chance to look over the coppers withdrawn from circulation but the quantity was so vast I could not spare the time.

Among those who came into the collecting arena of that period may be mentioned William Kingsford, the historian of Canada. He had a fair accumulation of Greek and Roman coins, besides English. He wrote an account of the *Vexator Canadensis* and by transposing the inscription, claimed that the pieces were issued to satirize the administration of Sir James Craid, who was Governor of Lower Canada in 1809-1811.

Mrs. William Beaumont was an enthusiastic but unmethodical collector. Her husband had been a jeweler and when any old silver or gold coins were offered as bullion she was sure to make a selection. She had many duplicates but a considerable number of rarities. A set of William IV, containing the rare crown, which she secured at par often attracted me, as also a rare variety of the Boswell medal and a fine side view penny of 1838. Her collection passed on to her son, J. B. Beaumont, who is also a collector although in a spasmodic way.

Cyrille Tessier, of Quebec, who some will remember when a part of the convention of 1909 visited that city, has by far the finest collection of Canadian paper money to be seen anywhere, besides a very fair collection of coins and medals.

Thomas Jubb was an enthusiastic collector of Canadian coins and formed a good representative collection for the short time he collected. He sold out to W. L. Bastien and disappeared from the world of numismatics.

The Honorable Louis Francois Georges Baley was a member of the Dominion cabinet as minister of inland revenue when I first became acquainted with him. He was an enthusiastic numismatist but not much of a searcher. He would buy anything rare offered to him but had not the faculty of going after rarities and trying them out. I helped him out with some of my duplicate Canadian medals which he was glad to secure. It was through his instrumentality that I was able to add to my collection one of the large Indian treaties medals. He kept on his collection until his death and willed it to the Joliette College. He often related to me how he was fooled into parting with a three bar medal of 1812 for some Roman denarii of paltry value by a young Englishman, a dealer named Gibson. That medal was afterwards secured by James Oliver of New York and when his collection was sold at Sotheby's it brought over \$300.

W. L. Bastien came into prominence at the end of the decade as a most extensive collector of Canadian coins. He had many rarities, both in coins and medals. He bought a number of collections regularly at auction. He kept a coal oil and chinaware store on St. Catherine street, and keeping open at all hours, his place of business was a regular resort for collectors who found him well up in coin lore. His physique never very strong at length succumbed to heart trouble. After his death his house was broken into and part of his collection pillaged. Shortly afterwards the balance of his collection was sold in block to a syndicate headed by Breton for about \$900. The syndicate did well by the purchase. I bought from them his collection of coin sale catalogues which numbered over 1000, including many duplicates, for \$3.00.

In 1876 I visited New York for the first time. I saw Mr. Lyman H. Low, who was then a commercial traveler for a dry goods house. I also called on Edward Cogan from whose sales I had often been a purchaser. I found him a most genial man of the English rather than the American type. In Philadelphia I saw Dr. Maris and one or two other collectors.

I had an introduction to the governor of the mint and was asked to wait until the rush of visitors was over when I could be shown over at leisure. While waiting I watched the crowd of country people who had come to see the exhibition looking over the mint collection. One attendant was especially detailed to show the "widow's mite." As he called out "this way to see the widow's mite," many of the crowd, although they could not tell this particular piece, went and gazed with awe and wonder on what they believed to be the actual coin dropped by the poor widow into the temple treasury.

I cannot close this part of my paper without a word about that veteran collector, Mr. Thomas Wilson, whose number of rarities in Canadians exceed those of all other Canadian collectors. He kept for many years a small country store in the unimportant village of Clarence, Ontario. He often came to Montreal to replenish his stock, and on such occasions hardly ever failed to call on me. As a salesman in my brother's wholesale dry goods business I was able to attach him as a regular customer of the house. In the evening he looked over my collection and took note of those missing in his collection. Thus he has been able in a quiet way to acquire many of his greatest treasures, and to make his collection as complete as possible in die varieties. His ample means has made it possible to

secure coins whose excessive cost forbade them to his less financially endowed confreres. He is still as keen as ever, although over eighty, to fill up the few remaining gaps among his Canadians.

Now I shall reply to the question "What do you collect?" Well, almost anything in the shape of a coin or medal that comes my way. Now, while I have made a specialty of Canadians, I do not despise a Roman denarius or a Greek drachma, while Spanish or South American dollars, European silver and copper, British medals and tokens, all find a place in my cabinet. Sometimes I have been more particularly attracted by one of these series and sometimes by another. The only great hindrance to my buying more largely has been the lack of available funds.

But notwithstanding all this coquetting with other series, I have never neglected my Canadian series. I have always a list of my most salient wants by me and often fill up a gap by having it constantly in mind. All new issues of Canadian medals are sought for with great persistency, and like the turkey after the grasshopper, I go after a medal until I land it in my cabinet.

A story of how I secured a medal which I had pursued for years is worth telling. Senator Baker, of Yarmouth, N. S., some twenty years ago purchased a Louis XV medal from one of the Penobscot Indians of Maine, to whose ancestor it had been given by the Canadian authorities some 150 years before. J. A. Nutter, who had been on a trip to Nova Scotia, informed me about this medal, and when two years later I had occasion to visit Yarmouth, I called on Senator Baker and saw the medal and was asked \$100 for it, which was away up beyond my reach. I offered twenty dollars for it. I visited Yarmouth several times after that and always went to see the medal. The price always remained at \$100. Some eight or ten years ago the Senator died, and his sons held it at the same price. They tried to sell it in Montreal and Ottawa, where a collector bid one better than me, when I had to advance my offer to \$25. I saw it every year for three or four years until three years ago, when I left Yarmouth for home by way of Boston. It was the next day after having seen the medal, that I was walking along State street, I noticed in a broker's window, among other numismatic specimens, a medal similar to the one in Yarmouth I had so long coveted. When on entering and asking to be shown the medal, I was excited when it proved to be really the Indian medal of Louis XV, although somewhat battered. I could hardly believe my ears when the reply given to my second question was: "We will have to have two dollars for it." Those who have secured a long sought treasure can imagine the pleasure with which I exchanged two dollars in greenbacks for the medal. But this is not the end of my story. When I got home I at once wrote to the Bakers at Yarmouth that I had bought a similar medal to theirs for two dollars. I informed a friend of having secured the Louis XV Indian medal, when he offered me \$30 for it. The following year on again visiting Yarmouth I informed the Baker boys that although I had bought a similar medal for \$2.00, I still held my offer of \$25.00 open. After some hesitancy and bargaining I secured the medal at my offer, and then sold the battered one for \$30. So I had a fine rare medal for which I was afterwards offered \$50 and three dollars to the good in the transaction.

In collecting I retain everything I collect. It is rarely I part with anything once it is placed in my cabinet. In this steady manner, on a limited income, I have accumulated a collection of over 15,000 pieces, no duplicates, or even metal varieties. My Canadian collection which, including medals and recent business cards, numbers nearly 5,000 is probably the largest in existence.

I trust these few incidents in my fifty years of collecting experience may be helpful to the young collector who may feel like relinquishing the pursuit through despair because he is away behind his older or more brilliant collecting compeers.

My advice is to go right on. Get a cabinet and begin at once to classify your collection on the trays. I do not care for the envelope system of arranging coins which wastes much time, whereas a collection arranged on trays can be seen and compared at a glance. You can learn more from your coins by arranging and classifying than in any other way. You easily learn the gaps to be filled up, and when a coin is offered you you can easily tell whether you already have it, and thus be saved from buying duplicates. Do not encumber your cabinet with duplicates. One of each variety is enough. Some collectors collect two of each kind to show each side. This is a mistake. I would also deprecate collecting metal varieties from the same die. To show you the absurdity of this mode, I may give a special instance. A firm of confectioners had a series of checks some 20 in number from 5 cents, rising by five cents to a dollar. This series was struck in aluminum, nickel, brass and copper, which made 80 varieties, duplicate this and the collector of such a series in duplicate has 160 specimens of an unattractive check with the same obverse thought and twenty different figure reverses.

It is well to take up some particular series, but do not confine yourself entirely to it, for this habit makes you a one sided collector and prevents you from having a fellow feeling with collectors of other series. A general collection, is to my mind, most helpful in comparing and studying your own special series.

While it is better to exchange or otherwise dispose of duplicates, keep all the coins you have once added to your collection. Do not go at collecting by fits and starts. You are apt to swamp yourself by buying too lavishly. Keep steadily on, letting rarities pass that are beyond your means; you will likely secure them some day when your treasury is full or when the craze for such particular piece is passed.

Do not sell out on a pet or on a slight financial embarrassment. Soon you will begin to overtake your older but less persistent contemporaries, while the brilliant ones who have surpassed you will have dropped out. Thus by final perseverance you will have reached the top of the science in your native place and have a pastime which will serve to take up all your spare time and save you many a lonely hour when all other sources of amusement and recreation fail.

THE MEDAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL RUBBER EXHIBITION.



Some unusually interesting processes in connection with the cultivation, gathering, and manufacture of india rubber were shown at the International Rubber Exhibition which was held at the Agricultural Hall, London, from June 24 to July 14. For these purposes some actual specimens of rubber trees 6 or 7 years old, and also of some dead stumps, were on view, in order to show the different methods of tapping practiced in various parts of the globe. In all 32 countries were represented among the exhibitors. Some of the displays were devoted to demonstrating the conditions of life, of travel, and of work in the country depicted, and in general the process of rubber manufacture was shown from the collection of the latex to the finishing of the manufactured article.

The principal countries exhibiting were Brazil, Ceylon, Federated Malay States, Belgium, Holland, Germany, South India, Uganda, and the West Indies.

The special medal for the best exhibition of rubber was awarded to the State of Amazonas, Brazil. This exhibition consisted of 20 tons of rubber and 5 tons of caucho ball, representing approximately the one-thousandth part of the rubber passing annually from Manaus. In 1901-2, 19,989 tons of rubber and caucho were received in Manaus from the state, inclusive of that in transit from Peru, Bolivia, and Venezuela. In 1909-10 this total had risen to 30,065 tons. This was natural or "wild" rubber, from vines and trees indigenous to the soil.

Mr. John L. Griffith, the American Consul General of London, forwarded an electrotpe of the medal presented by the Rubber Growers' Association and awarded at the International Rubber Exhibition to the State of Amazonas, as above described.



JOSEPH C. MITCHELSON

Obituary.

JOSEPH C. MITCHELSON.

Joseph C. Mitchelson, of Tariffville, Connecticut, one of the most prominent of Tariffville's citizens and a man whose reputation as a tobacco dealer and as a collector of coins, curios and antiques has spread far and wide, died suddenly on September 25th, while visiting his farm in Simsbury, about two miles from his home. When he left his home about 4 o'clock he was apparently in the best of health. He walked to the farm alone, and it is believed death resulted from heart failure due to the exertion.

Mr. Mitchelson was 56 years old, having been born May 22, 1856, the son of Ariel and Elizabeth Chappell of Tariffville. His father was the pioneer tobacco dealer in Tariffville and did much to introduce the profitable culture of the plant as a Connecticut industry. His mother came from East Lyme and was a niece of Francis B. Loomis, former lieutenant-governor of Connecticut and a descendant of the old Loomis family that settled in Windsor. The Mitchelson lands in Tariffville and Simsbury date back to the early settlement of the country.

Joseph C. Mitchelson was the third child and after completing a course of study at Dr. Nash's Institute for Boys in Amherst, Mass., he attended the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Shortly afterward he went west, and built up an immense leaf tobacco business in Kansas, with stores at Kansas City and San Francisco. He possessed the energetic spirit and business tact that was a characteristic of his father and although he never personally took to the culture of tobacco, his powers of organization as a dealer acted as a boom for the growth of the plant and put his name as one of the most important ones in the development of the industry.

Mr. Mitchelson remained in Kansas until about 1900, when he returned to the home of his boyhood—Tariffville. He continued to carry on a tobacco business in a smaller way, and it was believed he was planning to engage in the actual culture of the plant on his farm, which consists of over a thousand acres. So great was his interest in the comparatively new Connecticut industry that he was elected president of the Connecticut Tobacco Corporation for a term.

Mr. Mitchelson was an extensive collector of coins, curios and antiques, his collections along these lines embracing some exceedingly rare specimens, assembled at no small expense and trouble. He had one of the most complete collections of American coins in the United States, consisting of colonial coins and private issues in gold, with the regular issues from the first pieces coined to the present date, as well as a complete collection of the fractional currency.

This valuable collection of coins upon the death of the collector becomes the property of the State of Connecticut. They are now held in a large vault at the Aetna National Bank. Preparatory to giving them a permanent place for exhibition in Memorial Hall at the State Library Building at Hartford, the state has nearly completed, at considerable expense, a vault with special burglar proof attachments which will protect the coins securely. The vault is already for their reception as soon as the steel workers line the interior with steel plates. The value of the coins is said to be \$70,000. The oak doors to the vault already bear the inscription, "Joseph C. Mitchelson Collection." Mr. Mitchelson has seen and approved of the future resting place of his coins. He knew of no safer place where he could deposit them, and at the same time place them where others could see them. The very value of these coins has prevented them from being exhibited until given particular protection.

While in the west, Mr. Mitchelson married Miss Emma Wilson, daughter of George and Jane (Prouty) Wilson of Genesee, Ill. The couple has no children, so besides his wife Mr. Mitchelson leaves two brothers, George and Ariel, both of Tariffville, and a sister, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Gorton of Hartford. Mr. Mitchelson was twice made a member of the United States Assay Commission, and he was the first American to be elected a member of the British Numismatic Society. He was also a member of the American Numismatic Society, the American Numismatic Association, and other organizations.

The funeral took place from his late home at Tariffville on Thursday afternoon, September 28th. There was a large attendance of relatives and friends and the casket was surrounded by a wealth of floral tributes to the deceased. The

services were conducted by the Rev. F. W. Harriman of Windsor. Miss Mary Hamlin sang "Crossing the Bar," and "Nearer, My God, to Thee," the accompanist being Wyllys B. Waterman of Hartford.

The pall-bearers were Alfred Spencer, Jr., of Hartford, State Librarian George S. Godard of Hartford, Frederick W. Warner of Wethersfield, William J. Hayes of Tariffville, Dwight Loomis of Springfield, T. Louis Comparette of Philadelphia, J. Coolidge Hills of Hartford, Fred Witham of North Bloomfield, and Dr. C. M. Wooster of Tariffville.

The burial was in the family lot in the cemetery in North Bloomfield, Conn.

The New York Numismatic Club, of which Mr. Mitchelson was a member, was represented at the funeral by Messrs. Edgar H. Adams and Thomas L. Elder of the Executive Committee, Mr. Albert R. Frey the Vice-President, and Mr. Wayte Raymond the Treasurer.

The American Numismatic Society was represented by Mr. Bauman L. Belden the director, Mr. T. Louis Comparette and Mr. J. Coolidge Hills.

JUDGE LOUIS WILFRID SICOTTE.

In the death of Judge L. W. Sicotte, last month, the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal has lost a most untiring worker and its revered president.

In 1891 he was elected a member and so soon began to take a prominent part in its proceedings that in less than two years he was appointed as vice-president, which office he held until he was advanced to the presidency on the death of Judge Boby in 1906, his predecessor in that office.

During all the five years he served the society as its presiding officer, he was never absent from its general, executive, or committee meetings, except when away from the city or through illness. At the same time he was most assiduous in promoting the welfare of the society by all means in his power. He secured more new members than all his colleagues put together, while many donations to its funds as well as to the museum and library were obtained through his earnest solicitation.

Louis Wilfrid, son of Jean Baptiste Sicotte and of his wife Josephite Céré, was born on the paternal farm in the Parish of Boucherville, near Montreal, on the 10th of December, 1838.

Jean Cicot, the founder of the family in Canada, was one of the first settlers in Montreal, having come over from a small parish in the Diocese of Larachelle, France, seven or eight years after the founding of Ville Marie in 1642. The name seems to have been originally spelled Cicault, as "ault" is a name terminal peculiar to the district around Larachelle.

Shortly after his arrival Jean Cicot, while on some business outside of the fortifications, was surprised and captured by a band of raiding Iroquois raiders, who intended to carry him off as prisoner; but finding themselves pursued by a rescuing company of colonists, they scalped their prisoner and left him for dead. Such was the strength of his constitution that he recovered from this barbarous operation, a most unheard of instance, and survived for ten years, during which time he married and begot two children, a son and daughter, the former of which took up a concession in Boucherville where the family has been represented for over 250 years.

Judge Sicotte after acting in different capacities as private secretary, editor and advocate, was in 1882 appointed Clerk of the Peace and Judge of Sessions for the district of Montreal, which position he held at the time of his death.

As a collector he confined his attention mainly to books relating to Canada. Although commencing his favorite hobby late in life he had the true collecting fire which, together with a methodical bent and persistent effort, had enabled him to form a library of rare Canadiana that has few equals in Canada if not on the continent of America.

As a true collector he had always a word of encouragement for all collectors, not only in his own line but those interested in other subjects. In this the writer as a numismatist found him most helpful in securing many numismatic books that came within his notice.

Not only as a collector but as a writer did Judge Sicotte contribute to advance the cause of antiquarian research. As one of its editors he contributed to the success of the Antiquarian, while his library was always open to those in search of facts in Canadian history.

LIVE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ITEMS.

By EDGAR H. ADAMS.

Time and again the old canard of the 1853 half dollar, or some other coin, being worth a large sum has been exploited through the newspapers. And here they are at again. Only with renewed vigor, and with a persistence that threatens to put the "flying eagle cent" and the "nickel without cents" completely in the background. Ever since the Chicago convention, at which time it was announced there in the newspapers that an 1853 half dollar was worth \$2,500, the newspapers all over the country have been printing columns in regard to some lucky clerk who had one of the rare pieces, and who was now going to take it easy for the rest of his existence. Every dealer and every numismatic society has been deluged with letters from individuals who have been anxious to cash their half dollars at the figure quoted. If more care had been taken originally in regard to the publication of the rarity and value of this piece a great deal of trouble would have been saved and not so many expectations cruelly blasted. Of course every one interested in coins knows that the rare 1853 half dollar owned by Mr. Granberg is of an entirely different design to those hundreds of thousands in number issued in that year for general circulation, but the uninitiated know nothing of the kind. W. G. Wright, of San Bernardino, Cal., has forwarded several clippings from the Pacific Coast papers, which shows that this epidemic has been raging there as well as here in the East. One of these papers—of Los Angeles—devoted a column to the exploitation of an individual (with his picture) who had treasured one of these as an heirloom. Of course he had treasured nothing of the kind. Just an ordinary half dollar of the date. The piece shown at Chicago by Mr. Granberg is in all probability the only one in existence or, at least, it is the only one that has ever been located. The first record of public sale of this rare half dollar was in 1885, when the Randall collection was sold. The coin brought \$180, and a priced catalogue of this sale bears the memorandum that "H. P. Newlin bought for Garret of Baltimore." This half dollar, even though the arrow points at the date and the rays behind the eagle were missing, weighed 201 grains. The half dollar with the arrow points and the rays was issued under the new act of 1853, reducing the weight of the half dollar to 192 grains. The variety possessed by Mr. Granberg was struck under the old law of 1837, which authorized half dollars to weigh 206 $\frac{1}{4}$ grains. The history of the coin after it left Mr. Garret's possession is not known, but DeWitt Smith of Lee, Mass., acquired it, and his collection of silver afterward passed into the possession of Mr. Granberg.



There are a number of American coins which have become familiar to coin collectors by a nickname, and not the least of these is the pattern silver dollar of 1879, which has long flourished under the title of "The Schoolgirl Dollar." The efficacy of this name is well proved, for no one who is at all acquainted with the pattern series fails instantly to form a mind picture of this piece when it is mentioned by the foregoing title. It is pretty certain that "The Schoolgirl Dollar" obtained its nickname from David Proseky, who also christened a number of other pieces in his sales catalogues, the titles of which are now proverbial. The design is thought to have been that of Charles E. Barber, the present chief engraver of the United States mint, but it is likely that it is the work of George T. Morgan, and is regarded by many who are interested in United States coins as one of the finest and most desirable patterns for a dollar ever produced at the mint. It is known in silver, copper, and white metal, and is excessively rare in any metal.



We herewith reproduce a pattern piece of which but little is known, and which is now probably referred to in print for the first time. It was evidently the intention of the designer to combine gold and silver, not exactly on the goloid plan, but by including planchets of both metals in one piece. This coin was brought to the attention of this department by Charles H. Shinkle of Pittsburgh, who kindly loaned the specimen for reproduction. It belongs to the collection of Robert D. Book of Pittsburgh. The silver, or outer planchet, is 33 millimetres in size, while that of the inner, or gold, planchet is 7 millimetres. The name of the designer is not known, but the piece is thought to have been made in Pittsburgh.

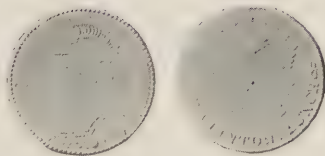


Now that a great deal of added interest is being taken in the collection of Hard Times tokens, it ought to be especially interesting to those who follow that series to see a reproduction of the well known but excessively rare No. 2 of Mr. Low's list. So far as can be learned there is but one specimen of this variety, and an illustration of it is given above. The piece formerly belonged to David Proskey of this city, who sold it several years ago for \$100 to De Witt Smith, of Lee, Mass. Virgil M. Brand, of Chicago, purchased Mr. Smith's collection, and the rare piece now rests in his cabinet. Through Mr. Brand's courtesy we are now permitted the privilege of presenting it to the readers of THE NUMISMATIST. Time has justified Mr. Smith's opinion of the rarity and value of the token, for it is very safe to say that a much larger sum than \$100 would now be cheerfully paid for it by a large number of collectors. The reverse is exactly the same as Nos. 3 and 4.



Horace O. Mann, of Denver, Colo., sends us the original of the above coin, and desires to obtain some information regarding it. No information seems to be available. Other specimens of this variety have been heard of, but no one seems to know why they were made. The piece is in copper.

J. Coolidge Hills, of Hartford, Conn., the well known collector of war medals, has supplied us with a bit of information that will be of interest to the collectors of American store cards. This relates to the small token known as the Clinton Lunch piece, which has been variously attributed, but more particularly to New York. One very thorough list of New York store cards ascribes the piece to the metropolis. Mr. Hills, however, has positive information to show that the piece belongs to Hartford. He wrote an article for one of the Hartford papers some



years ago about the piece. The token, Mr. Hills thinks, was issued by the old Clinton Hotel of Hartford some time in the thirties or early forties of the past century. There was a lower part of the hotel used as a lunchroom, and this department was probably responsible for the token in question. The Clinton Hotel, or House, was conducted under that title up to within comparatively recent years. The token is known in German silver and brass, and always has been regarded as rare by store card collectors.

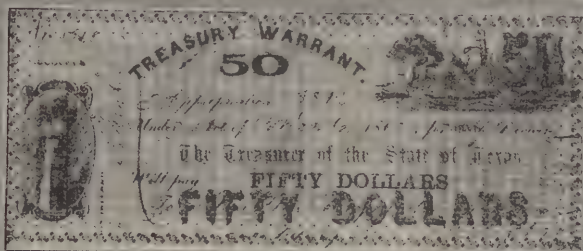
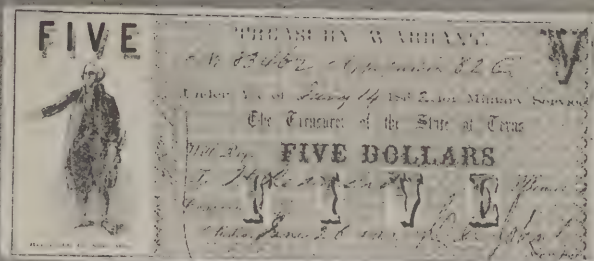
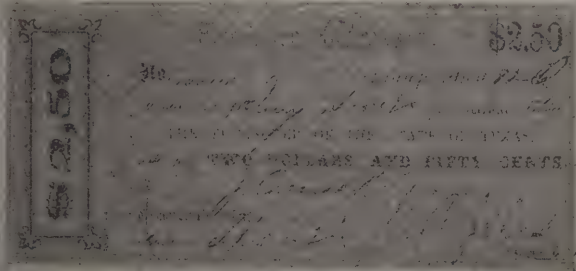
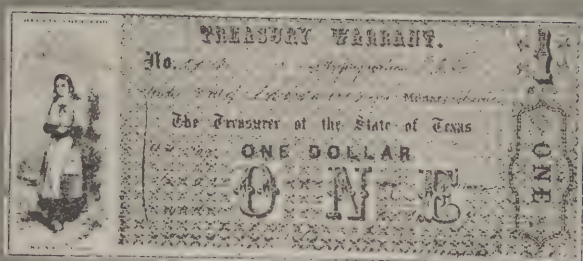
Active preparations are under way at the State Library of Connecticut at Hartford for the reception of the J. C. Mitchelson collection, and State Librarian George S. Godard, who was a warm personal friend of our deceased member, is personally looking after the details. As Mr. Godard observes, the collection will be in very good company, for it will be placed in the main gallery of the magnificent State Library, which contains the famous Charter, so much treasured by the people of Connecticut; the first Constitution, the Stuart painting of Washington, the portraits of Connecticut's governors, and many valued Connecticut historical documents. The large steel vault which will contain the collection is being fitted with metallic cases to facilitate the display of the coins and at the same time insure their perfect preservation. A large sheet of glass has been placed at the entrance to the vault through which the collection may be examined. The vault door already bears the title "The J. C. Mitchelson Collection." Mr. Godard is also having prepared a bookplate with portrait which will be placed in the books that accompany the collection.

A PLAQUETTE OF RICHARD WAGNER.



The above represents one of the recent productions from the firm of Carl Poellath in Schrobenausen, Germany.

The plaque is of bronze and is designed by the well known artist Heinrich Kautsch. He was born at Prague, Austria, in 1859, and has received the gold medal at the Vienna Exposition in 1889 and the large gold medal at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904.





TEXAS TREASURY WARRANTS.

Texas was originally a Mexican province. Commencing about 1821, many emigrated from the United States and settled within her borders. These emigrants were composed largely of people who were dissatisfied with President Jackson's fight on the United States Bank and the consequent widespread bankruptcy throughout the United States.

In 1836, with the aid of many who came from all parts of the Union, she threw off the Mexican yoke, and became an independent republic. Nine years later she entered the Union on terms entirely different from any other state. First, she reserved all her public lands, and secondly, the right to make of herself four states whenever she might so decide.

There was no wild cat banking in Texas, principally because her citizens from other states brought with them their sad experience on the banking question, this having a restraining influence on the others. As a result, almost no broken bank or wild cat bills issued in Texas are now found.

During the Civil War the Confederate government issued promissory notes with and without interest. A majority of the Southern states did likewise. Texas, however, did not issue such notes, but did issue Treasury Warrants, the final result being about the same.

Two officers of the state were authorized to issue these warrants. The Comptroller was authorized to draw warrants on the Treasurer in favor of persons who held legal claims against the state. The Treasurer was directed to countersign and pay all warrants legally drawn by the Comptroller, from funds appropriated by the legislature. In the course of events taxes and other dues owing the state treasury were often paid by these treasury warrants, so they circulated in that way as currency. These warrants could not always be paid as fast as drawn and presented because of a lack of funds. This condition of affairs led the legislature to pass laws making these warrants receivable for state dues, and legal tender within certain limitations. In this way they came to have a standing in the circulating medium of the state during war time.

Probably the greatest number of warrants were drawn for military service and supplies. On August 31, 1864, the Comptroller reported as outstanding indebtedness against the state, treasury warrants to the amount of \$1,395,868.60, and ten per cent. warrants amounting to \$179,206.00. How many of these were paid before the close of the war in 1865, and how many were outstanding in 1867 when Congress passed the law requiring the Southern states to repudiate all debts made during the war, is not known, but Texas accepted the condition in re-entering the Union, otherwise they would have been paid off long ago.

At the present time Texas Treasury Warrants are seldom met with. It would seem that, having for a brief time a legal standing as a circulating medium, they are entitled to be classed as paper money and should be accepted by paper money collectors who are interested in giving their collections the fullest historical value.

R. C. CRANE.

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From us has passed "Joe" Mitchelson,—"Uncle Joe" as he was affectionately called by scores of us who had the privilege of knowing him well. We do not remember when numismatic circles has been so jarred through the loss of one of its members. Respected and appreciated members have been called to the last account from time to time whose loss we have keenly felt, but as a rule they were known intimately to but few of us, and the sense of personal loss fell upon those who were nearest to them.

But the loss of "Uncle Joe" falls upon us all. He was a friend to every one, and nearly every one who knew him was on close personal terms with him. Every numismatic gathering was sure to find him present if he could possibly be there, and he took an interest in everything that related to our science, and particularly to its members. His genial "hail-fellow-well-met" spirit, and invariable cheeriness always was one of the chief attractions of a gathering. The soul of hospitality, a warm welcome to his fine home at Tariffville was ever extended to any of his vast circle of friends, and every one who went there did so with the complete assurance that an outstretched, eager hand and the warmest of greetings awaited him. His many good qualities endeared him to friends in all walks of life, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

We reflect with the sincerest sorrow that we will see his kind, friendly face no more. May every blessing attend him.

We have received a communication, which upon first thought we did not consider worthy of notice as we assumed that it was a matter that concerned the individual and not the general reader. We find, however, that history furnishes our correspondent with certain precedents, and we shall cite a few of these and then attempt to answer his query, whether, being in temporary financial distress, he shall pawn his collection of coins.

In the year 1317, Philippe V. of France, to whom was applied the sobriquet "the long," pawned a portion of his kitchen-ware and two hundred pieces of linen. Elizabeth, the widow of the Emperor Albert II. of Austria, received twenty-five hundred gold gulden in 1440 from the money lenders in exchange for the crown, three necklaces, one bracelet, and a number of other pieces of jewelry. The last King of Poland, Stanislaus II., a notorious squanderer and spendthrift, pawned his entire collection of jewels at a critical time.

More cases could be quoted, but we think we have shown our anxious correspondent that in taking his collection of coins to his avuncular relative with the three gilt spheres of the Medici Family, he is only doing what historical personages have done in similar emergencies.

This of course does not answer his question, but we can not advise him further.

THE MONTH'S MISCELLANY.

Austria and Hungary intend shortly to issue a large quantity of new silver two crown pieces and gradually demonetize the one gulden coins.

Mr. D. McFarlan Moore has recently been awarded the John Scott Legacy Medal and Premium by the City of Philadelphia upon the recommendation of the Franklin Institute. The award is made in recognition of Mr. Moore's scientific investigations in the development of the art of vacuum tub lighting, covering a period of many years. Mr. Moore's system consists briefly in converting electrical energy into light by passing an alternating current of electricity through rarified gases in glass tubes. By a variation in composition of the gases in the tubes and and the degree of their rarification, the color and intensity of the light produced are controlled.

The mint at Vienna is now making nickel coins for Uruguay and Egypt, also the Levant Thaler (dated 1786) and single and quadruple ducats. Trieste is the chief market for the exportation of the Levant Thaler.

Commodore W. C. Eaton, U. S. N., informs us that he has found an eleventh variety of the current one cent piece (S mint) in which the letter S is still further from the bust (about three-fourths mill.) and considerably nearer to the second figure 1 of the date.

The government of Portugal has decided upon the following coins to be issued hereafter:

Gold: 10, 5, 2 and 1 escudos.

Silver: 1 escudo. 50, 20 and 10 centavos.

Copper-nickel: 4, 2, 1 and one-half centavos.

Twenty-five per cent. of the large gold medals awarded by the jury of the International Postage Stamp Exhibition held at Vienna last month, went to American exhibitors, who, according to the general opinion deserved their success by their really unparalleled exhibits.

Mr. Lyman H. Low announces that after the first day of October his address will be at No. 70 Franklin Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y., and that his monthly public auction sales will be conducted at the Park Avenue Hotel, New York.

At Thomas L. Elder's sale held on September 30, some of the prices realized were as follows:

No.		No.	
425	Canada Northwest medal, with clasp and ribbon, 1885; very fine.....	679	Washington cent, 1791; proof \$ 6 06
		688	Mark Newbie half penny in silver; extra fine..... 10 00
440	Charles Anthon, silver medal 1885; proof..... 3.88	698	Half cent, 1852; proof..... 21.00
591	Gold dollar, 1875; brilliant; proof..... 80.00	706	Naples and Sicily, crown, 1813; uncirculated..... 4.50
593	Massachusetts Pine Tree shilling, 1652; very good..... 4.50	955	Brabant, Albert and Elizabeth triple ducat, 1616; very fine 11.25
600	George Washington cent, 1791; uncirculated..... 4.25	974	Quarter eagle, 1857; D mint; fine..... 20.00
677	Washington cent, 1795; extra fine..... 10 00	981	Half cent, 1840; uncirculated 35.00

The issue of Canadian gold coins, which will be made in the course of a few weeks, will bear King George's head on one side, and on the other the Canadian coat-of-arms. The dies are now on the way from England, and coining will be commenced as soon as they arrive in Ottawa. The designs for the five and ten dollar pieces are practically the same. The five will be generally known as a "George" and a ten as a "Double George."

At the Boston Museum of Fine Arts Mr. Howland Wood lectured on September 24 in the Fifth Century Room; his subject was upon Syracusan coins.

The *Giornale Numismatico* states that Signor Guiseppe Pollio the French consul general at Genoa has offered to the municipality of that city a very fine numismatic chart of Gaul covering the Roman period of occupation to the end of the reign of Julius Cæsar. The chart is the joint work of Gustavus Martin, director of the Museum of Medals at Marseilles and Louis Dadrè, inspector of the mint, and is published by Rollin & Feuardent of Paris.

A rich "find" of 192 gold coins was recently made at Bergnes in the northern part of France. They comprised issues of Charles V, Philippe II, Charles IX, and some Anglo-Gallic pieces and a scudo of Lucca.

In a recent number of the *National Geographic Magazine*, Mr. Leonard Kennedy writes as follows: In British Guiana, South America, the monetary system is a half-breed affair. Prices are quoted in American dollars, yet the coins are English and a shilling is 24 cents. There are colonial bank notes marked \$5, though worth only a pound, and there are silver four-penny pieces descended from the old Dutch "bitl".

Mr. Hagazonne H. Topakyan, the Persian Consul General at New York City, has recently been awarded the gold medal of the Societe Academique Internationale d'Histoire of Paris, in recognition of his efforts in Oriental research.

We have just received notice that the Chevalier Karl von Ernst, Counsellor of Mines for Austria, and one of the founders of the Vienna Numismatic Society, died at Prague on August 27. Upon the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, of which he was editor, he was presented with a medal by Scharff by his friends.

Visitors to New York City should not forget that on the first Monday evening of each month the building of the American Numismatic Society in 156th Street, west of Broadway, is open for the convenience of members and their friends.

The Society has on exhibition this month a remarkable collection of over five hundred Chinese coins which was acquired from Mr. Ro, the rector of the Chinese University at Peking. Not one of the pieces is circular in shape and every specimen is authentic, having been carefully examined by Mr. H. A. Ramsden.

The Society has also on exhibition the collections of coins made by Isaac J. Greenwood of New York City, one of the oldest of the members. It consists of over 2900 pieces, of which 40 are medals, and about 370 medals, store-cards, etc., as well as about 300 pieces of paper money. Of the coins there are a few Greek, Roman and Byzantine, a good selection of Indo-Greek, about 250 Japanese and Chinese, over 250 Arabic and modern Muhammadan coins, various European, and about 300 of South America, Central America, Mexico, etc.

The German Department of Finance has issued an order stating that from this time on only one hundred coins in proof will be struck of every new variety. Any collector can obtain a specimen at face value by making a written application for the same. This order will result in making proof specimens of all forthcoming German coins very rare.

Coinage executed at the mints of the United States during the month of September, 1911.

Deno mination.	Pieces.	Value.	One Cent....	17,350,000	\$173,500.00
Double Eagles.	57,000	\$1,140,000.00	Total Minor	17,350,000	\$173,500.00
Total Gold	57,000	\$1,140,000.00	Total Coinage	21,417,000	\$1,815,500.00
Half Dollars.	200,000	\$100,000.00	Coinage for Gov't Philippine Islands:—		
Quar. Dollars.	120,000	30,000.00	20 Centavos.....	180,000	pieces
Dimes.....	3,720,000	362,000.00	1 Centavo.....	1,000	"
Total Silver	4,040,000	\$502,000.00			

A FABLE.

A dollar and a cent once happened to be together in the same pocket, and the dollar began to put on airs. "I am a big gun," said the dollar, "and you are nobody. I am white and bright, and you are only a dull mud-colored little Indian. I am religious, for I am all the time saying, 'In God we trust,' and you are only a pagan. I am patriotic, for on one side I have the American eagle and on the other the Goddess of Liberty, and I buy lots of fireworks on the Fourth of July. I am heavenly-minded, for I have the stars to think about, and you don't have anything. I am precious, for I am nice bright silver, and everybody wants me; but you are the base copper, and nobody cares a snap for you."

"That may all be so," said the poor little cent. "You may be more patriotic than I am and more religious than I am, but I go to church more than you do and am found in the contribution box oftener than you are."—*Lyons Republican*.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. The 93rd monthly meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, Oct. 6th, President Harry F. Williams presiding. The following 17 members were present: Messrs. Edward Michael, Holmes, Baker, Williams, Loer, Wilson, Ripstra, Mayer, Green, Fred Michael, Nelson, Dunham, V. M. Brand, Simpson, Excell, Leon and Dr. Merrill. The resignation of Mr. Rudolph G. Mueller, active member No. 182, was read and accepted.

A communication was read from the Yokohama, Japan, Numismatic Society, inviting any of our members visiting that country to view the private collections of Yokohama members, and the Secretary was instructed to acknowledge the invitation. The Treasurer made a final report on the disposition of the convention fund. A copy of the Aviation medal given to the Wright Bros. by act of Congress was received from Mr. Geo. E. Roberts, director of the Mint, and the Secretary was instructed to acknowledge same. Mr. Loer presented a New York A. N. A. Convention photo, which was ordered framed. Mr. V. M. Brand announced the sudden death of Mr. Jos. C. Mitchelson at Tariffville, Conn., who had been a member of the Chicago Numismatic Society since April, 1905. The President appointed Messrs. V. M. Brand, Green and Holmes as a committee to draw suitable resolutions on Mr. Mitchelson's death and to forward a copy to his widow.

Under exhibitions Mr. V. M. Brand showed a 50 lira piece of Italy, dated 1911, struck in commemoration of the 50th year of Italian unity; and Mr. Williams medallion doubloons of Chile, 1833, and Peru, 1836.

The following magazines were received since last meeting: Numismatische Correspondenz, Spink's Circular, Philatelic West, and THE NUMISMATIST, all for September; auction catalogues from Cohn, Elder, Green, Hamburger, Low, and Michael Bros.; catalogue with fixed prices from St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; priced catalogue from Low; and book on coinage by Moffat & Co., from Mr. E. H. Adams.

Adjourned to meet November 3rd, 1911.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB. The regular meeting was held on October 13. The President, Mr. Higgins, made some remarks upon the late Mr. J. C. Mitchelson, one of the Executive Committee of the Club, and Mr. Frey read a letter from Mrs. Mitchelson thanking the Club for its floral donations. The Executive Committee reported the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, Joseph C. Mitchelson, Esqr., a member of the Executive Committee of this Club, has suddenly departed this life; and

WHEREAS, in his death each of us has lost a valued friend and associate; and

WHEREAS, he was one of the most useful and most efficient members of our Club; and

WHEREAS, in his death American numismatics has suffered a deep loss; and

WHEREAS, he was one of the most thorough, most prominent, and most popular numismatists in America; and

WHEREAS, he was sincere, benevolent and kind, and nothing gave him greater pleasure than to have others enjoy with him the good things that were his; be it

RESOLVED, That we, the members of the New York Numismatic Club, in regular meeting assembled, extend to his beloved wife and family our most heartfelt sympathy in their loss; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be engrossed and presented to his beloved wife.

Mr. Belden moved that a memorial page be set aside in the minutes of the Club to be devoted to Mr. Mitchelson; adopted.

Mr. A. G. Heaton, having recently returned from Enrope, made an address upon his experiences abroad. He described how he had visited the English dealers as well as one of the meetings of the Royal Numismatic Society. During this journey Mr. Heaton was able to practically complete his collection of English gold coins and French coins under the first Napoleon.

Mr. Higgins made an address to the effect that having served the Club for three years it was his intention to retire at the end of the year, and the chair being later occupied by D. M. Webster, the Counsellor of the Club, the latter appointed a nominating committee consisting of Messrs. Belden, Valentine, Sears, Raymond and Kennedy, to report on nominations for officers at the next meeting.

Mr. Smith moved that the offices of Secretary and Treasurer be combined hereafter, and that the holder should receive a salary, as the finances of the Club per-

mitted it. This went over to the next meeting, the usual thirty days notice having been made.

Many exhibits were made. Among the principal ones were by Mr. Ryder, a practically uncirculated Immunis Columbia, 1787; by Mr. Adams, two rare varieties of the metric goid dollar of 1879 and 1880, which were designed by George T. Morgan of the U. S. mint; by Mr. Frey, specimens of Carthaginian staters in both gold and electrum.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. The regular meeting was held on Tuesday, Sept. 16, at Carnegie Institute, Forbes St. The meeting came to order at 8.20 P. M., Mr. Shinkle in the chair. After the regular order of business was over the following exhibits were made: By Mr. Shinkle, cent of 1803, two of 1806, two of 1807, and 1807 over 6. By Dr. Wilharm, 51 electrotype medals of the Kings of France from A. D. 521 to 1815. By Mr. Gies, a five dollar gold piece of John Parson and Co., Oro, Colorado, and a ten dollar gold piece of Clark, Gruber & Co., Denver, Colorado, 1861.

The members present were Messrs. Shinkle, Hunter, Dr. Wilharm and Gies. Adjourned at 9.55 P. M. A. C. GIES, Secretary.

YOKOHAMA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. At the regular meeting held on August 1 the following was adopted:

That a standing committee be appointed of not less than five persons, the President and Secretary being included ex-officio, to be of assistance to members of the Society residing outside of Yokohama and arrange for exhibitions of Far Eastern coins and afford facilities for viewing private collections during their stay in this city. That the foregoing invitation also be extended to members of the principal numismatic societies in Europe and America visiting this country.

In transmitting the above for your information and in order to better carry out its purpose, may I request that members of your Society who wish to avail themselves of the above invitation, be so kind as to advise before hand the time of their intended stay in this city. Hon'y. Sec'y. M. Fujita, No. 4, Ashibikicho, Itchome, Yokohama.

PERIODICALS AND CATALOGUES RECEIVED.

The second part of *The Numismatic Chronicle* for this year contains a number of interesting papers. J. Mavrogordato contributes an article on nine unpublished Greek coins of Chios, Athens, Ægina, Locri Opuntii and Syracuse. There are also two papers on Roman coins, one of which deals with the dated coins of Julius Cæsar and Mark Antony and the other is illustrative of the history of the triumvirs. The Stamford "find" of about 3000 groats of the reign of Edward III to Edward IV, discovered in 1866 is also fully described. Finally, Mr. H. L. Rabino contributes the second portion of his articles on "Coins of the Shahs of Persia."

Wayte Raymond has issued a catalogue (No. 8) of rare coins for sale with prices attached. This comprises about 400 numbers and includes ancient and modern coins, hard times tokens, etc.

The *Blatter fur Munzfreunde* for September contains the continuation of the Suabian coinage referred to in our previous issue. Two fine plates accompany this issue, which illustrate the tractates of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

In Edmund Rappaport's *Numismatisches Offerten-Blatt* (No. 183), several interesting items are described. Worthy of special mention are a thaler of Breisach, dated 1553, and a double thaler of Franz II of Lauenburg (1603-19) with a triangle on each side with alchymistical legends. (Conf. Madai, No. 1312).

From the same publisher we have received a catalogue of the collection of the late Wilhelm Balcke of Berlin to be sold on October 17 and following days. The catalogue comprises nearly 1,500 lots, principally coins and medals of the sixteenth century to the present time.

The *American Journal of Numismatics* for the third quarter begins with the continuation of Mr. Newell's paper on the "Reattribution of Certain Tetradrachms of Alexander the Great." The contemporary issues of Philip's coins are continued. The writer, after describing the Æginetan coins bearing Philip's types, *i. e.*, such as were struck in the reign of Alexander, endeavors to ascertain the place of mintage and fixes upon Pella by a method of elimination which is exceedingly plausible. The numerous symbols pertaining to the sea, he argues, preclude the association of these tetradrachms with any inland town and this narrows his field to Pella and Amphipolis. Then to quote his own words: "Few will probably deny that under

Philip II there must have been a Royal mint at Pella, his capital and favorite residence, and that this mint continued to operate under Alexander and his immediate successors—for Pella still remained the capital of Macedonia and the governmental center of the Western dominions. Our series is certainly the only large and consecutive group of Alexander coins struck in the West before 310 B. C.; we would therefore prefer to attribute it to Pella, which is evidently the most fitting location for a mint which issued a series of coins of such a character as ours proves to be."

We would like to say more of Mr. Newell's contribution which becomes more and more interesting as he proceeds, but we have not the space at our disposal.

Another interesting paper is by Mr. Howland Wood upon "Modern Japanese War Medals and Badges." Fifteen of these are described and illustrated. It is interesting to see how the Japanese have copied the European ideas embodied on medals and it is amusing to observe that they commemorate their victories in poetry (see No. 12).

The article by Mr. Adams on "Private Gold Coinage" we have elsewhere mentioned, and the paper by Dr. Kunz on Roty is chiefly biographical and well illustrated.

In the *Numismatische Mitteilungen* for September, C. F. Gebert gives some additional information concerning the "bread-tokens" issued in Nürnberg during



the middle of the sixteenth century. He has written a pamphlet upon this subject and now contributes some further notes. One of the amusing features is the frequency of applications for extra tokens, the recipients claiming they had lost them. Some of the city ordinances of 1552 and 1553 state that inquiries must be made whether the applicants are in fact dwellers in Nürnberg and others are severe censures for carelessness. We give an illustration of one of these pieces, dated 1540. This is in silver, but those of most frequent occurrence are in brass and copper.

From B. Max Mehl of Fort Worth, Texas, we have received advance sheets of the catalogue of the magnificent collection of United States and Pioneer gold coins of Mr. Charles W. Cowell of Denver, Colorado, including a Kellogg & Co. \$50 gold; Wass, Molitor \$50 gold; a complete set of the Pikes Peak coins, including the 1860 \$20, with view of the Peak, and about the largest collection of California gold dollars, halves and quarter dollars ever offered. There are also Carolina, Georgia, and Mormon coins, and many rare U. S. silver and copper coins. The sale will take place on November 11.

Mr. Edgar H. Adams has issued in quarto form the first and second parts of his work on the "Private Gold Coinage," reprinted from the *American Journal of Numismatics*. The second portion deals entirely with the issues of Moffat and Company from 1849 to 1853. This is the first attempt that has ever been made to describe the history and operations of this firm, and Mr. Adams has furnished us with some very valuable material.

The third part, to be issued shortly, will take up the remainder of the California mints, some twelve or thirteen in all. Part four will include the private and experimental pieces, and the fifth portion will consist of a general introduction to all the preceding parts as well as a history of the coinage. The last pamphlet of the series will be devoted to the coinage of Utah, Oregon, and Colorado. The price of the six pamphlets is one dollar each.

From the St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co. we have received their fixed price list No. 14, which contains a large collection of ancient and modern coins in gold, silver, and copper. The foreign silver coins are unusually well represented and include some multiples of the crowns, etc.

A number of catalogues have reached us which deserve mention, although the dates of the sales which they represent will have already been passed when this number is issued. Ben G. Green holds an auction on October 13, the catalogue consisting of nearly 700 lots of coins, medals, pattern issues, etc. Another sale at

Chicago is that of F. Michael and Brother, which will take place on October 18. This catalogue comprises nearly 600 lots and includes not only U. S. coins but an extensive series of foreign silver pieces. Finally Leo Hamburger of Frankfurt a. M. has issued an extensive catalogue comprising nearly 1400 lots of coins and medals of modern times, the sale of same to take place on October 23. This fine collection is well represented in series of Breisach, Wallenstein, Hagenan, etc., and is illustrated with 26 fine plates.

E. Boudeau, the director of the Cabinet de Numismate in Paris, has published three catalogues during the present year comprising general series of coins, medals, jetons, and numismatic books.

From Friedrich Redden, Leipzig, we have received his catalogue No. 5 with fixed prices, consisting of over 3000 lots and including ancient and modern coins as well as a large assortment of numismatic books.

The collection to be sold by J. Schulman of Amsterdam on November 27 and following days should appeal to many collectors in this country on account of three rare items of territorial gold coins which will be offered. These are a ten dollar Baldwin & Co. 1850, uncirculated, a five dollar Norris, Grigg and Norris, 1849, in very fine condition, and a very good specimen of the five dollar Oregon Exchange Company piece of 1849.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge of London announce the sale on November 6 and 7 of the valuable collection of tradesmen's tokens and colonial coins, the property of Mr. Thomas E. Tatton. The catalogue comprises about 400 lots and includes fine specimens of the early Massachusetts, Baltimore, and Rosa Americana coinage.

Charles Dupriez of Brussels has just issued his catalogue No. 102 with prices. It includes about 2000 lots of ancient and modern coins, medals, decorations, etc.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

7. A WEIGHT OR A TOKEN? I am writing to ask if you can kindly tell me anything about a very peculiar coin I picked up. I was asked to come and look over some coins owned by a widow, to value them for her, she having the usual lot of common things, worth perhaps \$5.00 all told. After looking at them she noticed me studying this particular token and asked me if I would not like to have it. I told her I did not imagine it had much value, but I was interested in it because the inscription was so idiotic, and I had never seen anything like it.

Obv. D $\frac{1}{w}$ G, 5 . 6, in two lines, leaves above and below.

Rev. COINED BEFORE 1772, in three lines, leaves above and below, 19 mill.

Hamilton, N. Y.

W. C. EATON, Commodore U. S. N.

We are inclined to consider this piece to be a weight. The following note from Kenyon's *Gold Coins of England* may explain its use: "In 1774 the gold coins in circulation had become very much diminished in weight by filing and other malpractices, while those issued new from the mint were melted and exported; and accordingly an Act of that year called in and made no longer current (except for payment of taxes) all gold coins below a weight, which was fixed by proclamation at 128 grains to the guinea for coins made since December 31st, 1771, and at 126 grains for earlier coins."—ED.

8. In a recent catalogue of a sale of U. S. cents was offered a U. S. cent of 1799. "So-called mint mark on rev.," "very plain." Is there an authentic 1799 U. S. cent with an obverse or reverse crack? I have seen a number so-called, but in each instance have been able by the crack to trace a variety of another year, and find the date an altered one.

9. I have seen a number of the "so-called" 1802, $\frac{1}{100}$ over $\frac{1}{100}$ cents. In each instance the first 0 of the denomination is broad, and looks as though an O had been cut over the first cipher. But I have never seen a specimen on which a figure 1 was cut over the first 0 of the denomination as in the 1801 and 1803, both of which I have excellent specimens. Kindly advise in your "Queries and Replies" if such a specimen as 1802 $\frac{1}{100}$ over $\frac{1}{100}$ exists, and oblige one who is devoting much time in search of the different varieties of the U. S. cent.

Philipsburg, Va.

CHARLES E. MCGIRK, M. D.

10. Mr. Thomas H. Davis, of Davenport, Iowa, requests information concerning the token dated 1837, with the inscription "Half cent's worth of pure copper."

WHAT IS A NUMISMATIST ?

OSHKOSH, WIS., Oct. 14th, 1911.

A. R. FREY, Editor NUMISMATIST,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Sir: In your editorial comment on page 330 of the September NUMISMATIST, you state that many of the collectors at the Chicago Convention were interested in the United States coinage only, and that these men call themselves numismatists, and yet they have no idea of what a true numismatist really is, and that the true numismatist was in the minority at Chicago last month.

Now, Mr. editor, as I happen to be one of those who collects and studies coins of the United States coinage principally, and who was in attendance and had an exhibit of coins at the Chicago Convention, I take it, your comments are directly applicable to me for one.

I have looked up in Noah Webster's, Charles Morris', Worcester's, the Century and Standard dictionaries for definitions of "Numismatist", and find them briefly stated as follows: "One who collects and studies coins and medals." "One who is versed in numismatics; a student of coins and medals." "One versed in the science of coins and medals." "One skilled in the study of coins and medals." The modern lexicographer does not restrict the meaning of the word Numismatist to any particular country or to any age, modern or ancient. Now, therefore, I desire to have you give us a clearer and more extended definition of what in your opinion a "true numismatist really is."

Yours truly,

H. O. GRANBERG.

We print Mr. Granberg's letter exactly as he sends it to us, and I am glad to give it publicity, because the brief editorial referred to, *as I wrote it*, (but not as Mr. Granberg quotes it) seems to have aroused the indignation of numerous correspondents and has been favorably commented upon by but one. That one correspondent, a subject of his Britannic Majesty, King George the Fifth, wrote as follows:

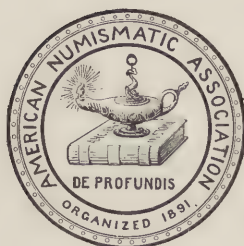
"The immediate cause of my writing today is to congratulate you on your second note on page 330 of the September NUMISMATIST. More power to you, Frey; it warmed my heart to read your remarks on the bug collectors of U. S. dates."

Is the British mind then so superior to the mind of our citizens that it grasped my meaning exactly, or did I not write sufficiently plain?

Well, as I am asked to explain what a "true numismatist" is, I will try to define him according to my conception. Assuming then that he is collecting the regular issues of the United States for the purpose of study (as per the dictionary definition) he would require in his collection only two gold dollars, the large and small size; only about twelve varieties of the cent issue; while in the case of the two cent piece, the nickel three cent piece, and the trade dollar, only a single specimen, irrespective of any date, would suffice.

In other words, my idea of a "true numismatist" is one who studies the type and ignores such minor variations as date, broken-die, "curl removed four mill. from star," etc. It is only necessary to consult the majority of the catalogues now issued to become convinced that the dealer is trying to make collectors of dates rather than students of coins, hence I am not going to cry "peccavi" as yet.

A. R. FREY.



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REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

NEW MEMBERS TO BE ADMITTED NOVEMBER 25TH.

1524. Joseph Moosa, 51 Carter Road, Shanghai, China.
 1525. Frank Bescher, 420 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.
 1526. W. G. Whittaker, 3106 W. 25th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1527. Fred G. Simpson, 114 So. Front St., New Haven, Conn.
 1528. Arthur Peirce, Apartado 114, Merida, Yucatan, Mexico.
 1529. John Thrane, Devil's Lake, Wis.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications have been received. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to Dec. 25th they will become members on that date, and will be published as such in the December issue.

APPLICANTS.

- J. A. Calderhead,
 530 Westinghouse Ave., Wilmerding, Pa. A. R. Frey
 Moritz Wormser,
 100 West 80th Street, New York City G. L. Tilden

PROPOSED BY

- Edgar H. Adams
 A. R. Frey
 Rud Kohler
 G. L. Tilden

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

- Karl H. Searles, 102 Sagamore St., Manchester, N. H.,
 to 41 Jackson St., Concord, N. H.

G. L. Tilden

Worcester, Mass., October 16, 1911.

General Secretary.

The report of the Election Committee will be published in the November number of THE NUMISMATIST.

G. L. TILDEN, Chairman.

The Committee appointed by President Henderson have prepared the following Resolutions upon the death of Mr. Mitchelson, a copy of which has been forwarded to Mrs. Mitchelson.

WHEREAS, an All-wise Providence has removed from among us our beloved fellow-member and friend, Joseph C. Mitchelson, who by his numerous good qualities and brotherly spirit endeared himself to all who had known him, and especially to those in this Association who had come into personal contact with him; and

WHEREAS, we desire to express the heartfelt sorrow we feel in the loss of one whose cheerfulness, lovable disposition, and hearty friendliness had often resulted in making some one less favored take a brighter view of life; one whose sturdy friendship had frequently proved to those who were downcast that in him at least was one whose sympathy and friendship were strong and sincere for all, irrespective of conditions and circumstances;

THEREFORE, be it resolved, that we herewith extend to his bereaved widow the assurance of our sympathy in the loss of one who had gained the love and highest respect of every member of our Association.

HOWLAND WOOD,
 EDGAR H. ADAMS,
 Committee.

American Numismatic Association.

THE ASSOCIATION MEDAL.



The Committee on the Association Medal consisting of Messrs. Arnold, Ripstra and Chapman, appointed August 29, 1911, have the medals now ready for distribution, and above we show a reproduction of the medal. The button will be of like design, about the size of a dime, with the exception that the words "De Profundis" and "Organized 1891" have been left off, and will be ready in a few weeks.

The medal will be hung from a bar or bars representing the number of conventions the member may have attended.

The dies for medal and button are the work of J. H. Ripstra.

Bars for conventions previous to Chicago, 1911, will be supplied by the Medal Committee at an additional charge of 25c. each bar.

The price of the medal is \$1.00, which includes the Chicago, 1911, bar.

The price of the lapel button is 50c.

In ordering members should stipulate the conventions they have attended, also give their membership number, which your committee have decided to stamp on the reverse of the medal.

Send all orders with check to Geo. C. Arnold, Treasurer, Arnold Building, Providence, R. I.

GEO. C. ARNOLD, Chairman,
J. H. RIPSTRA,
HENRY CHAPMAN,
Committee on Association Medal.

THE RICHELIEU TOKEN.



Mr. Frank C. Higgins sends us a larger Richelieu medal than the one illustrated on page 339 and adds the following interesting note:

"I do not think that these pieces have anything to do with Canada but merely relate to the great Cardinal's activities in promoting maritime commerce generally which of course involved the building up of the French navy to defend it against the aggressions of England on the one hand and Spain on the other. The French navy still considers Richelieu as its chief creator.

The "HOC DVCE TVTA" piece is as you see, dated 1634, and is consequently seven years older than the smaller "IVPITER AVTHOR" medalet."

Very truly yours,

FRANK C. HIGGINS.

NOVEMBER ELEVENTH

Date of the AUCTION SALE of the Chas. W. Cowell Collection of rare coins. Over seven-teen hundred lots (1700) aggregating in value upward of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00).

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NOTE.—Pamphlet No. 3, with one or more plates, giving account of the operations of the other California mints—Ormsby & Co., Pacific Company, Wass, Moliter & Co., Etc.—will be out latter part of this year. Price, One Dollar. ORDER NOW.

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The Numismatist

VOL. XXIV.

NOVEMBER, 1911.

No. 11

THE COINS OF TRIPOLI

BY HOWLAND WOOD.

ON account of the war now being carried on between Italy and Turkey over Tripoli, a few words about the numismatics of the country may be of interest.

The eastern part of what is now Tripoli was settled in the seventh century, B.C. by Dorian Greeks, under the leadership of one Battus, the ancestor of the dynasty called after him the Battiadæ, and was called Cyrenaica. The city of Cyrene, according to Head, "rapidly rose to wealth and splendor, the enterprising Hellenes becoming the intermediaries between the native Libyan population of the interior and the outer world."

The earliest money usually attributed to Cyrene consisted of electrum and silver of the Euboic-Attic standard from the seventh to the fourth centuries, B. C. The earliest types were floral in design, which later developed into the whole or parts of the silphium plant. This curious plant, now extinct, formed the chief type throughout the period of the Cyrenean coinage. It was a variety of assafoetida, and was valued not only for its medicinal properties, but also for the perfumes extracted from its flowers. Gradually the Phœnician standard superceded the older Greek standard, and the head of Zeus Ammon became more and more used as a type.



SILVER TETRADRACHM OF CYRENE

In B. C. 431, a republican form of government replaced the rule of the Battiadæ, and the city of Cyrene attained the highest state of her prosperity. The Euboic-Attic standard was now practically abandoned, and the gold stater and the silver tetradrachm were introduced.



GOLD STATER OF CYRENE.

Our illustration shows one of the beautiful gold coins :

Obv. Male charioteer in a quadriga, above a six-pointed star dividing ΚΤΡΑΝΑ.

Rev. Zeus seated; in front an eagle with an eagle in its talons; behind ΙΑΣΟΝΟΣ.

About 323 B. C., the country came under the control of the Egyptian Ptolemies and followed the Ptolemaic types. In the first century, B. C., Cyrenaica became a Roman province, and henceforth bronze coins only were issued under various Roman emperors.

The coinage of Barce follows in almost parallel lines with that of Cyrene, and present about the same types. Euesperides and Teuchira also issued coins.

The western part or Tripolitana proper was Phœnician, but we have no evidence of coin issues in these parts until Roman days. We find an Imperial bronze of Augustus struck at Gerges, now Zargis. Leptis (Lebda) had an autonomous silver and bronze coinage in the first century, B. C., and Imperial coins of Augustus and Tiberius are known. The cities of Oea, now Tripoli, and Sabratha had both autonomous and bronze Imperial coins.

The Vandal kingdom and the Greek empire successively held Tripolitana. Then came the great Muhammadan conquest that swept in all directions from Arabia, and by the year 647 of our era, or 26 years after Muhammad's flight from Mecca, this whole region was in Moslem hands where it has been to this day with one brief exception. In 1510, Ferdinand the Catholic of Spain, took it and held it for thirteen years, when it was given to the Knights of St. John, who occupied it until 1553, when they were expelled by the Turks.

The coins struck by the Counts of Tripoli in Syria must not be confounded with those of African Tripoli. This body of Crusaders struck coins in the Holy Land during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Also, the Fathimee Caliphs and other Egyptian dynasties struck money in Syrian Tripoli.

Under the first Muhammadan conquerors, the Omayyad Caliphs, we find a few copper coins issued by the governor, Mousa ibn Noseir. These are of Byzantine type, with the legends in Latin, and with the mint name Tripoli. It is doubtful if any other coins were issued here under the Caliphate, the money for this region being supplied by either the home mints or the mint in Tunis. The Abbasidæ followed the Omayyads, but were supplanted in this region by a new dynasty, the Aghlabids. Several other houses followed one another in Northern Africa, but it was not until the time of the Hafsids in the fourteenth century that we again see on coins the mint name of Tripoli, or as the Arabs call it Tarabalus, or more properly, Tarabalusigarb, to distinguish it from the Tripoli in Syria. Under the Hafsids we find several rulers striking broad gold dinars. Their reign came to an end in 1510 when Ferdinand of Spain conquered the place, but Moslem sway again came in by 1553 when the Turks added Barbary to their great empire. The Sultans, however, held but a weak hold over the country. In 1714, when Tunis set up her own beys, Ahmad Pasha Caramanli likewise won independence in Tripoli. His descendants governed the country with but the shadow of allegiance to Constantinople, until 1835, when the Turks again stepped in, and since then Tripoli has been a vilayet of the empire.



SILVER PARA OF SULEYMAN II.



GOLD FONDUQ OF MURAD III.

Under the Ottomans the Tripolitan coinage has been fairly plentiful, though not of such variety in denominations as the Egyptian and Tunisian coinages. The coins are found in gold, silver, billon, copper and brass, and are generally of coarser workmanship than the other Barbary issues. Nearly all of them have the names and titles of the Sultans of Turkey on them. The earliest piece is a silver para issued by

Suleyman II. This piece, as well as a similar coin issued by the next sultan, Selim II., are rectangular. Murad III. issued a gold fonduq, and Ahmad I. issued a copper asper. The coins of Mohammad IV. are found in all metals: sultanis and half sultanis in gold, beshliks in silver and paras in copper. The next sultan, Suleyman III., as far as I know only issued gold and copper; his successor, Ahmad II., during his short reign apparently issued no coins for Tripoli. Mustapha II. issued a small silver piece, and Ahmad III. issued gold and copper. Mahmoud I. struck gold sultanis as well as copper aspers, as likewise did the next ruler Othman III. Mustapha III. in the middle of the eighteenth century issued both copper and gold. During all this time a much more plentiful coinage was issued in Egypt and Tunis, and apparently up to the time of the first Abdul Hamid, the Tripolitan mint was made but little use of compared with the other African mints.



BILLON GRUSCH OF ABDUL HAMID I.



BILLON ONLIK OF ABDUL HAMID I.

Heretofore the type of the coins have been with inscriptions in horizontal lines. Now for the first time the toughra is introduced, new and larger denominations of silver coins came in, such as gruschs or piastres and onliks. As the size of these silver coins increased the metal deteriorated. Abdul Hamid also issued gold and copper coins.



BILLON YUZLIK OF SELIM III.

The next sultan, Selim III. issued gold, and increased the size of the silver coins

in the shape of a billon yuzlik an inch and three-quarters in diameter, which was equal to two and one-half piastres. Smaller base coins were issued as well. Mustapha IV. seems to have issued only copper coins in his one year's reign.



BILLON YUZLIK OF MAHMOUD II.



BRASS PARA OF MAHMOUD II.

The long reign of Mahmoud II., from 1808 to 1839, presents the largest variety of Tripolitan coins. Besides several denominations of gold and base silver coins which are similar in type to those of his predecessors, the copper and brass coins offer the greatest variety and interest. These are found with complex and simple inscriptions, touhras, groups of five stars, hexagrams, ornaments and arabesques of various kinds. Many of these copper coins are very crude in appearance, due both to the coarseness of the dies and the rough irregular shaped planchets. During the latter part of Mahmoud's reign Tripoli lost its autonomy, and we see no more coins issued from this mint.

A JAPANESE ADVERTISING TOKEN.



The above store card is considered unusual enough to have a few notes recorded in its honor. It was made in this country and sent to Japan by the American Waterbury Watch Company about 1887, as one of their advertising features. On one side in Japanese is the name of a well known commercial house, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, on the other side "American Waterbury Watch Company, Sole Agent."

The piece is in the form of a well known puzzle, a ring with a small opening should be attached, the purpose being to slip the ring through certain of the holes so as to get it off the puzzle. We in this country have a number of tradesmen's tokens and cards bearing clock faces, and this piece is doubly interesting on this account.

H. W.

THE "GRACE DARLING" OF AMERICA.



GOLD MEDAL GIVEN TO IDA LEWIS BY CONGRESS IN 1881, FOR RESCUING, AT DIFFERENT TIMES, THIRTEEN PERSONS, AND PARTICULARLY FOR SAVING THE LIVES OF TWO SOLDIERS.



SILVER MEDAL GIVEN BY THE LIFE-SAVING BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK FOR THE SAVING OF TWO MEN FROM DROWNING IN A NEWPORT HARBOR ICE-PACK IN 1869.



SILVER MEDAL GIVEN TO MISS LEWIS IN 1881 BY THE MASSACHUSETTS HUMANE SOCIETY, WHICH BROKE A PRECEDENT TO GO OUT OF THE STATE TO AWARD A TOKEN OF ITS ESTEEM.

On October 24, died Ida Lewis, (Mrs. Ida Lewis Wilson) the keeper of the Lime Rock Light in Newport Harbor. She was seventy-two years old, and had kept the light since she was eighteen years of age. In her life-time she rescued eighteen persons, and numerous medals and trophies have been bestowed upon her. All of these, together with her boat, Rescue, presented by the citizens of Newport forty-two years ago, will be turned over to the Newport Historical Society, as she requested before her death.

NEW JERSEY WAMPUM.



OLD WAMPUM FACTORY, PASCACK, N. J.

Near to the quaint little place, Pascack, in Bergen County, near the headwaters of the Hackensack River, stands today a dilapidated wooden building which for years was virtually a mint, for within its walls thousands of dollars in the form of wampum was made. It may be of interest to know that through his trade with the wampum mill John Jacob Astor laid the foundation of the vast fortune now in the possession of his descendants. Astor bought large quantities of wampum and exchanged it with the Indians for their furs.

Wampum was used for currency among the northern Algonquin and Iroquois tribes of Indians. There were two kinds: "wampum" or "wampumpeag," which was white and was made from the conch or periwinkle; and the "suckanohck," black or rather bluish-purple, made from the hard shell clam and worth twice as much as the white. The shell was broken in pieces, rubbed smooth on a stone till about the thickness of a pipe stem, then cut and pierced with a drill. It was strung or made into belts. As money, its use passed to the New England French and Dutch settlers, being known in French as "porcelaine" and in Dutch as "zewant." In the Dutch colony four beads passed for a "stiver." In New England it varied and in 1640 was fixed at six for a penny. The strings were called fathoms and varied from five to ten shillings. It was strung and also used by the Indians for earrings, necklaces, bracelets and belts.

On all public occasions and when treaties were made, a string or belt of wampum was given to bind each article of the treaty, and a treaty belt was delivered as a solemn ratification. When the Dutch and English colonists came to this country they found the Indians supplied with a very good medium of exchange and they were not slow to adopt it. The wampum bead was about one-half inch in length by three-sixteenths of an inch thick, drilled lengthwise through the center.

Among the early settlers in New Jersey was the Campbell family consisting of four brothers; they emigrated here from Scotland and located near the Hackensack River at Pascack. Besides farming they started the manufacture of wampum. In the early stages of the business they went by a small boat to Rockaway Beach and sailed back again with a load of clams. Upon their arrival home the neighbors were invited to open and take all the clams they wanted but to leave the shells. The Campbells were of an inventive turn of mind; they made a drill that would drill six beads at one time. As the demand for the beads became greater they put up the mill, the ruins of which are shown in the accompanying picture, it being one of the first "mints" in this country.

After the close of the War of Independence there was no money in circulation except wampum. The Campbells did a prosperous business but in a few years gold and silver took the place of the shell beads. After the demand for the bead money fell off the factory was still kept running, turning out ornamental wampum.—*Paterson Chronicle*.

LIVE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ITEMS.

By EDGAR H. ADAMS.



Frederick T. Huddart, of San Francisco, forwards the medal illustrated above, and desires some information about it. The size of the piece is about 78 mill., and the metal is brass. If any of our readers can throw light upon it such information will be welcomed.

Nelson P. Pehrson, of New York City, sends rubbings of five small medalets bearing the names of naval commanders—Decatur, Perry, McDonough, Hull and Munro. The obverse shows an eagle in a circle of stars. The designs of the five pieces are identical, with the exception of the names. Can some one inform us for what purpose these pieces were issued?



In our last issue we presented to our readers an illustration of the "Schoolgirl Dollar." Now we present that of a contemporary dollar also well known as a nick-named piece. This is the "Washlady Dollar." We suspect that David Proskey also had a hand in the christening of this dollar. The name probably was suggested by the disheveled appearance of Miss Liberty's hair. The piece, notwithstanding its homely title, is very rare, and in few collections. It is known in silver and copper, and is supposed to have been designed by William Barber. There are three other patterns bearing this same head, half dollar, quarter dollar, and dime, which are also known in silver and copper, and all of which are very rare. They all bear the date of 1879.

Thanks are tendered to Henry C. Miller for his loan of four very rare Hard Times Tokens—Numbers 54, 89, 146 and 158—respectively those bearing the names

of R. L. Baker, Bucklin's Interest Tables, Carpenter & Mosher, and A. Loomis. The first named piece, although of the highest rarity, is in uncirculated condition; the No. 89 is one of the best known of this rare variety; the Carpenter & Mosher piece probably is the finest in existence, while the Loomis probably has no superior, and there are only two or three known.

This department would appreciate information as to the present owners of Low 50, 161, and 173—American Silver Token, Cochran, and Henning, in order that photographs of these pieces may be made.

Henry C. Buland sends an interesting letter in which he states that the superintendent of the Denver Mint informed him that the cent pieces at that establishment were first issued in May, and that only one variety existed. He also sends an interesting clipping in regard to the petition for a United States Mint at Seattle, Washington. The business people of the northwest, it seems, are now paying from \$8 to \$12 per \$1,000 for shipments of silver coin from the east. This they claim is driving silver out of circulation, and threatens a silver famine in that part of the country. The Spokane Mining Men's Association has also petitioned Congress that the San Francisco and Denver Mints be opened to the coinage of both gold and silver. The northwest came very near having a mint in 1864, and indeed a bill was passed by Congress authorizing the establishment of a mint at Dalles City, Oregon, on July 4 of that year, for the coinage of gold and silver. For some unascertained reason this establishment was conducted only as an assay office, and so far as known coins were not struck there. If Seattle is successful in obtaining the mint, a new mint letter will have to be devised, for San Francisco long ago appropriated the letter "S." In that event there would be a new mint letter, which would certainly be welcomed by the mint mark collectors.

In the catalogue of the Cowell collection Mr. Mehl gives a revised list of the owners of the Kellogg & Co. \$50., as prepared by De Witt Smith some years ago. This follows: Nos. 1, 2 and 3, owned by members of the Kellogg family; No. 4, United States Mint; No. 5, Virgil M. Brand; No. 6, George C. Earle; No. 7; the Zabriskie specimen, present owner unknown; No. 8, Virgil M. Brand, (the De Witt Smith specimen); No. 9, H. O. Granberg; No. 10, John A. Beck; No. 11, W. W. Kaufman; No. 12, Charles W. Cowell; No. 13, John S. Jenks. It seems as if the number of these pieces, fixed at thirteen some years ago, has seen no additions so far as known, and may even have to submit to subtraction, for it is very certain that the United States Mint, though credited with a specimen of this pioneer rarity, nevertheless does not own one. The remainder of the list, so far as known, is correct. Are any other specimens known to readers of THE NUMISMATIST?

In a recent Philadelphia newspaper clipping which referred to the removal of the old mint building, it was stated that in digging out an old well in the yard, a number of copper coins bearing the dates 1816 and 1818 were found, as well as a quantity of scrap copper from which the coins had been cut. It was also ascertained that five buildings were originally included in the old mint, all of them grouped around the coinage building.

A. C. Gies, of Pittsburgh, has become the possessor of one of the two or three known specimens of the excessively rare five-dollar gold piece, issued in 1861 by Parsons & Co. in a mining district of Colorado. Mr. Gies bought his prize while upon an extended trip through the Rocky Mountains last summer. The United States Mint has one of these rare pieces, but it is not known where there is another specimen of this five-dollar piece. It is said that the piece acquired by Mr. Gies is in very fine condition, whereas the one in the mint has seen a good deal of use. Very little information can be obtained regarding the mint of Parsons & Co., although it is reasonably certain that it operated in the South Park of Colorado, near Tarryall, in the summer of 1861.

Commodore W. C. Eaton, of Hamilton, N. Y., has just received this information from Director of the Mint, George E. Roberts, and has kindly forwarded it to THE NUMISMATIST: "In reply to your letter of the 14th instant, I beg to advise you that one cent pieces are coined in all of the coinage mints, namely, San Francisco, Denver, and Philadelphia. Five cent pieces are coined in the Mint at Philadelphia only. No immediate preparation is being made for the coinage of the five-cent pieces at any other than the Philadelphia Mint."

UNFAMILIAR COINS.

BY THE EDITOR.

IV. THE PLATINUM COINS OF RUSSIA.

It is claimed that the metal platinum has become so rare that it is now more valuable than gold. The reasons for this are its extensive use in various arts and the inability of the supply to keep up with the demand. It is interesting to note, therefore, that less than a century ago it was not popular and an Imperial ukase ordering its abolition for coinage purposes was issued on June 22, 1845.

The Emperor Nikolas I. succeeded to the throne of Russia on December 1, 1825, and early in the following year a medal of platinum was struck to commemorate the



coronation at Moscow. This was followed on May 6, 1828, by a regular series of platinum coins of the value of three, six, and twelve roubles.



The coins are all of the same type and they were struck uninterruptedly to the year 1845. At first, their novelty appealed to the people and the three rouble piece was accepted universally by both the bankers and the general public, the latter promptly nick-naming them *serinkie*, i. e. "the little gray coins." It was the favor with which they were at first received that encouraged the government to continue their issue.

In June, 1843, the Russian government decided to abandon this form of coinage. The general populace were tired of them, and for a number of years previously they were sent to Bokhara, China, etc., in payment of accounts. These countries promptly returned them and the Imperial treasury discovered that they began to accumulate. Two years later the edict above mentioned was published and the government redeemed all the platina coins, paying for them in gold or silver as demanded by the holders.

AN AVIATION MEDAL.



The above medal was given as the prize at the International Aviation Exhibition held at Frankfurt on the Main in 1909.

Obverse: A youth watching the progress of the Zeppelin air-ship. Below a motto from Goethe.

Reverse: The earliest balloon of Montgolfier with the date 1783. Below the name of the exhibition.

This beautiful medal is designed by Wilhelm Oscar Prack, and the dies are made by the well known firm of Carl Poellath, Schrobenhausen.

THE NEW BRITISH COINS.

Specimen sets of the new coinage, struck from polished dies specially prepared, are now procurable by personal application at the Royal Mint. It is to be regretted that the authorities will not, on receipt of a cash payment, forward such by registered post, as the present arrangement necessitates provincial purchasers obtaining the services of an agent.

The specimen sets of the late Queen Victoria, 1893, have the "field" or plain part of the coin brightly polished, the bust and other parts of the design are slightly frosted; the result is a pleasing contrast, the brightness of the "field" tending to throw into prominence the design.

When the specimen coins of the late King were issued, 1902, general dissatisfaction was felt as the result of them being frosted all over. The new specimens coins, 1911, have the bust of the King polished as well as the "field"; in some lights it does not show up so well as it would, had there been the contrast, as on those of 1893.

Three set of specimen coins are issued:—

A.—£5, £2, £1, and half-sovereign in gold, and half-crown, florin, shilling, and sixpence, with the Maunday set, fourpence, threepence, twopence, and penny, in silver; the bronze coins are not included.

B.—The same as A, except for the £5 and £2 pieces.

C.—The silver coins only.

The obverse of each has the portrait bust of the King to the left; the legend on the gold coins, the half-crown, shilling and sixpence, commences on the obverse, with the name and titles of King, and is continued on the reverse; the florin and the Maunday coins have the name and titles on the obverse only.

The portrait of the King on the half-crown projects beyond the rim, and hence these coins will only "pile" if the obverse of one is not placed to the reverse of the next. If this obtains on the currency specimens, it will render them liable to defacement by friction on the prominent part.

The florin is slightly defective in the same manner.

As will have been noticed, on the new coins in circulation, the head is smaller and in rather higher relief than that of the late King. The portraiture is good, but the finish of the finer parts, such as the hair, etc., should, on the specimen coins, have been more defined.

On the currency specimens it may be permissible for the finer work to be absent, to prevent unnecessary loss by friction; but in those struck specially for cabinets there is no excuse for anything short of the finest work.

The rim of the half-crown, florin, and shilling of the late King is simply a plain narrow circle, that on the new coins has on its inner surface a series of small dots. This has a tendency to make the rim appear wider than that on the coins of 1902, a feature distinctly to its advantage.

The reverse of the sovereign and half-sovereign, as also of the five-pound and two-pound piece, is St. George and the dragon, the design being by the late B. Pistrucci. It first appeared on the Crowns of George III., 1818. His initials appear in minute letters below the design.

The reverse of the half-crown is almost identical with that of the late King.

The florin of 1902, represents Britannia standing at the prow of a vessel, in her right hand a trident; with the left she supports a shield; the legend "ONE FLORIN, TWO SHILLINGS" is divided by the design. The reverse of the new florin is four shields; viz., two of England, one of Scotland, and one of Ireland; placed cross wise, in the angles, four sceptres, two of England, one showing the thistle, the other the harp of Ireland; centrally, the Star of the Order of the Garter; legend "ONE FLORIN," and the date 1911.

As the Arms of the United Kingdom appear on a shield on the reverse of the half-crown, they might have left the figure of Britannia on the new florin.

Incidentally, why should't Wales be represented on the National Arms?

The Arms of England appear twice, viz., in the first and fourth quarter: it is rather suggestive of repetition, to say at least.

On the coins of Edward III., and on to James I, the quartering is first France, second England, third England, fourth France.

On the crowns and half-crowns of Charles II. the four shields placed cross-wise are those of England, Scotland, France and Ireland.

The shilling (1911) is singular to those of the late King. The sixpence is of the same design as the new shilling. This is an agreeable change from the previous design, which has done duty from the time of William IV.

The Maunday coins are of similar design to what has previously obtained. They are so named from being given on Maunday Thursday (the day before Good Friday) when a certain number of coins are given to as many old men and women as the King is years of age; these are presented in small bags or purses, and though legal tender, are never passed as such. They are bought from the recipients at a premium immediately after they leave the building where the presentation has taken place.

The custom originated with Charles II. His Maunday money has on the reverse the letter C, as standing for one penny; two C's interlinked as for twopence; three for the threepence and four for the fourpence.

An explanation to schoolchildren of the meaning of the Latin legend on the national coins would inspire a degree of interest (in some, at least) beyond its mere purchasing power.

S. H. HAMER, in *Halifax Daily Guardian*, Sept. 15.

Claremont-road, Halifax.

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During the past year there has been a decided revival of interest in Hard Times tokens, and a keen need is felt by all who are devoted to this series for a more comprehensive list than the present one. Mr. Low's admirable work is satisfying so far as it goes, but it is the opinion of many that there should be admitted to the list quite a number of other pieces of identical character of the same period embraced by Mr. Low. In making these additions it seems to be hardly proper for the adoption or rejection of a piece to rest solely with one person. On the contrary, it would seem far more equitable if the selection of new numbers should be by a majority of those who are interested in the series. There are quite a number of old store cards, which have every appearance of being of contemporary issue with those already listed, and which certainly seem entitled to be embraced by an extended list. Also there are a number of contemporary medalets, of large and small size, in brass and copper, showing the portraits of Van Buren, Clay, and Harrison, and bearing dates of 1840 and 1841, which likewise seem fitting for admission.

THE NUMISMATIST desires to ascertain the opinion of its readers upon this subject, and therefore requests that those interested will send in lists of such pieces that they think should be added, together with any specific reasons that may be suggested.

It is reported that the Treasury Department is dissatisfied with the large amount of paper money sent in by the banks to the Sub-Treasuries for redemption. Mr. Lee McClung, Treasurer of the United States, and Mr. J. E. Ralph, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, are looking into the matter with a view to limiting the redemption as far as possible.

It is claimed that the appropriation from Congress is not large enough to meet the demand for new money.

Without doubt much money is offered for redemption which should remain in circulation for a while longer, but the public would be much better satisfied to have a large supply of clean and crisp bills always obtainable, and steps should be taken as quickly as possible to have Congress see the matter in that light, and increase the yearly appropriation for the operation of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Congress meets in the early part of December and such members of the American Numismatic Association as are interested in securing a federal charter should make an appeal to their representative at once to support the measure.

THE MONTH'S MISCELLANY.

The production of gold in the United States decreased \$3,400,000, and silver increased \$1,300,000 during the calendar year 1910. These official estimates were announced on October 16 by the Mint Bureau and the Geological Survey. The most notable features were a decrease of \$4,000,000 in the production of placer gold in Alaska and an increase of more than \$2,000,000 from the gold mines of Nevada, which produced during the year gold worth nearly \$19,000,000, a new record for recent times. The total gold production of the United States and its possessions was \$96,000,000; silver, \$57,000,000.

The Italian government has had a fifty lira gold piece specially designed for the semi-centennial of United Italy. It has not yet, however, been coined.

Mr. E. Torday, in a recent number of the *London Geographical Journal*, states that "one of the most interesting points among the cannibal Bankutu of the Belgian Kongo, Africa, is their use of a conventional throwing-knife as currency. The Bansongo Meno also use this form of currency, obtaining it from the Bankutu, who are the manufacturers."

At the sale of the second portion of the collection of the late Oscar Salbach of Hamburg, held by J. Schulman of Amsterdam on September 11 and the following days, some of the prices realized were as below, the equivalents of Dutch florins being given:

No.	No.
2290 Argentine. Charles IV. Double peso, 1806. Struck on the occasion of the repulse of the English under Beresford and Popham; very good.....\$14.00	3097 Haiti. Faustin. Silver essay of five gourdes, 1854.....\$14.00
2293 Argentine. Ferdinand VII. Proclamation peso of Buenos Aires, 1808; very good 17.00	3121 Danish W. I. Frederick VII. Necessity peso, 1866, struck at Cuzco in 1838, and counter-stamped during the war with Schleswig Holstein; v. g.... 34.00
2321 Argentine Republic. Gold half onza or doblado, 1842; good..... 25.00	3235 Mexico. Philip III. Peso struck at Mexico, 1618; ined- ited; good..... 18.00
2324 Argentine. Onza of eight escudos, 1845; very rare; gold 54.00	3239 Mexico. Philip V. Gold onza, 1740; extremely fine..... 45.00
2516 Argentine. Gold medal by Wyon on the exposition at Cordoba; extremely fine..... 45.00	3415 Mexico. Ferdinand VII. Nec- essity peso struck during the insurrection of Hidalgo and Morelos, 1811; v. g..... 22.00
2525 Argentine. Gold medal on the exposition at Buenos Aires, 1882; extremely fine..... 24.00	3418 Mexico. Hidalgo. Necessity four reales (1812?) counter- stamped on a gilt medal of Our Lady of San Juan de Los Lagos; very good..... 24.00
2927 Honduras. Ferdinand VI. Proclamation peso, 1808, after the battle of Olanchó; very rare and extremely fine. 24.00	3558 Mexico. Augustin I. Procla- mation peso (1823), an essay in gold 47.00
2990 Paraguay. Charles IV. Proc- lamation peso, 1790; very rare, very good..... 18.00	3595 Mexico. Onza of eight escu- dos, 1825; uncirculated..... 38.00
3065 Uruguay. Unique gold medal presented by the President to Don Belisario Prato at the International South Ameri- can Congress, 1889..... 48.00	3600 Mexico. Half onza, 1827; un- circulated..... 18.00
	3815 Mexico. Maximilian Essay in copper of a peso, 1866; good and very rare..... 15.00

A circular has been issued by H. S. Rosenberg, of Hannover, Germany, announcing that he has removed his place of business to No. 22, Richard Wagner-strasse.

It is declared that since the restriction of the coinage of gold, large quantities of bullion held against the gold certificates issued by the Government have been shipped to Denver, Colorado, from the Philadelphia, New Orleans and San Francisco mints. Approximately \$500,000,000 in gold is now stored in the Denver mint.

Mr. W. W. Brunswick, the United States Vice-Consul at Chemnitz, Germany, has recently forwarded the following:

Since the year 1866 the royal Saxon ministry for interior affairs has conferred upon workmen for long and faithful service to the interests of their employers a silver medal on which is inscribed "Reward for Industry," and since 1875 a silver medal for "Faithful Work" has been given for thirty years' faithful service in the same place. In 1906 it was decided that instead of counting the time of service from the twenty-fifth birthday of the worker it should be reckoned from the eighteenth birthday, and further, that military service in the case of the male worker should not be deducted from the total service, provided he returned to his former place at the conclusion of his military service. The number of medals conferred in 1894 was about 200, in 1906 it was 1,635, and in 1910 the total number was 1,862.

The second exhibition of coins from the collection of Mr. N. Vreeland, of Paterson, N. J., was thrown open to the public on November 1, at the Second National Bank of that city. The first exhibit, given some months ago, was of gold pieces, but this is almost entirely of silver, with most of the space given to coins of the the dollar size of the United States and practically every nation and principality on the earth. About 1,200 coins were displayed and they were arranged alphabetically, beginning with Abyssinia and ending with Zurich. Some of the more important specimens are the Thaler of 1486, struck by the Holy Roman Empire; the crown of William IV., 1831; the Gothic crown of Victoria; issues of Corea, Luxembourg, San Marino, and numerous specimens of "cob money." The display of gold and silver bullion forms a striking feature of the exhibit. A large silver bar and two small gold bars have approximately the same value, although the difference in weight is 1,100 ounces. A twenty dollar gold piece on top of a silver bar of the same value, also goes to show the relative size of two coins of the same denomination.

A good deal of comment has been created by the disappearance of the "Dei Gratia" from the Canadian coinage of this year. The peculiarity is shared by all the copper and silver coins struck in the mint. No gold coins have been struck so far, though the apparatus for so doing is in a forward state. The dies for these coins have the "Dei Gratia." It further is the case that next year's coins will have the stately and revered old motto restored. The cause of the omission is an inadvertence on the part of the authorities of the British Mint. The dies were prepared in England, and arrived early in the year. The situation in which the Department of Finance found itself with regard to the matter was that, for one thing, Canada was under a substantial obligation to the British authorities, and for another that there was acute need for currency. Accordingly the designs were accepted and approved. None the less, the 1912 coins will revert to the ancient usage.

Mr. Henry Chapman writes under date of October 16: "I did not notice until today, a letter published by Mr. Harry A. Gray, of Roxbury, Mass., on page 217, criticizing me on an error made in cataloguing the medal of the S.S. Beaver, page 393, Morris collection. The information therein imparted, was taken from the medal, which stated it was the first steamer on the Pacific coast and the first to cross the Atlantic. It seems strange to me that a medal should be issued making a misstatement of an historical fact, and I regret very much if it lead me into further publishing the error."

The Imperial Cabinet at Berlin has just acquired through purchase a collection of coins of the Carolingians, the property of Mons. Gariel, a well known collector in Paris. The addition of this collection makes the total of the Carolingian coins now somewhat over 1,500 pieces, of which there are no less than 56 deniers of Pepin, 180 of Charles the Great, 224 of Louis le Debonnaire, 303 of Charles the Bald, etc.

Dr. T. Louis Comparette, Curator of the United States mint in Philadelphia, who has been engaged for several months in the preparation of a catalogue of specimens in the mint cabinet, announces its early completion and publication.

This catalogue will contain a more or less extended description of about eighteen thousand specimens, of which less than one-tenth are coins and pattern pieces of the United States. To illustrate the most important pieces it will contain about fifteen full page plates, each plate picturing a dozen or fifteen coins. This work will probably contain about seven hundred and fifty pages. It is proposed to bind it in buckram and sell it to the public at a moderate cost.

Mr. Bauman L. Belden, the Director of the American Numismatic Society, sends us the following interesting note:

"I notice on page 356 of the last NUMISMATIST an illustration and description of a medal of the German Campaign in China. I have this medal here, and it is slightly pear shaped instead of being perfectly round, pierced on the top with a ring and attached to a ribbon of yellow, white, red and black, arranged in eleven stripes. This is probably the medal awarded by the German Government to soldiers engaged in the China campaign. We have also the French medal issued for the same purpose, and there is also one for the United States Naval forces."

In the town of Terslev, on the southern part of the Island of Seeland, a rich discovery of Norse antiquities was recently brought to light by accident. Two sons of a local cooper asked permission of their father to dig a pit or cave in his potato-field, and when this was granted they shouldered their spades and promptly went to work. Before long they unearthed a large quantity of silver coins and reported the same to their father and the school-master. These recognized the importance of the discovery and communicated with the National Museum at Copenhagen, who sent two officials to the place.

The excavations were now continued under the superintendence of these experts and before long more than five hundred coins were found, the majority of them with Arabian inscriptions. Of the remainder some are of the period of Sven Tveskaeg (985-1014) King of Denmark and England, and others belong to the period of Sven Aestrithson (1047-1076). A number of silver bars, ornaments, weapons, etc., were also found.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. The 94th monthly meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, November 3rd, President Harry F. Williams presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Baker, Williams, Loer, Wilson, Davis, Ripstra, Green, Scully, Dunham, V. M. Brand, Excell, Leon, and Dr. Merrill.

Donations for the Society's cabinet were received from Messrs. R. W. McLachlan and Wm. Poillon.

The Committee on Resolutions on the death of Mr. J. C. Mitchelson reported as follows:

WHEREAS, it has pleased an inscrutable Providence to take from his family a beloved husband and from us a faithful member, Mr. Joseph C. Mitchelson, one

who has been associated with the organization almost from its origin, and whose genial personality will be sadly missed, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the Chicago Numismatic Society tenders the bereaved wife of our deceased member our sincere sympathy, and be it further

RESOLVED, that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our Society and a copy thereof be forwarded to the widow.

VIRGIL M. BRAND,

BEN G. GREEN,

J. B. HOLMES,

Committee.

Mr. Fred Whittemore was elected to membership. Mr. Baker read a paper on U. S. Coinage, illustrated by specimens. On motion, the Secretary was authorized to issue a printed announcement of the December meeting, giving a short report of the November meeting and any brief notes that might be furnished by members.

Under exhibitions Mr. V. M. Brand showed a crown of Hesse-Cassel, a coronation set of George V., a 2½ shilling of the South African Republic in gold, a 10 taleri of Abyssinia, and a 20 kronor of Denmark in proof; Mr. Green the A. N. A. Convention medal; and Mr. Baker a pattern two cent piece in white metal dated 1836.

Magazines received since last meeting were: Spink's Circular, Philatelic West, Numismatischer Verkehr, and THE NUMISMATIST for October and Mehl's Monthly for September and October; auction catalogues from Henry Chapman, Elder (2), Hess, Low, Majer, Mehl and Schulman; catalogue with fixed prices from Hess and a priced catalogue from Glendining, London. Three bound volumes of coin auction catalogues were received from Mr. Frank Bescher.

BEN G. GREEN, Sec'y.

THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF INDIA. At the conference held in Allahabad on the 28th December, it was resolved that a Society to be called the Numismatic Society of India, should be constituted for the encouragement and advancement of the study of Indian Numismatics. The Society is intended to be the coordinating body which will promote the knowledge, and regulate the study, of Indian Numismatics. Those interested in coins will know where they can obtain references to books, readings of coins they may have picked up, and general information on the subject. It is hoped that they will become members. Numismatists elsewhere than in India, may be glad to keep in touch with modern developments in Indian numismatics, by joining the Society.

There is no present intention to publish any special periodical. The members of the Committee contribute to the Numismatic Supplement of the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and papers from the members of the new Society will be gladly received by the editor.

The small annual subscription of five rupees is payable in advance to the Treasurer for each current year in the month of January. It will become due from all members for the year in which they join, unless the date of their election falls within the last three months of the year.

The objects of the Society will be attained if members will do what they can to promote and spread a lively interest in the old coins of India. It is hoped that they will themselves become regular collectors. At the least each member can do much in elucidating the numismatic history of his locality, gathering information, and looking out for coins, which if unable to acquire himself, he can enable the Indian Museums to secure. The Committee will be glad to receive contributions on numismatic subjects.

R. B. WHITEHEAD, I. C. S.,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Dalhousie, Punjab, 8th January, 1911.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB. The regular meeting was held on Friday evening, November 10, the president in the chair and 18 members present. Mr. Edwin M. Spink of London was a guest.

The nominating committee appointed at the last meeting decided upon the following named officers for the year 1912, and the same will be voted for at the next meeting.

For President, Augustus G. Heaton.

For Vice-President, Albert R. Frey.

For Secretary and Treasurer, Wayte Raymond.

For Members of the Executive Committee, Edgar H. Adams, George H. Blake, Thomas L. Elder, Elliott Smith and Elmer S. Sears. (Four to be voted for.)

For Counsellor, D. Macon Webster.

(Signed) BAUMAN L. BELDEN, Chairman.

D. W. VALENTINE.

WAYTE RAYMOND.

The committee in charge of the engrossed resolutions to be forwarded to Mrs. Mitchelson reported that they would be ready at the next meeting.

Under the thirty-day rule the following resolution was introduced, to be voted on at the next meeting:

RESOLVED, that every past president of this Club, who has served one year or more, may be elected as a member emeritus of the Executive Committee with no vote.

Mr. Edwin M. Spink was elected an Honorary Member of the Club.

Among the exhibits were: By Mr. Newell, Carthaginian staters in gold, red electrum and pale electrum. By Mr. Smith, a complete set of specimen fractional currency with wide margins, the fronts and backs being separate. All were in proof condition. By Mr. Blake, United States notes of large denominations.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

10. What is the origin of the motto "E Pluribus Unum," found on the Kentucky cent, the great seal of the United States, etc.?

DAVID.

REPLIES.

6. **PERSIAN COINS.** In describing the Persian dynasty which overthrew and succeeded to the rule of the Parthian dynasty of the Arsacidae, the two forms may be used with almost equal correctness. We may call the Dynasty the "Sassanidae," *i. e.* "Descendants of Sassan—Sassan being the grandfather of Ardeschir the actual founder of the line, while the ending "idae" is the Latin form of the Greek patronymic "ιδαι," sing. "ιδος," meaning "son of" or, as here, "descendant of." We may also designate the members of this dynasty as the "Sassanian Kings"—this being the English form. The Latin expression "Sassanidal," has, however, come into more general use as it is the universal and technically correct name for the Kings of the House of Sassan.

E. T. N.

WARNING.

There has recently come into my possession from a gentleman in New Hampshire, a rank forgery of the N. E. shilling and sixpence. The shilling in silver and copper and the sixpence in silver only. As in previous forgeries, the die sinker has not noticed that the originals have been made from a punch, but has engraved a die with a circle around the N. E. and denomination which raises the letters N. E. and XII and VI and circle enclosing same, above the surface of the plain planchet. I warn collectors to be on their guard, and I am endeavoring to locate the maker of these forgeries. They were sent to me with a letter purporting they were in the family for a number of years, but my opinion is that they are of quite recent manufacture.

HENRY CHAPMAN, Philadelphia.

PERIODICALS AND CATALOGUES RECEIVED.

As we stated in the previous issue, some catalogues always reach us too late to be recorded and the sales that they represent have taken place when the current number appears. Among these are the collection of American coins formed by the late Mr. W. B. Guy and sold by Henry Chapman at Philadelphia on November 3 and 4; the sixth part of the Erbstein catalogue sold by Adolph Hess, Nachf., at Frankfurt a. M., on November 13 and following days, and comprising the coins of the Middle Ages; the 40th auction catalogue of C. F. Gebert of Nürnberg, consisting of nearly 1,000 lots of miscellaneous coins.

The *Illustrated London News* of September 30 contains a full page plate of relics and coins which have been recovered from the frigate "Lutine." This vessel went down off one of the entrances to the Zuyder Zee on October 9, 1799, and had on board coin and specie valued at £1,217,000. Since the date of her wreck £100,824 have been recovered, the bulk of that sum in the year 1800. The vessel was again located recently, and strenuous efforts are being made to raise her treasure.

Sally Rosenberg of Frankfurt a. M. has just issued a catalogue, No. 21, of miscellaneous coins and medals with prices. The catalogue comprises over 6,000 lots, and all departments of numismatics are well represented.

Catalogue No. 103 of Charles Dupriez of Brussels contains about 2,000 lots of ancient and modern coins, medals, etc., with prices attached.

C. H. Buckland, Knightsbridge, London, has just issued a four page price list of numismatic books including works on ancient coins, publications of the British Museum, etc.

From Luther B. Tuthill we have received price list No. 25 of antiquated paper money, in which are described over 500 lots of Confederate Treasury notes, State bills, and U. S. fractional currency.

D. Holmberg of Stockholm, Sweden, has issued catalogue No. 48 with prices attached. In about 80 pages many miscellaneous coins and medals are described, over a thousand lots are devoted to Scandinavian coins.

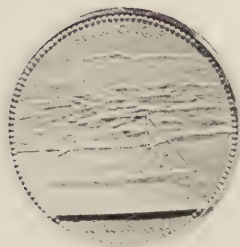
An interesting price-list of numismatic books has been sent to us by Georg Reimer, in Berlin. It includes the works of Halke as well as Imhoof Blumer's treatise on the coinage of Northern Greece and the catalogue of the Oriental coins in the Imperial Museum at Berlin.

The largest of all recent catalogues is that just published by Adolph Hess, Nachfolger, at Frankfurt a. M. It consists of 360 pages and includes coins and medals of all countries, as well as a fine collection of numismatic books. Of the 10,000 lots catalogued nearly one hundred relate to the United States.

Mehl's Numismatic Monthly appears in a double number for September and October. Eight pages are devoted to the proceedings of the A. N. A. convention held in Chicago, and there is a view of the banquet tendered to the Association by the Chicago Numismatic Society. Mr. H. F. Williams contributes the first portion of his paper on the Gold Coinage of Mexico, Central America and South America.

Collectors of the Hard Times Tokens are expressing great satisfaction with a set of fourteen plates illustrating this series, which have recently been prepared by Mr. E. H. Adams. About 164 specimens are thus far depicted, among them a number which have been heretofore known only by hearsay, such as the large brass store-cards issued in New Orleans and St. Louis. These plates form a valuable adjunct to Mr. Low's work on the same subject, as it makes the identification of the pieces comparatively an easy matter. The plates are the finest of their kind and are very clear and distinct; their cost is 35 cents each. Mr. Adams is now engaged upon another plate and he hopes before long to be able to present a photograph of every specimen catalogued in Mr. Low's book.

AN AGADIR MEDAL.



The firm of J. C. Lauer in Nuremberg has recently issued a silver medal commemorative of the German possessions in Agadir, Morocco.

Obv. Bust to right. STAATSSSEKRETAR DES AEUSSEREN von KIDERLEN-WÄCHTER.

Rev. The German cruiser "Panther." SUUM CUI QUE AGADIR. 1911.

THE GEOGRAPHY OF MONEY.

A man who knew the geography of American money could tell almost where he was in the United States by the sort of legal tender which he encountered. Though he did not know the name of the State or whether it was east or west, north or south, he would still be able to make a good guess at the section into which he had been dropped.

On the Pacific Coast paper money is scarce. Anyone who offers a paper dollar or a twenty dollar bill in payment is at once put down as a tenderfoot or a tourist. Gold money and silver dollars are the recognized legal tender. In Boston, on the other hand, neither gold nor silver circulates. Everything is bills. A Boston cashier is said to have handed the silver dollar of a Western back with the remark: "Haven't you anything else? I guess it's all right, but I'd rather take some other kind of money."

In the Middle States until recently paper money was used exclusively from five dollars up and silver dollars for smaller sums. But the paper dollar has been gaining so much that the silver piece is coming into disfavor, at least in clusters of more than three or four. At the present time paper money is used almost exclusively east of Chicago, but the silver coin is still in general circulation west. In fact the man leaving for some point in Iowa or Minnesota receives his first silver dollar in change at the railway station, in Chicago where he buys his ticket.

The march of civilization brings into use the smaller coins. In frontier days the smallest piece in general use was a quarter. When the Union Pacific pushed into Nebraska that coin was recognized as the ultimate expression of cheapness. A clay pipe cost a quarter and nothing was sold for less.

On the Pacific Coast at the present time the cent is regarded with contempt. The San Francisco department stores are gradually bringing it in, but the work is slow. The nickel is the smallest coin recognized on the street and no one but an Easterner would dare give a street car conductor five cents for his fare. Even the slot machines that in Chicago or New York would work with a cent call for a five cent piece on the coast. The same thing was true of the Middle West fifteen years ago. Many an old shopkeeper will tell of the nail keg under the counter, in which he threw the cents. Anything that sold two for a quarter cost fifteen cents for one.

As American conditions approximate those of Europe the cent will become more and more important and it may be that the mill will be coined — *Spokane Review*.



The American Numismatic Association

The Largest and Most Active Numismatic
Organization in the World.

For particulars address the
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H. A. Ramsden, 34 Water St., Yokohama, Japan, for the Far East.

NOTICE TO A. N. A. MEMBERS.

MR. ARNOLD, Chairman of the Committee on Association Medal, reports that the members have responded in goodly numbers, that the badges and buttons are delivered to all promptly, and if any other members desire a badge, button, or both, they should notify MR. GEO. C. ARNOLD, Arnold Building, Providence, R. I., enclosing check to cover. (See Page 382, October, 1911, NUMISMATIST.)

A NEW CONTEST FOR NEXT YEAR.

The following letter explains itself:

CHICAGO, Nov. 7th, 1911.

DR. J. M. HENDERSON, President,
American Numismatic Association.

MY DEAR SIR:—I am pleased to offer five prizes for numismatic articles to be contributed by members of the American Numismatic Association, for publication in *THE NUMISMATIST*, during the year 1912.

- 1st Prize. Silver aviation medal, weight $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
Chicago Numismatic Society, series 1911.
- 2d Prize. 1908 Double Eagle, gold proof, sand blast finish.
- 3rd Prize. 1908 Eagle, sand blast finish.
- 4th Prize. 1908 Half Eagle, sand blast finish.
- 5th Prize. 1908 Quarter Eagle, sand blast finish.

The limited number of medals struck (25) and the rarity of the gold pieces should make competition for their acquisition general and very active. The editorial staff being trained experts, to encourage the membership, will not enter the contest.

The committee on last year's contest, are requested to generously act another year and distribute the above prizes.

Fraternally yours,

W. F. DUNHAM.

THE 1912 A. N. A. CONVENTION.

The following extract from the *Rochester Chronicle* of October 15, taken into consideration with the fact that the recent A. N. A. convention at Chicago adjourned without designating a place of meeting for 1912, would seem to point to Rochester, N. Y., as our next year's annual meeting place.

Efforts are apparently under way for the organization of a local society, and the Chamber of Commerce of this hustling Empire State city is said to be ready to extend every facility and accommodation to the yearly gathering of our National body of numismatists:

"Would you give \$25,000 for 500 cents? That sum was offered at the recent American Numismatic Convention in Chicago for half a thousand United States cents, the property of Dr. George P. French, of No. 15 Clifton Street, this city. The collection, which is conceded to be the finest of its kind in the world, is stored for safe-keeping with the Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit Company, along with many other rare coins, and it is more heavily insured than is the average well-to-do man when the doctor travels with it to an exhibition.

The Chamber of Commerce has invited the American Numismatic Association to hold its next convention in Rochester, and Dr. French and others are working to form a local association to entertain the gathering. There are thirty-five coin collectors in Rochester whose collections are of known value. Besides these are scores of 'cigar box' collectors, with prized coins of more or less value. The wonderful exhibits at the convention would interest the general public, for seven men out of ten carry pocket pieces that usually are rare coins.

There are 500 varieties in the French cent collection. Dr. French's sub-varieties, including about 100, complete the toll of every cent and half-cent type issued by the American government. Some of the other coins in his collection are very valuable. The pride of them all is the half-dollar of 1853 from the New Orleans mint, without arrowheads at the side of the date and rays around the eagle on the reverse. It is in excellent condition and is valued at \$4,000 to \$5,000 by Dr. French. There are but two known specimens, one of which recently sold for \$2,500. The Rochester coin is the finer of the two.

The September number of *THE NUMISMATIST*, the organ of the Association, says of the French collection:

"To describe this wonderful collection of cents in such detail as would adequately lay stress upon the merit of the individual specimens would occupy too much space, but it is sufficient to say that it was probably the finest collection of the kind ever assembled and exhibited."

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

NEW MEMBERS TO BE ADMITTED DECEMBER 25TH, 1911.

1530. J. A. Calderhead, 530 Westinghouse Ave., Wilmerding, Pa.

1531. Moritz Wormser, 100 West 80th Street, New York City.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications have been received. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to January 25th they will become members on that date, and will be published as such in the January issue.

APPLICANTS.	PROPOSED BY
E. B. Trimpey, Baraboo, Wis.....	Lyle C. Clarke W. G. Curry
G. V. Hartley, Amsterdam, N. Y.....	Henry Chapman *Southard & Pierce
Walter Livingston Williams, 392 West Ave., Rochester, N. Y.....	S. H. Chapman G. L. Tilden
Eames MacVeagh, 194 North Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.....	Ben G. Green Theo E. Leon
Herbert A. Brand, 965 E. Third St., Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Arthur B. Coover J. M. Henderson

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

H. W. Tapley, Harlan, Iowa, to Arcadia, Mo.

* Non-members.



Worcester, Mass., November 15, 1911.

General Secretary.

REPORT OF ELECTION COMMITTEE.

The following officers were elected for 1912 by mail ballot :

For President—Judson Brenner, De Kalb, Ill.

For Vice-President—F. G. Duffield, Baltimore, Md.

Second Vice-President—R. W. McLachlan, Montreal, Canada.

General Secretary—Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, Ohio.

Treasurer—N. E. Converse, Worcester, Mass.

Librarian—Ludgar Gravel, Montreal, Canada.

Chairman Board of Governors—H. O. Granberg, Oshkosh, Wis

Board of Governors—William A. Ashbrook, Johnstown, Ohio.

Howland Wood, Brookline, Mass.

Henry Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa.

J. M. Henderson, Columbus, Ohio.

G. L. TILDEN,
CHARLES T. TATMAN,
JOHN E. MORSE,
Committee.

November 2, 1911.

SOME RARE CONFEDERATE CURRENCY.

It is commonly supposed that the Montgomery notes are the rarest of any that were issued by the Confederacy. They are undoubtedly the rarest types, but they are certainly not the rarest notes. Of the \$1000 and \$500 Montgomery bills less than one thousand of each were issued. There are, however, several notes of the 1861 issue on which the highest serial number is less than six hundred.

The rarest notes of the Confederacy are four varieties of the \$50 "Davis" notes of 1861, on which the highest serial number is considerably less than three hundred.

Eleven varieties of the \$50 "Moneta" are almost as rare as any of the Montgomery issue. It may interest some to know that over two hundred and twenty varieties of the \$20 "Ship" note of September 2nd, 1861, can be found. Nine of these are, according to the number issued, rarer than those issued at Montgomery. The serial letter "J" on the "Ship" notes is excessively rare. Some of the foremost collectors have not been able to procure a single specimen. The four "Manouvrier" notes are extremely rare in fine condition, but they are not so rare as the \$5 "Indian Princess," notwithstanding the fact that nearly twice as many of the latter were issued.

The best criterion of a note's rarity is afforded by the difficulty one encounters in procuring it. There are many Confederate notes supposedly common that will be found extremely difficult to obtain.

The rarest small note of the entire series is found in the 1862 issue. It is the second series of the \$2 denomination, dated December 2nd. The serial letters are A to H. Less than twelve hundred of each were issued. Many of the 1864 notes are quite rare. The \$10 2nd series (not 2 series), and the \$5 7 series are very difficult to find. Those desirous of forming a collection should begin with the 1864 issue of which there are nine types and about five hundred varieties in series and serial letters. To obtain a complete collection of Confederate notes is not an easy task. But such an undertaking is certainly worth the while, for it cannot be consummated without obtaining at least a fair knowledge of Confederate history. Confederate currency enables us to become familiar with the faces of men who took an active part in shaping the destiny of our country. Moreover, it is the symbol of a blighted hope, lost fortunes, and heroic self-sacrifice.

There is no valid reason, therefore, why Confederate currency should not be as eagerly sought for as Colonial or Continental currency, and broken bank bills. Strange to say it has not been accorded that degree of attention to which it is justly entitled.

But in the near future it is expected that a work will be published which will doubtless stimulate interest by imparting information essential thereto. The exact number of all the rare notes issued will be given, together with all known dates respecting the entire issue.

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The current five dollar legal tender note has several peculiarities which make it worthy of attention. It is the first of this denomination to bear the signature of J. C. Napier as Register. The most noticeable thing about this greenback is that it is a veritable "Tennessee bill." The central design typifies a Tennessee pioneer of early days and on its face also appears the signature of J. C. Napier as Register, and Lee McClung as Treasurer. Both are sons of Tennessee. There is also the portrait of former President Andrew Jackson, another son of Tennessee. No other bill ever issued bears the *imprimatur* of as many as three men from a single State. This unique coincidence was first noticed by Mrs. J. C. Napier, who called her husband's attention to it. The bill is very popular with the people of Tennessee, who are very proud of their State and the men who have gone out from it.

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The Numismatist

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DECEMBER, 1911.

No. 12

CHRISTIAN GOBRECHT.

(The following biographical sketch of the above famous engraver has been taken from an old magazine. As it is probable that not many of the readers have ever read it, we publish the biography in full. Mr. Gobrecht was the designer of the famous pattern dollars of 1836, 1838 and 1839, and several varieties of half dollars of that period. His obverse design of one of the pattern dollars, with stars around the figure of Liberty, was adopted as the regular device in 1840, and was used on the dollar until 1873, when the design on that denomination was abandoned. His design, however, was continued on the half dollar, quarter dollar, dime, and half dime. The first three designs being used until 1892, when the new Barber designs were adopted, which are in use at present.—ED.)

Christian Gobrecht was born December 23d, 1785, in Hanover, a town in York County, Pennsylvania. He was the sixth son of John Christopher Gobrecht, a native of the village of Augerssein, near Cöttingen, Landgraviate of Hesse, who emigrated to America in 1753, and afterwards became a distinguished clergyman of the German Church in Pennsylvania.

At an early age, Christian Gobrecht exhibited great mechanical ability, and evinced a taste for drawing and design; he consequently was apprenticed to a clock-maker living at Manheim, Lancaster County. His master, however, dying a short time after, he was released from his indenture, and, removing to Baltimore, pursued the course evidently marked out for him, guided by no other teacher than himself. The ornamental work, name of maker, etc., in the inside of clocks and watches, probably induced him to cultivate engraving; and after passing several years in the making of clock-faces, that business was entirely abandoned for the more congenial occupation of an engraver. His progress in this art was gradual; and, commencing with the simple work of cutting headings for newspapers and punches for type foundries, he became, in time, a writing and seal engraver, and finally a die-maker.

About the year 1811, Mr. Gobrecht removed permanently to Philadelphia, where his principal pursuit was that of a bank note writing engraver; he, however, as opportunities offered, engraved seals, calico printers' rolls, bookbinders' dies for embossing morocco, dies for striking brass ornaments for military equipments, and also executed several medals. In 1836, in consequence of the contemplated change in the devices on the American coin, he was appointed die-sinker in the United States mint, which office he filled until his death, which event occurred July 23rd, 1844, he having attained the age of fifty-eight years and seven months.

Of his labors as an artist and mechanic, the following are the principal results:

THE MEDAL-RULING MACHINE.—This is a machine so arranged that while one point is tracing a line across the face of a medal, rising and falling according to the elevations and depressions over which it passes, another point draws on a flat surface, a profile of this line. If now the tracer be made to successively in a series of parallel and equidistant planes over the whole surface of the medal, there will be thus drawn a series of profiles corresponding to the sections of these planes with the surface, and these lines will together form a drawing or engraving of the medal itself.

Such an instrument was invented and executed, in 1817, by Mr. Gobrecht. In this instrument the "tracing point" moved across the medal in parallel lines, perpendicular to the flat surface or table of the medal, and the profile lines were drawn on an etching-ground, laid on copper or steel by the "etching point." The first engraving made was of a head of the Emperor Alexander I, of Russia, and the effect was very striking, and excited great attention. Mr. Gobrecht did not, however,

present any other specimens ruled by his machine, as he became discouraged, in consequence of an apparently irremediable defect in his instrument; the ruled engraving exhibiting a distortion of the features, not indeed very perceptible in copies from medals in low relief, but from those in high relief quite offensive. He consequently abandoned his invention. But the machine, after being improved by others, and the distortion obviated, by a most ingenious device, founded on the mathematical principles of projection, has been used with eminent success, and has proved a valuable assistant to the fine arts.

MEDALS. — Head of Charles Wilson Peale, one and one-quarter inches in diameter.

Medal of New England Society for Promotion of Manufactures, etc., two and one-half inches in diameter. Obverse.—Head of Archimedes. Reverse.—Steamboat, cotton-gin, and nail-making machine, in three small ovals.

Medal of Franklin Institute, two inches diameter. Head of Franklin. Of this head, John Neagle, in a letter to the engraver, speaks as follows: "I am delighted with it, and as a specimen of art, am proud to acknowledge it from the hands of a friend. I had an opportunity of giving it a severe test by comparing it in one hand, with the same head by the celebrated Dupre in the other, and it gives me great pleasure to say that, in my opinion, it surpasses the other very far in merit. Yours has more of the genuine character of our great philosopher and statesman. I could point out many great beauties over the other, and many more truths in yours, but I forbear till I have the pleasure of seeing you."

Head of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, two inches diameter. Of this medal Mr. Carroll's grandson writes as follows: "The impressions of the dies you sent me were very much admired by every one at a dinner given on the birthday of my grandfather, and pronounced excellent. R. Gilmore says the execution of it is superior to the one he had executed in Europe."

Medal Massachusetts Mechanics' Charitable Association, one and one-half inches diameter. Device: Female figure sitting and instructing a youth, scattered around screw, lever, wheel and axle, etc.

Seal of Pennsylvania Hospital, steel, two inches in diameter. Device: The Good Samaritan. In the center, the wounded man seated on the ass, with his right arm over the Samaritan's shoulder and supported by him; in front of the ass the innkeeper with his arms extended and holding the sick man's left arm. The face of the die is engraved to represent the front of the inn.

Mr. Gobrecht executed in brass the dies for embossing the morocco covers for the Boston Token from 1831 to 1836, and a die of Trinity Church, Boston, for the cover of a Paragraph Bible. Also a large eagle with expanded wings for a Philadelphia Token, and a fanciful design first used by himself for a card, and afterwards, with the lettering taken out, for a book cover. Of the many seals in brass none is of general interest except a seal with the heads of Drs. Physick, Wistar and Rush, in profile, and a seal with an engraving of St. Andrew's Church upon it. Of Mr. Gobrecht's services in effecting the change of device on the coin, too high an estimate can hardly be made. When it is taken into consideration that, in the position of engraver under the Government, the judgment and experience of the artist is controlled and frequently overruled by suggestions almost amounting to commands; that devices are contemplated appropriate for medals, but inappropriate for coins, and impracticable from the mechanical difficulties arising from the necessary rapidity of coining; that the opinions of a large number of persons must be consulted, and the various tastes of the public satisfied, the mere fact that a new coinage has been received with general commendation, is ample proof of the patient industry and skillful genius of him who under all these restraints has presented a creditable specimen of his art. In the history of the coinage of this country, the period during which Mr. Gobrecht was engraver, will not readily be forgotten.

In addition to his skill as engraver, Mr. Gobrecht was no less ingenious in other branches. Although no performer on any instrument he was a scientific musician, and constructed two musical instruments on the principle of the melodeon, but long before that instrument was thought of. He also devised a speaking doll, about the time Maelzel's puppets were exciting attention. A camera-lucida with steel mirrors, by which one part of the eye received, by reflection, the impression of the object, and another part the *direct* impression of the pencil and paper beneath, without the interposition of any foreign medium, was constructed by him, and is a neat and useful instrument.

LIVE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ITEMS.

By EDGAR H. ADAMS.



To just what series the above piece belongs remains a question. Some persons have endeavored to assign it to the Hard Times series, but the date 1857 deprives it of eligibility in that direction. It is supposed to have been issued by Aaron White of Connecticut. The only information upon the piece we extract from a former number of *THE NUMISMATIST*, where it was mentioned in Dr. B. P. Wright's list of American Store Cards, and given the number 1230: "Aaron White was a highly educated but somewhat eccentric lawyer of Connecticut. When the war of the rebellion started he deemed the financial strain would be so great the United States would become bankrupt, and as a consequence all Government paper, especially 'greenbacks' would become worthless. To avoid such a calamity he began hoarding specie with a strong penchant for the old copper cents and the then new nickel cents of 1862-3, which he purchased at the mint. These he packed in boxes. After his death the hoard was removed to the garret of a warehouse, where it remained for years. Finally the executors of his estate appointed Ed. Frossard to examine the hoard, which was found to consist of 200 silver half dollars, 100 silver dollars, 350 gold dollars, 250 Colonials, 5,000 bronze two-cent pieces, 60,000 old copper cents, and 60,000 nickel cents. These had become spotted and rusted, so that 5,000 of the choicest sold for \$100. W. Elliott Woodward states that these tokens were suppressed."





The two Franklin medals, above illustrated, respectively Betts 546 and 547, are interesting principally for the widely different conceptions of our great citizen by the artists who engraved the dies. Betts 546 represents Franklin as we popularly know him at the present time, and is what we consider a characteristic likeness. But Betts 547 is entirely different. This shows us a Franklin with whom we have never been acquainted, and seems to represent him as about fifty years of age, while No. 546, dated the year preceding, 1776, portrays him as a man of rather advanced years. The turban-like hat is a style of headgear with which we are not familiar. Betts No. 546 deserves the most consideration, as Franklin in 1776 was seventy years old, having been born in 1706. The inscription on No. 547, as translated by Mr. Betts reads: "He cares not for the ineffectual thunderbolt." No. 546 was struck in both silver and bronze, and, according to "American Colonial History Illustrated by Contemporary Medals," was struck at the United States mint early in the present century, notwithstanding its date of 1776, being then known as the Sanson Medal, "from the gentleman under whose direction the dies were prepared by Jacob Reich. No. 547 was struck only in bronze.



We reproduce with this month's NUMISMATIST the first of a number of pieces which are thought by many to be entitled to admission to the list of pieces embraced by the Hard Times Tokens series. Several of these medalets, as will be observed,

bear the same reverse, the design of scales, etc., and the date "1840." The others represent different designs, showing the portrait of General Harrison, and bear the familiar log cabin on the reverse, with the dates 1840 and 1841. The most of these pieces occur in brass, but some are also known in copper. Comment upon the advisability of the adoption of these pieces in a revised list of Hard Times tokens is welcomed.

The offer of William F. Dunham of Chicago of several prizes for contributions on numismatic subjects during 1912 is a substantial form of encouragement for which the whole American numismatic body ought to be, and no doubt is, grateful. So many phases of the numismatic subject offer themselves in different parts of the country, that we hope the members of the Association will take advantage of this opportunity and endeavor to present original information upon many unknown numismatic matters. For instance, let our members of the various sections and cities of the country hunt up information bearing upon metallic coin or card issues of their neighboring locality. Take, for instance, the coinage of Chalmers, the silversmith, of Annapolis, whose coins were dated 1783. Next to nothing is known regarding his operations, but information bearing upon this private coinage enterprise would be gratefully welcomed by the great body of our readers, and such information would be of real historical value. Perhaps we may have a member in that vicinity who can look up the matter. There are any number of interesting store cards which have been issued in different cities and towns of the country. We know nothing concerning those who issued them. We mention, for example, the large brass store cards of J. Hall Walton & Walker, Walton, Walker & Co., Walton & Co., Henderson & Gaines, and Nathan C. Folger, all of New Orleans. What an interesting article it would be that had for its subject information bearing upon the above establishments? And yet it is well within the reach of a resident of New Orleans, who no doubt by a little search through the local libraries could obtain enough information regarding these famous old cards to make a long article in *THE NUMISMATIST*. The case is true of many other cities of the country. We suggest that a resident of each city take up the store cards of his own place and list them, with information, in the manner Mr. Duffield handled the store card issues of Baltimore several years ago. That account was published in full in *THE NUMISMATIST* and, in our opinion, was one of the most valuable contributions ever made to the official magazine. Members, send in articles along the indicated and other lines, and let us bring together all obtainable information bearing upon every issue that comes within the scope of American numismatics.



There are quite a number of pattern half dollars of 1838 with which the general collector is not acquainted, and there are some which are of remarkable rarity. The above illustration represents one of considerable rarity, but its most interesting feature is that it represents the combined designs of William Kneass and Christian Gobrecht, respectively in 1838 the Chief Engraver of the United States Mint and his assistant. This piece was made at the time the coinage of a new dollar and half dollar were under consideration, but neither obverse nor reverse design met with approval, for neither was adopted. It is known in both silver and copper, and has a reeded edge.

As the restrikes of the Confederate half dollar by J. W. Scott & Co. are rapidly rising in value, it may be interesting to our readers to see the text of the original circular issued to the subscribers for the restrikes. For this circular we owe thanks to David Proskey :

146 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK CITY,
OCTOBER 17th, 1879.

DEAR SIR: It is with great pleasure we present you with the restrike Confederate Half Dollar, subscribed for on the . . . ult., and hope it will meet with your approbation. We regret the delay in forwarding, which was caused by the die breaking on the first trial; it then had to be set in a heavy steel band to prevent further damage; before risking the die again on the hard silver, we thought it advisable to strike the requisite number (500) in white metal, with the following inscription for a reverse: "4 ORIGINALS STRUCK BY ORDER OF C. S. A. IN NEW ORLEANS 1861. * * * * * REV. SAME AS U. S. (FROM ORIGINAL DIE, SCOTT.)" These will be sold in any quantity to those who subscribed to the Silver Confederate piece; at 50 cents each. It was with difficulty that we procured the 500 Half Dollars of a special mintage, on which the pieces have been struck by a new method over genuine 1861 N. O. mint U. S. half dollars, and in consequence they must rank high above ordinary re-struck coins.

The die (damaged only sufficiently to prevent re-striking) is a very valuable and interesting relic, and is now for sale. Price, \$50.

Up to the 10th inst. we received orders for 567 pieces; the odd 67 subscribers have been supplied from a like number of patrons who ordered two copies; this we concluded would be the more equitable plan for all parties concerned. Amateurs who ordered two will please remember that by this plan they certainly get one, whereas if they had drawn for chances they might have been left without any. We have received quite a number of orders since the 10th inst., all of which we are unable to fill, unless some of our subscribers, who get two, will kindly return one, for which we will be pleased to pay \$2.50.

Respectfully, SCOTT & COMPANY.

Dr. B. P. Wright, of Schenectady, N. Y., gives the following interesting information regarding the co-metallic pattern mentioned in this department in the October number of THE NUMISMATIST. It is a pleasure to hear from Dr. Wright, who has contributed so much valuable numismatic information to THE NUMISMATIST in past years, and we trust that he will favor us often in the future:

"On Page 368 of the October issue of THE NUMISMATIST Mr. Adams by his note relating to the 'Model for Co-metallic Coins and Medals,' appears to infer that Mr. Shinkle's specimen is the first that has been brought to the attention of our members.

"This is an error, for on Page 86 of April, 1899, (Vol. XII, No. 4) issue of THE NUMISMATIST may be found an illustration of my specimen, which was published under No. 927 of my list of 'American Store or Business Cards.'

"I obtained my specimen from the late Ed. Frossard, Esq., over fifteen years ago, and at the time was informed that only three specimens were struck, as the dies yielded 'on the third impression.' The illustration of Mr. Shinkle's token shows the effect of the yielding dies, while mine is nearly perfect.

"That these are extremely rare can not be questioned, as at the time I was preparing the copy of the 'American Store or Business Cards,' for Dr. Heath, I was in active correspondence with collectors interested in this series; and none of the old collections contained a specimen, nor was it possible to obtain any data showing where the other two were. With the location of two, we may hope the future will reveal the remaining one, but from the illustration on Page 368 I would consider Mr. Shinkle's specimen to be the second produced of the dies and expect that when the other is located that it will be very imperfect; also this imperfection may have caused it to have been consigned to the melting pot, so that only two are now in existence."

THE WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION MEDAL.



The Winnipeg exhibition of 1911 will go down into history as the best of its kind western Canada has ever known.

This exhibition is to Western Canada what the Toronto exhibition is to the eastern part of the Dominion; and while it has not reached the proportion of the latter, it is commercially of much more moment. It is the representative exhibition of the West, and gives material evidence within a short time of eclipsing anything in the Dominion. That it is of material importance commercially has long since been recognized, although the manufacturers of the United States have not yet given it sufficient consideration.

The exhibition usually lasts 10 days, each devoted to some particular object. There is a "farmer's day"; a "manufacturers' day"; a "citizens' day"; and even an "Americans' day." The latter usually attracts a large crowd of residents from the border States, as well as the farmers from nearby Provinces.

Through the courtesy of Dr. A. W. Bell, the manager of the exhibition, we are enabled to reproduce one of the silver medals struck to commemorate the event. This medal, to the best of our knowledge, has never been illustrated heretofore, although it is annually issued.

COLONIAL NUMISMATIC SHIPS.

By W. C. MOORE, Lewisburg, Ohio.

The early currency of the American Colonies was made up principally of imported and poorly struck tokens. Many of the coin-tokens at the time present devices of frail looking crafts on the obverses or reverses.

The favorite and predominant numismatic devices of the ancients were the owl, the eagle and the ship. The owl idly wasted his talents by sleeping his time away; the eagle soared to lofty heights; the ship withstood the storm and sailed the great waters. Each in its own way was the personification of life.

The owl stood for wisdom while the eagle represented great strength. The ship commanded the mighty seas. True the owl stood for wisdom, but because of the stupidity of the bird, it has long since been discarded as the proper emblem for embellishing any coins. Both the eagle and the ship represent activity, strength and vigor. The eagle fully represents the twentieth century idea of a modern bird.

The ocean-designed craft was frequently the device used on the earliest coins. In this, the ancients delighted and our forefathers benefited by the idea. The water craft was uppermost in the minds of our Colonial forefathers, because of their re-

lations to the parent country; therefore the predominance of the ship device for the early American issues.

It is not the intention of this paper to deal fully with the examples which may receive mention herein, but just sufficient light to aid those who might be interested enough to care to read the names on the pennants of the vessels.



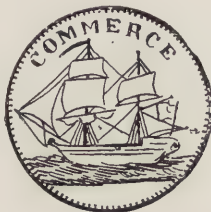
The earliest coinage intended for America was that struck for the Bermuda Islands. These islands were included in the Virginia grant. The Sommer Island coins, if that they be, were struck of brass according to Captain John Smith and were in circulation in 1616. They consist of copper shillings, sixpences, threepences and twopences. The device on the obverse of each token is a hog. On the shilling the Roman numerals XII appear above the hog. On the reverse, sailing to the left, is a three-masted, full-rigged, round-stemmed, clumsily built galleon, with bulwarks built up at stem and stern, like castles. Flags are flying from each mast. With the exceptions of the numerals VI over the hog and the letter S dropped from island, the make-up of the sixpence, both of the obverse and reverse, is similar to that of the shilling. The entire set of this money is extremely rare and almost unobtainable.



The Pitt token is the thought and product of the time of William Pitt, "the Great Commoner," and was struck because of his friendship toward the American Colonies. He ruled by the strength of his character and infused with new vigor every department of the English government. He won for England the empire of North America under his premiership. The device on the obverse of this token, attributed to Pitt, the elder, is a bust of the Earl of Chatham facing to the left. The legend, — "The Restorer of Commerce 1766 : No : Stamps : " The device on the reverse is a frail, three-masted rudely constructed craft under full sail to right. A pennant floats from the main-truck while flags wave from both the fore-truck and the mizzen-truck. A staff above the stern carries a streamer. The legend—"Thanks to the Friends of Liberty and Trade." One would surmise that the vessel's destination is America, because of the display of the word "America" in the open field just aft the stern in the ship's course. These tokens appeared in silver, copper, brass and tin. There are two varieties of this issue and both are rare.

The Admiral Howe piece, better known as the Rhode Island token, consists of three varieties struck principally in brass; although a few exist in silver, copper and pewter. The legend on obverse translated reads: "The flying Americans of Rhode

Island, August, 1778." Troops are represented on land crossing to the right. Three ships stand to the left of the island while thirteen boats are to the right. The ships are of the three-masted style with pennants extended. The translated legend on the reverse is, "Admiral Howe's Flagship flying, 1779." The flagship faces the right with sails furled. The pennants at the mastheads are partially unfurled thus indicating a soft-blowing wind prevailing.



The North American token was an issue of 1781 and so dated on the obverse. The reverse legend is—"Commerce." The device adorning this coin appears to be a two-masted brig with a streamer gently wafted. The ship is represented sailing to the left with flag unfurled from a staff above the stern. It occurs in copper and brass.



A penny struck by King George III of England in 1793, bearing his bust on the obverse, and a three-masted ship on the reverse, was the only regal issue ever struck for the Sommer Islands.



The tokens of Talbot, Allum & Lee were struck in 1794 and 1795 and comprise several varieties. They were issued by Talbot, Allum & Lee, merchants of New York City, located on Pearl street. The firm commenced business in 1794 and carried on an extensive trade until 1798, when the firm dissolved, Lee having retired in 1796. A neatly appearing ship of the three-masted design, sailing to right, with pennants partially floating, graces the obverse of the 1794 coin. The wording on the obverses and reverses is differently arranged in the several varieties. The obverse of the 1795 variety presents a ship of the 1794 type under full sail to the right with streamers unfurled to the air. The reverses have the goddess of liberty standing in front of a bale of merchandise.

Obituary.

WARWICK WILLIAM WROTH.

Numismatics loses one of its most distinguished representatives in the sudden death, on September 26, of Warwick William Wroth, Assistant Keeper of the Department of Coins in the British Museum, at the comparatively early age of 53.

Mr. Wroth joined the staff of the British Museum in 1878, and speedily made a reputation in archæological circles by his contributions to periodicals, such as the *Journal of Hellenic Studies* and *The Numismatic Chronicle*, on Greek numismatics and allied archæological subjects. To the great series of Catalogues of Greek coins issued by his Department he contributed from 1886 to 1903 six volumes, chiefly concerned with Asia Minor; latterly he had turned to a different period, and the three volumes from his hand representing the Byzantine Emperors and the Vandals, Ostrogoths, and Lombards, have brought comparative order into a peculiarly difficult area of the field of numismatics.

AMATEURS IN NUMISMATICS.

By W. C. MOORE, Lewisburg, Ohio.

Coin collecting in this country has been pursued for many years and the number of collectors has been steadily growing. There are many collectors who do not belong to any society, are not subscribers to any numismatic literature, nor in fact have any connection with other coin collectors. They should be in the fold of some numismatic organization. Their collections are most likely to be in a pitiable condition and they are more or less apt to entertain erroneous ideas relative to the values of coins, especially those in their possession. It would be a service to them, as well as to numismatics in general, if they could be reached, to make them acquainted with the Association and its purposes and to interest them in the study of coins.

Too many of this class of collectors are known only as possessors and not as real students of coins. This class accumulates rather than intelligently collects. The mere act of collecting cannot permanently satisfy a thinking mind, there must be something more than hoarding. If they could be induced to unite with one or more of the numerous numismatic organizations, subscribe for several numismatic magazines, coin acquaintances would be quickly formed and the needed polish would soon be visible. A very few dollars could be spent in no better way. The more literature one reads the better will he be enabled to collect intelligently and avoid the errors into which the isolated collector is apt to fall.

In beginning, a coin collector, until he becomes posted, is not very likely to purchase the high priced rarities and usually there must exist a famine of high values with such, and, unknown to him, if any purchases be made at all, the prices of many coins at first may seem prohibitive, but when it is realized that there are hundreds of coins in very fine condition which can be secured for a few cents each, it will be seen that there is no great difficulty even in the small boy or the collector of very limited means becoming the owner of an extensive collection to which rarities can be added from time to time as the opportunity presents itself. In this way the collector of moderate means can make a good showing for a small outlay. If the pleasure of such a pursuit and the cheapness of such a collection could in some manner be forcibly brought to the notice of those in the "teen age," then great good would result.

Probably the easiest thing to do in this immediate sphere is to spend money. Purchasing coins is no exception to the rule and money should be spent so that the profit in the future will be a consideration as well as the derivation of pleasure at the

present time. What the collector early in the pursuit wants, is a general collection of fine coins for a small amount of money. In forming any collection let condition be the main rock in the pathway, let the money consideration be secondary.

If very much interested the collector will perhaps become a student in the science sooner or later. He may not rival the achievements of the wealthy in the way of possessing a great cabinet but by diligent and persistent study he may attain numismatic knowledge which money can not buy. Knowledge is power. It takes time to gain wisdom. Knowledge as well as money is required if we desire to secure a fine collection of coins.

Some suggestions should be advanced, some plans brought about, to interest the amateurs and influence their good intentions along the numismatic paths. Would not this be worth while? If put into practice, predict the future and notice the results.

COINS OF POLAND FOR THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.

The Polish National Alliance of the United States of North America has presented to the National Museum at Washington, quite an extensive and interesting series of coins of the kingdom of Poland, issued during its day of independence. The collection has only recently been placed on exhibition in the west hall of the old building of the National Museum.

The series comprises 312 pieces of money, most of which are silver, ranging in size from our old silver three-cent pieces to the present-day silver dollar. Upon examining the dates on the individual coins one is surprised to discover that the series begins as far back as 1836, and covers a period of 449 years, during which time many changes took place in the government of Poland. In fact an outline of the history of Poland is recorded in this very series by the portraits of the several rulers on the obverse faces of the coins.

Aside from its historical value, this remarkably complete collection shows the progress in numismatics during nearly five centuries; each ruler seemed to have had original ideas as to coinage and the successive issues varied accordingly.

The Polish coin collection forms the most extensive exhibit of this nature in the museum at present, although there are many rare and remarkable coins in its possession. The formal paper donating the collection to the National Museum is itself of interest, since it expresses the loyalty and good will of the Polish citizens of the United States, and recalls the close and friendly relations between the Poles and Americans which sprang up early in the history of this country. The official paper reads as follows:

"We, the undersigned officers of the Polish National Alliance of the United States of North America, tender hereby as a donation to the Smithsonian Institution (United States National Museum) in Washington, District of Columbia, the following collection of ancient Polish moneys, coined by the kingdom of Poland in the days of its independence. This contribution to the scientific treasures of the National Museum is made by the Board of Directors of the Polish National Alliance in the name of about one hundred thousand men and women of Polish extraction, now citizens of the United States of America, as a token of their loyalty to this country and as a remembrance of the ties of amity and mutual admiration, which existed between the Republic of Poland and the United States, in the second half of the XVIIIth century, and which found its best expression in the participation of the two greatest sons of Poland, Kosciuszko and Pulaski, in the struggle of the people of the United States for independence."—*Cincinnati Times Star*, Nov. 15.

THE CARDINAL GIBBONS JUBILEE MEDAL.



On October 15 impressive religious ceremonies were held in the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Baltimore, Maryland, to commemorate Cardinal Gibbons' golden jubilee as a priest and silver anniversary as a cardinal.

Upon this occasion Mr. Michael Jenkins, a private citizen of Baltimore, has had designed a medal, which we now reproduce in reduced form. It is the work of Mr. J. Maxwell Miller, a Baltimore sculptor, to whom the commission was given.

Two gold, twelve silver, and about five hundred bronze medals will be given to the Cardinal for presentation to his friends. One of gold will be sent to Pope Pius X. The other the Cardinal will probably retain. The silver ones will be for his closest friends among the clergy, with, perhaps, one or two of the laity. There will be a general distribution of the bronze to those closest in the friendship of his Eminence.

On the obverse of the medal is a profile of the Cardinal made from life and around the head is the inscription "James Cardinal Gibbons." On the reverse is shown the Cathedral of Baltimore, showing the portico and the south elevation, with the inscription "Sacerdos, 30 Jun, 1861; Episcopus, 16 Aug. 1868; Archiepiscopus, 3 Oc. 1877; Cardinalis, 30 Jun, 1886," and the dates 1861-1911.

We are indebted to Mr. J. M. Miller of Baltimore for the excellent photograph from which these illustrations were made.



Through the courtesy of Mr. F. G. Duffield of Baltimore, we are able to picture the obverse and reverse of another medal issued in 1889 and made for the centennial anniversary of the establishment of the Catholic Hierarchy. This shows portraits of two archbishops who were in office at an interval of exactly one hundred years.

Mr. Duffield has this medal, which is made of white metal in proof condition.



THE MONTH'S MISCELLANY.

Two varieties exist of the coin of Württemberg described on page 345. The earliest issue, of which only 100 specimens were struck, is easily distinguishable from the fact that in the letter H of the word CHARLOTTE the cross-bar is not in the center of the letter but considerably nearer to the top.

At the meeting of the Berlin Numismatic Society held on October 2, Colonel Schapper announced that an Eastern country was now considering the feasibility of issuing oval coins with holes in the center. He did not state which country it was.

The Royal Meteorological Society of London has awarded the gold Symons medal to Cleveland Abbe, the meteorologist of the Weather Bureau at Washington, D. C. The presentation will take place at the meeting of the Society on January 17.

The *London Times* states that "the ancient coins found at Blackhills, Corsock, Kirkcudbrightshire, some time ago have been submitted to an expert on behalf of the Crown. A number have been retained for the National Museum of Antiquities, and the Crown propose to reward the finders for those kept, handing them back the remainder. All the coins are silver pennies, with the exception of a silver halfpenny and a silver farthing. The pennies include Scottish (long cross) coins of the reigns of Alexander III., John Baliol, and Robert the Bruce. The Irish pennies belong to the reigns of Edward I. and II., and had been minted at Dublin and Waterford. English pennies of the same reigns were minted in London, Durham, Canterbury, Berwick, Bristol, York, and elsewhere. There are also a number of foreign 'sterlings.' The halfpenny is of the reign of Edward I. and was minted at Berwick, while the farthing, minted in London, is supposed to belong to the same reign or that of Edward II.

At T. G. Applegren's auction sale in Stockholm on October 14, some of the principal prices realized were as follows, the approximate equivalents of Swedish kronor being given:

No.		No.	
33	Sweden. Erik XIV. Riksdaler, 1562; very rare.....	153	Sweden. Same. Copper ore, 1640; very rare.....
49	Sweden. Johann III. Riksdaler, 1579	199	Sweden. Charles X. Riksdaler, 1654
76	Sweden. Gustavus Adolphus. Riksdaler, 1616	206	Sweden. Charles XI. Riksdaler, 1676.....
78	Sweden. Same, 1619	208	Sweden. Same, 8 mark, 1670
79	Sweden. Same, 1632	216	Sweden. Same, 2 mark, 1663; rare
86	Sweden. Same, square copper half ore, 1624.....	326	Sweden. Ulrika Eleonora. Riksdaler, 1719.....
102	Sweden. Same, ore, 1631; very rare.....	504	Sweden. Charles XV. Riksdaler, 1862.....
123	Sweden. Chistina. Riksdaler. 1639.....		

An English firm in Bogota has entered into a contract with the Republic of Colombia, on behalf of a British house, for the making of silver coins of a value of 10 to 20 pesos each (10 and 20 dollars American gold). The total output of the new coins is not to exceed \$250,000 American gold in value. The contract specifies that the coins are to be ninety per cent. pure silver and ten per cent alloy. The Colombian government agrees to pay to the contractors £20,000 at the signing of the contract, £5,000 two months later, £5,000 three months later, the remaining £20,000 to be paid in quantities of not less than £4,000 in each instalment within the year after the contract is signed.

In 1905 J. E. Bennert issued his work upon the medals pertaining to Bismarck, and he is now printing additions and corrections to the same. The first portion occurs in the *Blätter für Münzfreunde* for November, published by C. J. Thieme, of Dresden. Another interesting communication in the same number is a comparison between the varieties of coins and paper money that were current in Germany prior to the reform in the coinage in December, 1871, and those in use at the present time. The results are perhaps best expressed in the following table:

	Before the re- form of 1871	In use at the present time
Varieties of paper money.....	173	11
Varieties of coins in use.....	119	12
Total	292	as against 23

A novel educational exhibition of "The Money of the World," was opened at the Union Savings Bank and Trust Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, on November 21. The exhibition includes more than ten thousand specimens of money issues dating from ancient Biblical times, in which the widow's mite is mentioned, to a \$10,000 gold certificate issued by the Bank of the United States. The collection is the personal property of Farran Zerbe, former President of the American Numismatic Association and member of the United States Government Assay Commission of 1909. The management of the bank has engaged the exhibition as an educational feature.

In addition to the specimens of money of all periods and countries, a collection that will be of particular local interest is to be shown. Henry C. Ezekiel, of Cincinnati, has loaned his extensive collection of old paper money issued by the various early banks and individuals of this city. This will be the first time Mr Ezekiel has publicly exhibited his collection, which includes checks and money of Cincinnati issued from 1808 to 1863.

Another special feature is the large collection of Ohio paper money, the property of Dr. J. M. Henderson, of Columbus, President of the American Numismatic Association. This collection, mounted alphabetically as to towns, shows the "wild cat shin plasters," state and private bank emissions that were the money used by the various towns of Ohio during the past century.

At Lyman H. Low's 163d sale held on November 6, some of the principal prices realized were as follows:

No.		No.	
22	Massachusetts. Pine tree six-pence, 1652; fair.....	138	Cent, 1822; extremely fine..
	\$3.00		\$3.30
23	Massachusetts. Pine tree shilling, 1652; very good..	151	Cent, 1832; extremely fine..
	3.75		3.25
62	Maryland. Chalmers' Annapolis shilling, 1783; fine	184	Cent, 1856. Flying eagle; fine
	7.75		5 50
86	Cent, 1793. Chain. America; very fair.....	302	Hard Times Token. Low No.
	4.30		56. Rarity 5; fine.....
88	Cent, 1794. Hays, No. 7; v. g.		3.35
	6.25	309	Hard Times Token. Low No.
101	Cent, 1797; ex. fine.....		129; very good
	3.00		4.25
105	Cent, 1799 over '98; v. g.....	327A	Massachusetts. Oak tree
	17.10		shilling, 1652; fine.....
114	Cent, 1804; v. g.....		16.00
	7.65	327B	Half dollar, 1794; v. g.....
115	Cent, 1805; fine.....		5.35
	3.10	385	Massachusetts. Pine tree
118	Cent, 1807 over '06; ex. fine.		shilling, 1652; very fine...
	24.50		8.85
119	Cent, 1807 over '06; good...	396	U. S. Bar cent; very good...
	3.10		3.50
120	Cent, 1808; very fine.....	450	Silver dollar, 1836. Gobrecht
	4.10		on base; very good.....
121	Cent, 1809; extremely fine...		9.25
	18.00	617	Rome. As. Fine.....
126	Cent, 1819; very fine.....		7.50
	4.10	624	Encased postage stamp. John
137	Cent, 1821; very fine.....		Shillito & Co., Cincinnati.
	5.10		A five-cent stamp. Fine..
			3.35

Blanks for our nickel coins cost fourteen cents a hundred, and blanks for the cents cost seven and three-tenths cents a hundred.

Mr. N. Vreeland has just received a specimen of the new fifty lira gold coin of Italy, referred to in the preceding number. The type is similar to that of the other coins described on page 227.

F. Michael & Brother will hold their second public auction in the rooms of the Chicago Numismatic Society early in January. The sale will include a general assortment of coins and a number of foreign decorations.

"The collecting of coins whose condition are rated below 'fine,' and which are not rarities, is like unto a wrecked automobile. One can never get any real pleasure out of either."—W. C. MOORE.

Our associate editor, J. de Lagerberg, has received an interesting communication from Harrison S. Morris, the Commissioner General of the United States to the International Exposition of Art and History at Rome, in which he states that it is doubtful whether an official medal will be struck in connection with the Exposition, and he adds, "I have had excellent testimony of the interest of the King of Italy in numismatics. One of the things he asked me on the day of our opening reception concerned the coins designed by Saint Gaudens, and he told me that Mr. Roosevelt had presented him with an entire set."

Messrs. Otto Helbing, Nachf, of Munich, announce the sale on January 8 and following days, of the second portion of the great Zschiesche and Koder collection. The first part of this collection was sold early this year, and this second portion will be even larger. It will include the ancient and modern princely Houses and will contain over 6000 lots.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

VEREINIGTE NUMISMATISCHE GESELLSCHAFTEN DEUTSCHLANDS UND OESTERREICHS. The annual meeting was held in Graz on September 5 and 6 and was represented by members of twelve societies. On the first day Prof. Dr. Luschin von Ebengreuth delivered an interesting lecture on the coinage of Styria during the Middle Ages. At the next day's session Ritter Hofken von Hattingsheim, of Vienna, spoke upon religions, communion, baptismal and similar tokens issued in Styria, and illustrated his lecture with characteristic specimens from his own extensive collection.

The next general assembly will be held at Würzburg in the latter part of 1912.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. A regular meeting was held on November 18 at the Society's building in Audubon Park. Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., occupied the chair. Besides the usual reports the director announced that Mrs. Mary C. F. Groh had donated \$1500, to be used by the Society, and had also presented the silver loving cup given to her husband, the late Edward Groh.

Among the exhibitions were the Ro collection of the ancient coins of China loaned by Mr. R. A. Ramsden of Yokohama; selections from the Isaac J. Greenwood collection presented to the Society by Mr. Greenwood in August, 1911; and the Society's collection of Hard Times Tokens.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. A regular meeting was held at the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., on October 17, 1911. The meeting came to order at 8.15 P. M., Mr. Shinkle in the chair. Among the guests were Mr. Judson Brenner of De Kalb, Ill., the president-elect of the A. N. A., and Mr. T. E. Leon of Chicago. A very pleasant evening was spent and the following coins were exhibited by Mr. Leon: an octagonal \$50 gold piece and an 1860 gold dollar, S. mint; by Mr. Brenner, a set of beautiful photographs of his pattern coins showing both obverses and reverses; by Mr. Gibbs, a collection of English half penny tokens; by Dr. Wilharm, Hard Times tokens, Low's Nos. 1, 4, 6, 7 and 16;

by Mr. Gies, a California round gold dollar, 1871; United States compound interest \$10 note, 1864, and a United States \$10 refunding note, 1879.

Members present: McKnight, Shinkle, Dr. Wilharm, C. H. Book, Gibbs and Gies. Mr. J. A. Calderhead and H. D. Gibbs were elected members. Adjourned at 9.55 P. M.

A. C. GIES, Secretary.

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF MONTREAL. The regular meeting was held on November 17, at the Chateau de Ramezay. The question was discussed of enlarging the scope of the society and of making it a truly civic institution by the appointing of a board of trustees, who could hold the Chateau de Ramezay as well as the collection of the society in trust for the city as well as the society. The matter of devising such a scheme was referred to the incoming executive of the society.

A committee was appointed to arrange for the jubilee of the society which will take place in December, 1912. For this meeting a history of the society will be prepared and a medal struck.

The curator reported the following donations to the museum: Through Madame Sicotte an Esquimaux Kyak and an Esquimaux drum used at any e-Kooke dance. From R. W. McLachlan a set of the new imperial bronze coinage of George V. From Miss Lusignan an old blue delft plate.

Dr. E. A. Rene de Coret was elected a member.

R. W. McLachlan exhibited two most artistic medals by the celebrated Parisian medalist, Tony Szirmai, one bearing the bust of Christian IX. of Denmark, celebrating the anti-tuberculosis convention held in Copenhagen in 1894, and the second, a medal relating to the wine growers' convention held in Vienna the same year. He also exhibited the new Australian bronze coinage received that day from Victoria. This coinage which bears the same bust of George V. as the new Canadian cent, is not by any means so artistic. It bears the titles in full as on the Imperial coinage. We can see why the artist dropped out the D. G. and F. D. to shorten the inscription as to give a much more artistic effect. Thus the Canadian cent shows to better advantage than the Imperial or Australian half pennies.

WIENER NUMISMATISCHE GESELLSCHAFT. A special meeting was called on October 4. Dr. Scholz acted as chairman and introduced the speaker of the evening, Dr. Wilhelm Kubitschek, who described the life and works of the recently deceased President of the Society, Karl Ritter von Ernst.

PERIODICALS AND CATALOGUES RECEIVED.

In Bernard Quaritch's catalogue No. 314 nearly 100 lots are devoted to works on numismatics, including the British Museum publications and a set of seventy volumes of the Royal Numismatic Society.

The *Blatter fur Munzfreunde* for October contains a paper on the coinage of the city of Lüneburg, including notes on the Suabian issues, and an interesting account of the great "find" at Elbing on June 4, 1910, consisting of coins between 1351 and 1407.

Mehl's Numismatic Monthly for November contains the continuation of the gold coinage of South America, the coinages described in this issue being Chile and Colombia.

List and Francke of Leipzig have just issued their catalogue No. 431, in which over one hundred old numismatic publications are described, with prices attached.

Hans Meuss of Hamburg has just issued a catalogue of coins, medals, decorations, etc. Nearly six hundred lots are described and prices are attached.

From T. G. Appelgren of Stockholm we have received his auction catalogue No. 12, the sale to take place on December 12. Over five hundred lots are described including many varieties of Swedish coins as well as autographs and numismatic books.

A catalogue has been prepared by Etienne Bourgey, of Paris, of two parts of the Chabenet Collection to be sold at auction on November 27 and 28. The first portion comprises over eight hundred lots and includes series of French coins and jetons from Hugh Capet to Napoleon III. The second part, containing nearly six hundred lots of the Greek and Roman coins, will be sold in December. The two parts are illustrated with twelve fine plates.

A few catalogues have been received but the sales will have taken place when this number is issued. Among these are Lyman H. Low's 164th sale which takes place on December 8; Thomas L. Elder's on December 11; and Ben G. Green's on December 8.

Ludwig Grabow of Rostock, in Mecklenburg, sends us a catalogue with fixed prices, comprising nearly fifteen hundred lots and including coins, medals, and numismatic books.

E. Boudeau of Paris has issued his catalogue No. 126, containing over one thousand lots of coins, medals and numismatic books. The prices are attached and among the medals are a large number relating to military affairs, music, the drama, etc.

In catalogue No. 55, of J. Schulman, between three and four thousand coins and medals of all countries are described. The coins of Asia and Africa are unusually well represented. The prices in florins are added and the catalogue has a good index.

Sally Rosenberg of Frankfurt a. M., holds an auction sale on December 11. In the catalogue are nearly 2000 lots covering coins and medals of all countries.

THE BADGE.

It would be interesting to know how many people wear badges and how many badges are worn. Some idea of the extent of this form of decoration may be gained from the records of the Government in its recognition of badges to be worn by the military-naval personnel with the uniform on occasions of dress and of ceremony. All badges owned by officers and enlisted men may not, of course, be so displayed, else the "jiner," who is also a descendant and a hero, might bedeck himself with a metallic front like unto the badge-filled bib in which the late Patrick S. Gilmore, used to appear when he came before an audience to lead his famous band. His first act on that occasion, after acknowledging the applause, was to remove this resplendent fabric from the hooks that held it in place and turn it over to an assistant, that he might be unhampered in directing his musicians.

A patch of scarlet cloth was the original ancestor of the multifarious badge of these gorgeous days. The so called corps badges that were worn by members of various branches of the large military body that formed the Union force in the Civil War, came from what was known as the "Kearny patch."

It is of authentic record that one day, when his brigade was on the march, General Phil Kearny, who was a strict disciplinarian, saw some officers loitering in the shade by the roadside. Supposing them to be stragglers from his command, he administered a rebuke, adorning it with a few expletives, of which he was a copious author. The officers listened in silence until at a convenient pause one of them saluted and quietly suggested that General Kearny had possibly made a mistake, since none of the officers to whom he was addressing his rebuke was of his command. Kearny replied that he would see to it that hereafter he would be able to recognize his men.

Immediately on reaching camp he issued an order that all officers and men of his brigade should wear conspicuously on the front of their caps a round piece of red cloth, which became known far and wide as the Kearny patch.

In the official orders announcing the death of General Kearny in September, 1862, after the usual requirement to wear crape for thirty days, it was stated, "To show still further our regard for him and to distinguish his officers as he wished, each officer will continue to wear on his cap a piece of scarlet cloth." By this odd circumstance came into vogue the corps badges of the Civil War.

General E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General during the Civil War, had been impressed with the trouble arising from the distribution of brevets after the Mexican War. There was all sorts of political maneuvering to obtain these titles, and in hope of avoiding this, as a result of the activities of the Civil War, he suggested the distribution of badges. The result was the adoption of badges as well as the bestowal of brevets. The badge idea at that time did not impress favorably either General Scott or Secretary Stanton, who regarded it as contrary to the spirit of our institutions to wear decorations.

General Townsend says in his memoirs, "I instanced the pride which children feel in wearing medals won at school and the pains taken by parents to foster it, and suggested that, if those who won medals did not choose to wear them, they would none the less value them, and so would their descendants after them."

Nothing was done in that direction, however, until July 12, 1862, when Congress passed a resolution to award medals of honor to enlisted men, which privilege was extended in March, 1863, to include officers.

The corps badges took all sorts of shapes, and the ingenuity as well as the artistic taste of the designers must frequently have been put to the test in obtaining a distinctive emblem. It was not long before simpler designs were exhausted in these insignia,—such as the Maltese and Greek crosses, the crescent, and the acorn,—after Major General Joseph Hooker issued the first order for the adoption of a regular corps badge for officers and men of the Army of the Potomac.

The Fifteenth Corps, for instance, had a miniature cartridge box bearing the label "forty rounds," which was suggested by the incident of an Irishman, a member of that corps, which was then without its badge, who was twitted for its absence:

"Where's your corps badge?" ironically asked a superior comrade.

"Here!" said the Irishman, clapping his hand on his cartridge box. "Always filled with forty rounds."

Another emblem was that of the Fourteenth Corps, which adopted the arrow as indicative of swiftness and accuracy in reaching its target. The Twenty-fourth Corps had a heart to represent the "affectionate regard of its wearers for all brave hearts." The square of the Twenty-fifth Corps represented "equal rights for all." Characteristic of its dashing leader was the red scarf that was the badge of the men of Custer's cavalry corps.

Provision is made in various orders for the wearing, as part of the uniform, of medals of honor, congressional and special, life saving medals, campaign badges, the Philippine congressional medal, foreign decorations for various deeds or for contributions to science, etc., Civil War army and corps badges, and the badges of patriotic societies, such as the Society of Cincinnati, Sons of the Revolution, Grand Army, Loyal Legion, Spanish War Veterans, and the rest.

It is worth remarking that there is no society of the men that served in the Indian Wars. The Indian campaign badge of the War Department is the only one in which participation in action against Indians is commemorated.

There are also medals for marksmanship, and in the navy there is a "good conduct" badge, both entitling the wearer to extra pay.

Since the war with Spain there has been a great addition to badges issued by the Government. These are issued as part of the uniform and are known as campaign badges representing service in the Civil War; the Indian campaigns, where there has been sufficiently serious action with hostile Indians to have killed and wounded on the side of the troops, and covering the period from 1865 to 1891; the Spanish War, from May to August, 1898; the Philippine campaign, from February, 1900, to March, 1906; and service with the Peking relief expedition in 1900-01; and now a badge for those who served with troops of the Army of Cuban Pacification.

The order providing for these campaign badges was issued August 13, 1908, when it was specified that only those officers and men who took part in the various campaigns and were in military service January 11, 1905, or at any time thereafter, should receive these badges. This, of course, imposed a restriction in the issue of the badges in a way that has been difficult to understand; since, if badges are issued at all, there seems no reason why everyone who rendered the service should not be entitled to the emblem that celebrates it.

In the same way, the campaign badges issued for service in the Civil War and the war with Spain, the Philippine campaign and the campaign in China, are issued only to officers and enlisted men of the navy who were in naval service June 27, 1908. In both instances the dates named are purely arbitrary. It is difficult to ascertain how many of these badges have been issued; but offhand the estimate is forty-five hundred congressional medals, seventeen thousand Philippine campaign badges, five thousand Spanish War badges, fifteen hundred Indian War badges, three hundred and fifty Civil War badges, thirty-five hundred China badges, and one hundred and seventy-five certificate of merit badges.

Great care was taken in the design of these campaign badges, and the artist Millett was employed to furnish some characteristic device for each one, such as the head of Lincoln, one of the poorest of his likenesses, for the Civil War badge, a mounted Indian warrior for the Indian campaign badge, the dragon for the China badge, and so on.

The most highly prized emblem issued by the Government is the medal of honor, and in recent years great care has been exercised to bestow this only where it has been deserved by extraordinary service. In that way only can the value of the medal be preserved. It has not always been so protected, however, and there are instances where political influence has operated to obtain a medal of honor for a man who did nothing exceptional in a military way. It was speedily foreseen that this would bring the medal into disrepute, and the conditions of its award are now such as enhance its value and significance.

The character of duty represented by these medals of honor is, as may be imagined, of a varied sort, and encompasses every degree of personal gallantry. One woman, Dr. Mary E. Walker, is possessor of a medal of honor. She was nurse in the Civil War and received the medal in January, 1866, for "service rendered during the war."

The list of those possessing this particular emblem would not be so extensive if not for the fact that eight hundred and sixty-four of the men served with the 27th Maine Infantry in 1863. The term of service of that regiment being about to expire, the regiment was ordered to Arlington Heights, Virginia, where it arrived June 25, 1863, preparatory to being sent home for muster out.

When the regiment was at that place, the President requested it to remain in service a short time longer on account of Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania. Three hundred officers and enlisted men volunteered to remain and did remain at Arlington Heights in the defenses south of the Potomac until the result of the Battle of Gettysburg was known. They were sent home on July 4. The remainder of the

regiment, consisting of five hundred and sixty officers and enlisted men, was sent home July 1. The entire regiment was mustered out of service at Portland, July 17, 1863. On January 24, 1865, the medals of honor, eight hundred and sixty-four in number, were issued to all members of the regiment who were mustered out that day.

The official records show that it was intended to issue the medals to those who volunteered to remain in the service beyond the expiration of their term,—a matter of two or three days' delay in Virginia,—but unfortunately, through inadvertence, the medal was also issued to about five hundred and sixty who did not so volunteer. The records did not show either the names of those who volunteered to remain or of those who did not so volunteer.

This is a peculiar state of affairs attaching to the most valuable emblem for gallantry issued or recognized by the Government. It is the nearest approach to the Victoria Cross of England and the Iron Cross of Germany, and yet it is possessed by some five hundred and sixty men who, by no stretch of imagination, are entitled to it on any assumption of service—gallant or otherwise—rendered by them, and by some three hundred other people who did nothing of special importance involving peril, hardship, or sacrifice.

It is interesting to observe to what extent April figures in these sanguinary chapters of American history. The War of the Revolution began April 19, 1775, and ended April 11, 1783; the Black Hawk War began April 26, 1832; the Sabine disturbances of the southwestern frontier began April, 1838; the Mexican War began April 24, 1846; the Pit River expedition started in April, 1850; the action against the Sioux in Nebraska in April, 1855; and the Gila expedition in New Mexico in the same month two years later; followed two years after that, also in April, by the Pecos expedition in Texas; the Paiute expedition in California began in April, 1860; the Civil War on April 12, 1861; the Ute expedition in Colorado in April, 1878; and the War with Spain was declared on April 25, 1898.—J. E. JENKS, in *New York Tribune*.

THE MITCHELSON COLLECTION.

Now that the will of the late Joseph C. Mitchelson of Tariffville has been probated, it appears that the gift of his collection of coins to the State already announced is accompanied by certain conditions with which the State must comply before it can acquire the collection.

The will, which was executed on December 3, 1906, gives the collection to the State upon the condition that the State shall accept it by resolution of the General Assembly within four years after the death of the testator; that it shall keep the collection intact; that it shall add to it, year by year, specimens of all the new coin currency of the United States, and shall provide a suitable place in which to keep the collection. The collection shall be under the control of State Librarian George S. Godard, Alfred Spencer, Jr., of the Aetna National Bank, and the State Library Committee. Upon the death or resignation of Mr. Godard, his successor in the State Library shall go on the commission, but upon Mr. Spencer's death his place is not to be filled. In case the State declines or fails to accept the collection it goes to the Wadsworth Atheneum. The State has already appropriated money for the necessary vault, but the collection will remain in the custody of the Aetna National Bank until the State takes action under the conditions prescribed.—*Hartford Courant*, Nov. 9, 1911.



A large cast bronze medal was issued to commemorate the centennial of the University of Trondheim, Norway, in September of this year.

The medal was designed by Thronthhen, and the large helmeted head divides the names of the two rulers who reigned respectively one hundred years apart.

We are indebted to Professor Carl Lorentzen, of the American Scandinavian Society of New York City, for the illustration and details of this medal. Professor Lorentzen was the delegate from this country who attended the centennial celebration of the above university.



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REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

NEW MEMBERS TO BE ADMITTED JANUARY 25TH, 1912.

- 1532. E. B. Trimpey, Baraboo, Wis.
- 1533. G. V. Hartley, Amsterdam, N. Y.
- 1534. Walter Livingston Williams, 392 West Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
- 1535. Eames MacVeagh, 194 North Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 1536. Herbert A. Brand, 965 E. Third St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications have been received. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to February 15th they will become members on that date, and will be published as such in the February issue.

APPLICANTS.	PROPOSED BY
Harry H. White,	Henry Chapman
Romeo, Michigan.	G. L. Tilden
Grant Butler,	A. W. Kopp
Platteville, Wis.	G. L. Tilden

G. L. Tilden

Worcester, Mass., December 10, 1911. General Secretary.

NOTICE TO A. N. A. MEMBERS.

All dues should be sent to WALDO C. MOORE, Lewisburg, Ohio, on and after January 1st, 1912, who is our new General Secretary.

A. N. A. BUTTON NOW READY.

Orders for the A. N. A. Bronze Button are now being filled. The design of the button is the same as the badge, (see illustration, Page 382, October NUMISMATIST) with the exception that it is smaller, about the size of a dime, and the words: "De Profundis and Organized 1891" have been omitted.

Order your Badge and Button now (Badge, \$1.00; Button, 50c.) sending check to cover to GEO. C. ARNOLD, Arnold Building. Providence, R. I.

GEO. C. ARNOLD, Chairman.
J. H. RIPSTRA,
HENRY CHAPMAN,
Committee on Association Medal.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

II. TIFFINS. In Mr. MacLachlan's interesting paper he refers on page 341 to "Tiffins;" what tokens does he mean? HIGHAM.

REPLIES.

8, 9. VARIETIES OF U. S. CENTS. The following letter has been received from Dr. George P. French, of Rochester, N. Y., in answer to this query and we publish it entire:

Editor of THE NUMISMATIST. In "Queries and Replies" of the October issue Dr. Charles E. McGirk asks the question: Is there an authentic 1799 U. S. cent with an obverse or reverse crack? He states that he has seen a number so-called, but in each instance has been able by the crack to trace a variety of another year and finds the date an altered one. The cracked die variety of the 1799 cent does exist. It is found only in the variety of the overdate, 1799 over 1798. There are but two genuine specimens known, one of which I have. I purchased it at the Rice sale, lot 1007. The break starts at the margin opposite the point of the nose and runs diagonally upwards and backwards and is slightly curved, the convexity of the curve being towards the head. About three-eighths of an inch from the starting point the crack bifurcates, the left branch running upwards and backwards through the right serif and base of Y (of LIBERTY), through the lower third of T and thence to the upper part of the loop of R. The right branch runs upwards and backwards through the middle of Y and through the T at a point of junction of the middle with the upper third.

The doctor also asks information about the 1802 cent $\frac{1}{100}$ over $\frac{1}{100}$. I do not believe such a die of this year exists. In thirty years I have not been able to find a single specimen. I have seen quite a few so-called. I believe it crept into the early catalogues as did the 1802 cent, one stem to wreath which has long been known to be a myth, although I find it listed in a catalogue issued in 1907 in New York city. The cataloguer states that he will sell a fair one for 50 cents, a good one for 75 cents, and a very good one for \$1.50. In the same catalogue I find the 1802 $\frac{1}{100}$ over $\frac{1}{100}$ listed at the same prices except for a fair one which he will sell for 40 cents. Hoping that this information will serve as replies to Dr. McGirk's questions and that it may be of some benefit to the younger numismatists who are straining their eyes looking for these varieties, and also that it may be an incentive to some of the dealers to correct a few of the errors in their catalogues, I am, very respectfully,

GEO. P. FRENCH, M. D.

10. E PLURIBUS UNUM. The *Indianapolis News* some time ago printed a lengthy communication upon this subject from which we extract the following:

The expression is of modern, not classic, origin, at least it has not been found in the classics. It appears as a motto on the title page of an English magazine published in 1731, but had no particular significance there while as the motto of the United States, signifying the union or consolidation of many in one, it is very expressive. The history of the great seal of the United States shows that the adoption of the motto may have referred as much to the composite character of the American people, the molding of many nationalities into one, as to the union of the states.

The founders of the Government did nothing without careful deliberation, and the adoption of a seal for the United States was as carefully considered as the framing of the Declaration of Independence. It was adopted during the period of the Confederacy, several years before the adoption of the Constitution, but not till after several years' deliberation. On July 4, 1776, after the Declaration of Independence had been finally acted on, John Hancock, President of the Congress, appointed Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson a committee "to

prepare a device for a great seal of the United States of America." A seal was not needed for ornament or show, but to certify the official commissions soon to be issued by the United States. The committee took the matter up at once. Each of the members had some ideas of his own, and they called in an artist of Philadelphia to help them formulate a design. The artist was Pierre Simitierri, a patriotic Swiss, who was doing some excellent portrait painting. He drew a design which was discussed by the committee, after which each member suggested additions or changes, which were incorporated by Jefferson in a report made to Congress on Aug. 10, 1776. This report was in heraldic language, describing the shield, crest, dexter, legend, etc. Following is an extract:

The great seal should on one side have the arms of the United States of America, which arms should be as follows: The shield has six quarters, the first an enameled rose for England; the second, a thistle proper, for Scotland; the third, a harp for Ireland; the fourth, a fleur-de-lis for France; the fifth, the imperial eagle, for Germany; the sixth, the crowned lion for Holland; pointing out the countries from which the colonies have been peopled.

After describing other details, as the Goddess of Liberty, the initial letters of the colonists, etc., the report said: "Crest, the eye of Providence in a radiant triangle, whose glory extends over the shield and beyond the figures; motto, 'E Pluribus Unum.'" For some reason or other Congress referred this device back to the committee for further report. Franklin had proposed for a motto "Rebellion to Tyrants Is Obedience to God." Adams had proposed Hercules leaning on a club, with all the virtues and nearly all the vices grouped about him in different attitudes. His design would have been a monstrosity and laughing stock. Jefferson's composite design simplified matters, and it was he who suggested the motto "E Pluribus Unum." This was in August, 1776. The war soon absorbed the attention and nothing further was done about a seal until March, 1779, when a committee of three was appointed to consider and report on the subject. This committee reported in favor of a shield with thirteen diagonal stripes, alternately red and white; a constellation of thirteen stars, a figure of Liberty, and the motto "Bello vel Pace Paratus," ready for war or for peace. This report also was recommended, and it was nearly a year before the matter came up again. Not to follow through repeated discussions and rejections of several designs, the present seal was not adopted till June 20, 1782.

It was the work of a young American artist, William Barton by name, who followed in many respects the design submitted by Jefferson six years before, but simplified it. He retained the eagle, a bundle of arrows in one talon and an olive branch in the other; the helmet with six bars or quarterings, signifying the six nationalities from which the country had been mainly peopled, and the motto "E Pluribus Unum," which survived all the discussions. The designer said: "The motto alludes to the Union." He added in his explanation: "The escutcheon is borne on the breast of the American eagle, without any other support, to denote that the United States of America ought to rely on their own virtues." The different executive departments of the Government have each their own seal, but every commission signed by the President is stamped with the great seal of the United States, which is kept in the State Department.

BURNING NICARAGUA CURRENCY.

A recent news item from Nicaragua states that a half million pesos of paper money was publicly burned.

Upon investigation, THE NUMISMATIST learns that Nicaragua finances are being placed upon a silver basis and as paper money is withdrawn from circulation it is destroyed by burning in the presence of a committee appointed for that purpose.

It is understood that a prominent banking house is furnishing funds for some internal improvements and that the change of currency is one of the conditions imposed by them.

As a result of these contemplated changes the rate of exchange advanced on November 23 to 20 to 1, making twenty dollars of Nicaragua equal to one dollar of United States currency.

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Prompted by a feeling of exceptional gratitude, I desire to express my appreciation and thanks for your generous support and patronage during the past year.

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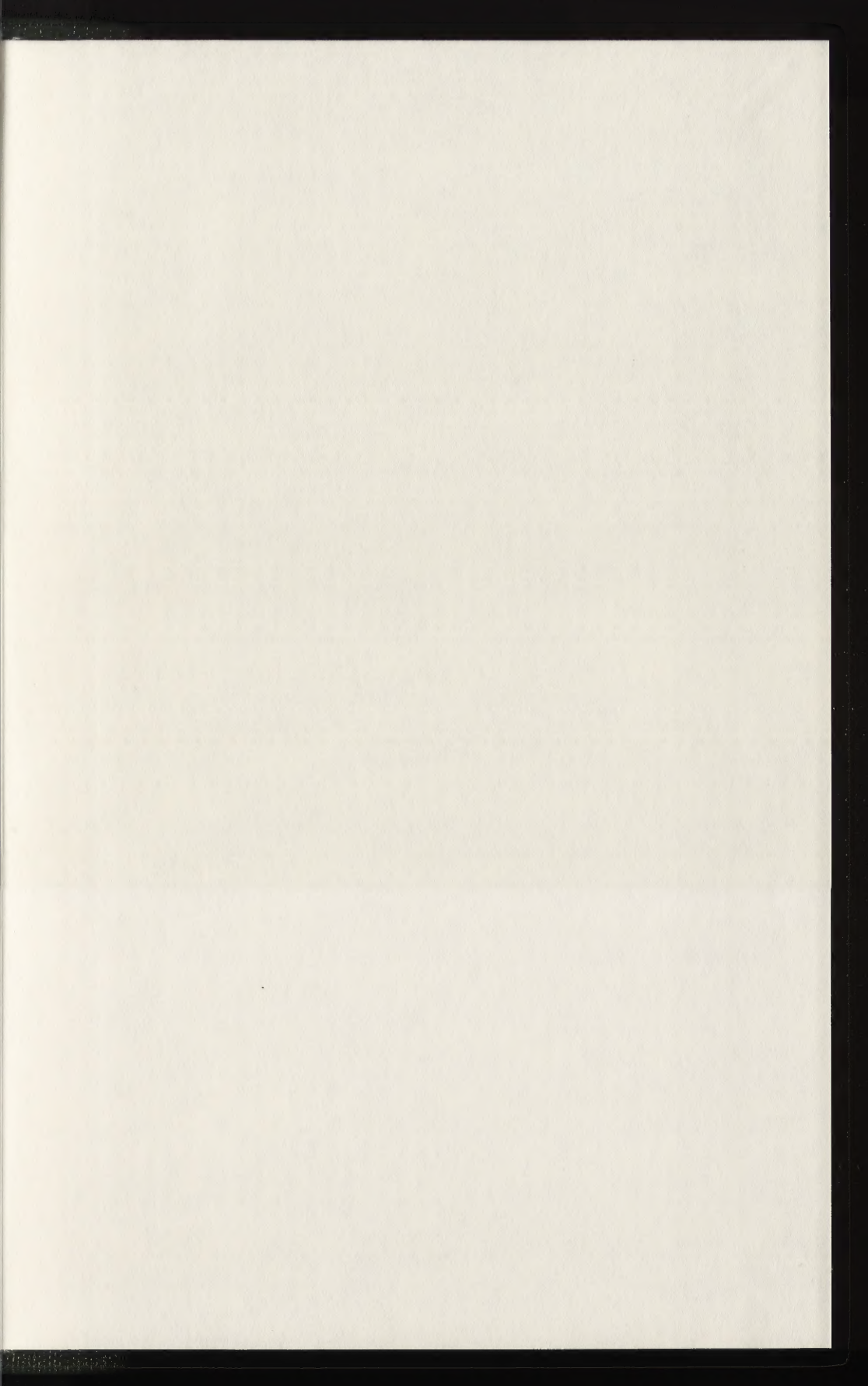
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